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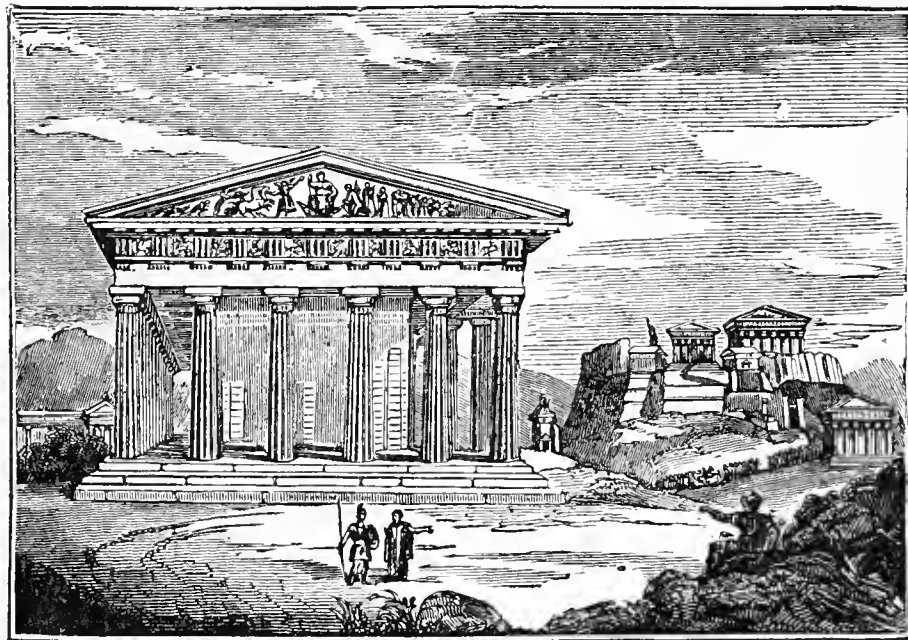
JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS,
MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

JANUARY TO JUNE,

1913.



1305-88
4/11/14

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, ATHENÆUM PRESS, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.,

BY JOHN C. FRANCIS AND J. EDWARD FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS AND JOHN MENZIES & CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4445.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913.

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LITERATURE

Victoria History of the Counties of England:—Bedford. Edited by William Page. Vol. III.—*Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.* Edited by the same. Vol. V.—*Surrey.* Edited by H. E. Malden. Vol. IV. (Constable & Co.)

THE speed with which the earlier volumes of the important "Victoria County History" scheme were issued has of late been somewhat modified, but renewed progress has now been made, and it is pleasant to record the completion of three counties.

There are only three counties of smaller area than Bedford, namely, Huntingdon, Middlesex, and Rutland, so that the allowance of three large volumes for it is generous. The concluding volume of about 500 double-columned pages does ample justice to the topography of Bedford, Manshead, Redbornestoke, Stodden, Willey, and Wixamtree, and also includes an admirable treatise on the borough of Bedford. This record of the county town, as well as much of the general descriptive and manorial descent of the various parishes throughout these hundreds, is the careful work of Miss Rickards. The architectural descriptions, both ecclesiastical and civil, in this as in the other two volumes now under review, are the work of different writers of experience, the whole under the supervision of that well-known expert Mr. C. R. Peers, the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

The best point about the ecclesiology of this and the other topographical volumes of this great series is that a ground plan is given of each of the old churches, hatched or shaded according to the successive periods. It is almost impossible to feel any confidence about the historical

evolution of an ancient church, unless it has been mapped out according to scale. Although there is no really noble church to be treated of in this part of Bedfordshire, there are more fabrics of distinct interest and value than in the majority of English districts of a like area. Of the once great priory church of Dunstable only the seven western bays of the nave remain, but the nave makes an excellent display of Norman architecture, c. 1150, and there is also some good Early English work at the west front. Among the parish churches St. Paul's, Bedford, though much restored, is a fine, well-proportioned building; Chellington has an exceptionally good tower and spire; Elstow is noted for its detached tower; Leighton Buzzard and Turvey have remarkably fine ironwork on their ancient doors; Oakley has noteworthy loft fronts to the aisle screens; whilst Blunham, Cohnworth, Milton Ernest, Northill, Odell, Stagsden, Stevington, Thurleigh, and Tilbrook are generally good and interesting churches. Fehmersham in the central tower and transepts is justly described as "a most beautiful piece of work of unusual scale and richness for a country church"; it was built between 1220 and 1240, and has undergone very little subsequent alteration.

In old domestic work Bedfordshire is not rich. Branham Hall is a picturesque gabled house of brick, of late sixteenth-century date; the Tofte, in Sharnbrook parish, was built in 1613; the Moat House, Marston Moretaine, shows some good half-timber and brick work; and the ruins of a once fine house at Houghton are to a certain extent attractive. The great roomy house of Woburn Abbey, built about 1746 from designs by Henry Fliteroft, cannot boast of any beauty, though parts of the interior have some degree of stateliness. There are no traces left of the old Cistercian house on the site of which it stands. All these buildings, as well as the churches, are well illustrated by photographic plates and drawings in the text.

Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight, is one of the eight counties which have an area exceeding a million acres, and from its size as well as its manifold importance fully merits the five stout volumes assigned to it. The fifth volume, of nearly 600 pages, profusely illustrated, and well furnished with maps and plans, contains a full account of the city of Winchester, of Christchurch Hundred, and of the Liberty of Westover, with the parishes of Holdenhurst and Bourne-mouth. To this follow a complete survey and general history of the Isle of Wight; whilst the latter part of this massive volume is devoted to sections on the political and economic history of the whole of the county, together with full discussions of its industries and sports, both ancient and modern.

The highly important history of the ancient city of Winchester is worthily treated by Miss Audrey Locke, who has also supplied most of the general descrip-

tions and manorial descents of Christchurch Hundred. Mr. C. R. Peers has proved his fitness for the post of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Buildings by his masterly account of Winchester Cathedral, the old monastic buildings, and Wolvesey Castle. The ground plan of Winchester Cathedral by Messrs. Peers and Brakspear, on a scale of 20 ft. to the inch, is a thorough piece of work, and extremely easy to understand, for it is tinted in eleven different colours in accordance with the respective periods of the fabric, from the days of Bishop Walkelin in 1079 down to the most recent restorations and sorely needed repairs. The only suggestion we have to make about this and similarly good plans in other volumes is that they well merit a canvas lining, or else should be placed in a cover-pocket. The plans, illustrations, and descriptive accounts of the exceptional churches of Milford and Sopley are models of what the architectural annals of parish churches should be. The grand priory church of Christchurch is also well planned and excellently illustrated with a diversity of plates and drawings, including such details as the wall arcading of the north transept, the stone screen of the Draper Chapel, and the beautiful piscina niche of the north choir aisle.

The old county of the Isle of Wight still retains for certain purposes the rank of a separate shire; it has, for instance, a governor and captain general, a deputy-governor, and its own chief constable, but this old Jutish principality has lost almost every sign of its original independence, and has become merged, with a few insignificant exceptions, in modern Hampshire. The general history and topography of the Isle of Wight have happily fallen into the hands of Mr. P. G. Stone, a leading local antiquary and architect, whose grand two volumes on the churches of the island were several years ago favourably noticed in these columns. The accounts of Carisbrooke Castle and the priory church are well written and most interesting. A good piece of planning is that of West Court, Shorwell, which has some striking Elizabethan features. We are confident, however, well knowing the church of Shorwell, that a complete mistake is made in assigning the nave arcades to the seventeenth century, and writing of them as "an interesting instance of early Gothic revival." The arguments against this strange notion are to our mind irresistible, but this is not the place to enter into the question.

This great history of Hampshire, upon which all concerned in its production may be heartily congratulated, has taken far longer to bring to a finish than was at first contemplated; but probably the work has been all the better done through the delay. It was the first county to be begun. The initial volume, consisting of treatises on natural history, early man, pre-Conquest days, and the Domesday Survey, was issued in 1900; this was followed in 1903 by the second volume, the greater part of which was occupied

by Dr. Cox's religious history and survey of all the monastic houses, and concluded with the beginning of the topography or account of each separate parish; the third and fourth volumes, issued respectively in 1908 and 1911, dealt exclusively with topography; and now, twelve years after the commencement, the work is happily crowned by this fifth volume.

To the comparatively small county of Surrey four volumes have been allotted. The recently issued final volume—they are all under the editorship of that ripe Surrey scholar Mr. H. E. Malden—contains the topography of the Hundreds of Brixton, Tandridge, and Wallington, as well as special sections on the Romano-British period, Ancient Earthworks, Social and Economic History, and Agriculture, which were not completed in time for inclusion in the earlier volumes. At the end of this book is given a useful and comprehensive table of the population of every parish for each decade of the last century, ending in 1901; but it is strange that the returns of 1911 are not included, as they would have added much to the value of the table.

The Brixton Hundred is one of much importance, including suburban districts such as Barnes, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Merton, Putney, Streatham, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon, as well as the borough of Southwark. The work, after being tested somewhat severely in certain directions, appears to have been done with conscientious accuracy, and to be an immense step in advance on what were for long the authoritative volumes of Lysons on 'The Environs of London.' Wallington Hundred is concerned with such well-known old parishes as Carshalton, Beddington, Mitcham, and especially Croydon. The ancient and modern history of Croydon is most carefully done, especially the well-illustrated account of the old palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The Hundred of Tandridge, on the contrary, comprises some of the most beautiful parts of rural Surrey, such as Crowhurst, Farley, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Warlingham, and Woldingham. The descriptions of church architecture in this hundred and in that of Wallington are by Mr. Philip M. Johnston. His accounts strike us as always full, correct, and interesting, but a few of those somewhat vaguely assigned to "the architectural staff" are rather meagre and open to criticism. For instance, the only old part of Wimbledon parish church is the Cecil chapel on the south side of the chancel, of the first half of the seventeenth century. The curious inscriptions are of quite sufficient importance to be given in detail instead of after a scrappy fashion. No mention is made of the viscount's coronet suspended from the roof over the tomb of Lord Wimbledon, *ob.* 1638, in the centre of the chapel. It ought, too, to have been stated that the eight handsome pieces of armour, including a helm, against the east wall, and the four plainer pieces

against the west wall, all pertained to Lord Wimbledon; to the shame of the perpetrators, the whole of this interesting armour has been varnished in black during recent years to save the trouble of keeping it clean. There are also one or two curious omissions and somewhat doubtful statements as to the churches of Oxted and Horne. Nevertheless, this volume forms a fine conclusion to what will long be regarded as the standard history of an important home county.

Cardinal Manning, and Other Essays. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. (Longmans & Co.)

(First Notice.)

MR. BODLEY is no doubt right in saying that in the everlasting Newman-Manning controversy sympathy with one or the other always goes by temperament. Consequently on that highly interesting topic, renewed last year for many by the publication of Mr. Wilfrid Ward's admirable biography, we do not here propose to pronounce. Suffice it to say that to Mr. Bodley Manning was extremely gracious; that, viewing him with the ardour of youth, Mr. Bodley finds in him a hero even more than a saint; and that he does his best for his friend in regard to matters in which for the more part public opinion is against him. Also, we do not think that he is altogether fair to Newman, whom he styles "the most attractive and the most colossal egoist that ever lived." At the same time, in view of the nature of Purcell's biography, it is matter for rejoicing that this carefully considered essay should come to us from one who knew Manning intimately, and has many qualifications for an impartial judgment.

Moreover, Mr. Bodley's insight into Manning's mind seems to us on the whole unerring. "A strong vein of apocalyptic mysticism" has been ascribed to him, probably with justice, and Mr. Bodley is certainly right when he marks as Manning's most shining quality his sense of the reality of the other-world:—

"Manning had none of that unctuous air with which some of the clergy, of all denominations and of all races, seem to notify that they are agents of the unseen, and in so doing excite the mistrust of their less-favoured fellow-mortals. He was free from all pious affectation. Yet in close contact with him one felt that he was always living in the presence of an unseen Power, not as its pompous agent, but as its simple and humble messenger. It has been my lot to witness some of the most imposing religious ceremonies of modern Christendom, but nothing so impressive, so faith-inspiring, has ever met my eyes as the sight of this noble old Englishman in his threadbare cassock kneeling alone before the altar of his bare chapel."

Probably, too, Mr. Bodley is right in ascribing this persistence to his early environment, just as the Evangelical individualism of saving his own soul remained with Newman to the last.

"Manning's profound sense of the reality of the unseen world had something of that spirit which filled the English Puritans with their zeal for righteousness. The evan-

gelical training of his youth was the basis of his Christianity, and the unwavering faith of his later life in the Roman doctrine was a development."

This similarity looks less novel now than then. All believers in the supernatural are more and more being pressed together by the need of defence, while friend and foe alike are beginning to recognize that on their positive side Evangelicalism and Catholicism are at one.

Perhaps Mr. Bodley does not tell us very much that is new in this essay, although the portrait of the Cardinal—humorous, tolerant, sympathetic—is, indeed, a charming complement to the popular notion of him, as above all things the "proud priest"—ascetic, ambitious, and untrustworthy. What we have lost through Mr. Bodley's not having written the biography is suggested in the following passage, where he makes it clear that in his work he would have taken the Cardinal not only as a mere historic individual, but also as a symbol of that mighty transition to the mechanical era, the issue of which we cannot calculate:—

"He was one of the last of the great generations which had grown up into manhood before the dawn of the mechanical age, when the application of steam and electricity to means of communication began that transformation of the world and of the human race in the midst of which we now stand, not knowing whither it will lead.

"Manning, born in 1807, was brought up in material surroundings which differed less from those of the Renaissance than those of to-day. It occurred to me that the biography of such an one might be so written as to be a document of unique value, if the biographer set himself the task of reconstituting the scenes in which his subject has spent his earlier days, with the aid of survivors of his generation. It was an opportunity which cannot occur again, as no future transition will be so complete as that which occurred in Manning's lifetime.

"It seemed to me that Manning, who played brilliantly each several part he undertook on the stage of life, would make an imposing figure in succeeding scenes reconstituted from the past. At Harrow the young captain of the eleven had known masters who taught Byron. At Oxford he was a Balliol man of note before the words Tractarian and Agnostic had entered the English language.

"In Sussex he was a famous country parson and Archdeacon before a railway was seen in that now suburban county. Papal Rome, identified with later successes of his life, bore more resemblance to the Rome of Michel Angelo than to the modern capital of United Italy."

Such a scheme, carried out as Mr. Bodley could have done it, would have formed a foot-note to history of real philosophic value. The citations we have given are fair specimens of the style of the essay—a stately and dignified language which recalls a decaying tradition, and is out of fashion in these days of rapid journalism. Indeed, one of the themes on which Mr. Bodley might well descant in regard to this topic of the change into mechanism is the effect of electricity on literary style. It has already been great. Perhaps it will by and by be greater.

MONTAIGNE IN FACSIMILE.

LET it be understood at once that the appearance of this magnificent work is a bibliophilic rather than a literary event. The literary event was the publication by M. Fortunat Strowski, in 1909, of "L'Édition Municipale," an exact transcription of that annotated copy of the 1588 quarto known to fame as "L'Exemplaire de Bordeaux." What the same eminent scholar gives us now is a reproduction in phototype of "L'Exemplaire." Any one, therefore, who goes to these volumes in search of literary discoveries is foredoomed to disappointment. Indeed, the same might have been said of "L'Édition Municipale"; for the "Motheau et Jouaust" edition, reprinted by MM. Flammarion in their "Bibliothèque classique," was complete enough to satisfy all but the most meticulous scholars, while for general literary purposes the edition published in 1595, three years after the author's death, by his niece, Mlle. de Gournay, is sufficient and adequate.

Though five editions of the 'Essais' were printed during their author's life—1580 and 1582 at Bordeaux, 1584 (probably) and 1587 at Paris, 1588 at Bordeaux—to critics in search of dramatic spiritual changes a comparative study will afford but meagre sport. To be sure, the editions of '84 and '87 were nothing more than what we should now call reprints; but the edition of 1588, of which "L'Exemplaire de Bordeaux" is a copy, represents so thorough an overhauling and so generous an enlarging of the old book that some have been tempted to reckon it a new one. Yet, though it garners the fruit of eight fertile years of travel and public service, it reveals no startling change in the outlook, nor in what is more important, the insight, of its author. We need feel no surprise. Had Montaigne been the sort of man whose views and sentiments are profoundly affected by travel or office, he would not have been the object of that cult of which the three volumes before us are the latest, and perhaps the most significant, monument. That is a peculiar man whose crossings and dottings and deletions are judged worthy of photographic record by the authorities of a great industrial city.

Montaigne was thoroughly normal, not to say commonplace, in his ability to pass through foreign countries without suffering anything so alarming as a conversion. He left home on his travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy a learned and extremely intelligent man of affairs, who had taken, rather late in life perhaps, to playing the part of a French country gentleman; he returned with a store of acute observations and pleasant anecdotes, a little older, a little mellowed, otherwise

unchanged. Of those magically expanded views, those sudden yawnings of sympathetic depths, that nowadays every one may count on winning, if not by a week in Brittany, at any rate by a month in Manitoba, we find scarcely a trace. In the sixteenth century that sort of thing was unusual. Even in those days there were people of extraordinary sensibility for whom life was a succession of miracles, who with difficulty recognized themselves from year to year, to whom going abroad was an emotional adventure, a supreme revelation: but of these Montaigne was not one. Him, like some others, change seems merely to have confirmed in his native predispositions and prejudices. As he grew older he grew vainer, rather more garrulous, fonder of his favourite authors, and a little less open-minded; and his travels were nothing more than a long and agreeable stage on the longest journey. There are people for whom travel provides nothing but supplementary evidence in a cause that has already been judged. Those who can find nothing good at home will smack their lips over the sourest wines abroad; and "Old Meynell" need not have left his garden to arrive at that conclusion commended by Dr. Johnson: "For anything I see, foreigners are fools." Montaigne was not of these, either; too normal to be above patriotism, he was too proud and too intelligent to be blindly patriotic.

Montaigne was the ideal man-in-the-street. We do not mean that he was typical; but if there are men-in-the-street in heaven, they will resemble Montaigne. And though we rank a third-rate saint or artist a great deal higher than a first-rate good fellow, we recognize that there is something about any kind of perfection that dazzles even those who are most alive to its essential inferiority. Montaigne is the exemplar of good feeling and good sense; in him we see those qualities chatting on terms of familiarity with genius and inspiration. He held the views that all sensible people would hold if only all were as intelligent and benevolent as they honestly believe themselves to be; he expressed them in a form appropriate to, and therefore limited by, his subject, but, within those limits, perfect.

The form in which Montaigne expressed himself was new to French literature. In the sixteenth century there was a recognized literary style based on the Latin period. Sentences were long, sonorous, and circuitous. It was a language well suited to those who followed the profession of letters, but unserviceable to one who would communicate his thoughts and feelings to others. Montaigne was not a professional author; he was a country gentleman with something of his own to say. The literature of the professionals was an ingenious and abstract superstructure built up over an idea or an emotion. Montaigne wished to set down the original thought or feeling as it sprang, hot, from the mind; and, as original thoughts and feelings present themselves always with the force of sensa-

tions, he gave them the forms of sensations—that is to say, he wrote in images. He expressed his philosophy of good sense in short, hard, coloured sentences, keeping them as close as possible to the naked thoughts they conveyed. That in print they appear as long as those of his contemporaries is a mere accident of typography. M. Faguet has pointed out that for almost every semicolon in the 'Essais' one may substitute a full stop: very rarely is the long sentence in Montaigne a period.

Like most sensible men, Montaigne had an unreasonable fondness for reason; unlike most, he possessed an intellect that showed him the final consequences of his fancy. Not only have we no sufficient reason for believing that we know anything, we have none for affirming that we know nothing. By sheer reasonableness we are reduced to a state of pure Pyrrhonism, where, like the poor donkey, we must die of starvation midway between two equally large and equally appetizing bundles of hay. An affectation of superior ignorance has been a favourite literary device from the days of the Preacher to those of Anatole France. Montaigne loves to tease and confound us with a "Que sçay-ie"; he has the common literary taste for humiliating unsympathetic readers; but he has also a taste for honesty, not so common, even in literature. Doubt is a mark of good sense: honest doubt is a mark of genius almost. In his reflective moments the reasonable man inclines to believe that reason can prove nothing—except what he believes. How fearlessly did those nineteenth-century apostles of Reason make havoc in the parlours of meek curates and spinsters, thundering against the altogether insufficient grounds on which were accepted the surprising adventures of Noah and his Ark! But when they were told that Reason was as unfriendly to their moral code and the methods of science as to the Book of Genesis, they clapped her in jail without more ado. Reason affords no solid grounds for holding a good world better than a bad, and the sacred law of cause and effect admits of no logical demonstration. "Prison or the Mad House," cried the men of good sense; Montaigne was more thorough—"Tolerance," said he.

Like the man-in-the-street, Montaigne found refuge from reason in conviction. Until we have formulated a proposition reason has no excuse for interference; and emotional convictions precede intellectual propositions. Only, as we have no means of judging between convictions, we must remember that the firm and disinterested convictions of others are as respectable as our own: again we must tolerate. To credit Montaigne with that sublime liberality which is summed up in the most sublime of all Christian aphorisms—"Judge not, and thou shalt not be judged"—would be absurd. Montaigne was a Pagan, and his high conception of tolerance and humanity was derived entirely from the great pagan philosophers. Of them he was a profound and sincere disciple, so it is not surprising

that his ideas were far in advance of those of his age, and of ours. For instance, he hated brutality. Both his own nature and that fine Athenian humanity which by study he had made his own were revolted by barbarous punishments. That there may be men too vile to live seemed to him, doubtless, a tenable opinion—he could forget all about the fallibility of human judgments—but “Quant à moy,” he says, “en la iustice mesme, tout ce qui est au delà de la mort simple, me semble pure cruauté.” To hurt others for our own good is not, he dimly perceived, to cut a very magnanimous figure. To call it hurting them for their own, he would have thought damnable; but that piece of hypocrisy is the invention of a more enlightened age. Torture he abhorred. Assuredly Montaigne would have been more at home in the streets of Periclean Athens than in those of sixteenth-century Bordeaux or twentieth-century London.

Nothing illustrates better Montaigne's essential paganism than his passionate admiration for magnanimity. That was the virtue he loved. High courage and fortitude, dignity, patience, and generosity—these are qualities, examples of which never fail to strike a spark of enthusiasm from his calm nature. He is never tired of extolling the constancy of Socrates and Cato, the courage of Cæsar, the generosity of Alexander, the great and grandiose actions of the heroes of antiquity. Indeed, this admiration for courage and dignity so transports him that once, at any rate, he surpasses most pagan philosophers, and joins hands with the latest and most Christian of Christian moralists:—

“A quoy faire nous allons nous gendarmant par ces efforts de la science? Regardons à terre, les pauvres gens que nous y voyons espandus, la teste panchante apres leur besongne: qui ne scavent ny Aristote ny Caton. ny exemple ny precepte. De ceulx-là, tire Nature tous les iours, des effects de constance et de patience, plus purs et plus roides, que ne sont ceulx que nous estudions si curieusement en l'escole. Combien en vois ie ordinairement, qui mesconnoissent la pauvreté: combien qui desirent la mort, ou qui la passent sans alarme et sans affliction? Celui là qui fouit mon iardin, il a ce matin enterré son pere ou son fils. Les noms mesme, dequoy ils appellent les maladies, en addoucissent et amollissent l'aspérité. La phthisie, c'est la toux pour eux: la dysenterie, devoyment d'estomach: un pleuresis, c'est un morfondement: et selon qu'ils les nomment doucement, ils les supportent aussi. Elles sont bien griefves, quand elles rompent leur travail ordinaire: ils ne s'allitent que pour mourir.”

This passage is exceptional; it is not the less sincere. Of its sincerity no one who reads and feels can doubt. But generally the instances of eximious virtue are what Montaigne delights to honour. Nothing in him is more lovable than this passionate hero-worship; and what quality is more lovable or more common in the ordinary man?

“Le plus sage des Français,” Sainte-Beuve called him; the judgment is

typical of the critic and his age. We need not stay to quarrel with it. We can hold that there is a higher wisdom than the quest of golden mediocrity without disparaging either Horace or his disciple. If the man-in-the-street be one who approaches the obvious in the spirit of a pioneer, we must admit that Montaigne rises superior to his class, for he not only explored that country, but also possessed and cultivated it, and forced it to yield an ampler harvest of good sense and humanity than any other husbandman before or since. France has ever been rich, and is as rich as ever, in men who have known how to sacrifice the shadow to the substance; in fanatics who have pursued without pause or divagation dreams of impossible Utopias and unattainable good; in idealists who have joyfully given all to love, to art, to religion, and to logic. It is not inappropriate, therefore, that France should have produced in an age of turmoil and terrible madness the man who exalted the cult of moderation to the heights of sublime philosophy.

MODERN ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY.

THE merits of Mr. Boase's work are well known. His ‘Modern English Biography’ offers in a more concise and handy form much of the information for which the ‘Dictionary of National Biography’ is generally consulted. It also dives into strata untouched by that authority, as it gives short and well-written notices of persons of foreign extraction and others at one time prominently before the British public, who have escaped the larger net. Thus the present volume, which extends from D to K only, gives us a short biography of George Dennis, formerly H.M.'s consul at Crete and other places in the Near East, who was at one time Inspector of Schools in British Guiana, but is best known to the majority of readers as the author of ‘The Cid,’ the ‘Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria’ (still the classic work on its subject), and ‘Murray's Handbook for Sicily.’ So, too, we have here a life of Henry Dodd, dust contractor, the original, as Mr. Boase assures us, of Dickens's “Golden Dustman,” who left 111,000*l.*, 5,000*l.* of which went to the Fishmongers' Company to provide cups for sailing-barge races and pensions for poor bargemen; while not less interesting in their way are the notices of James Dalziel Dougall, the well-known gunmaker of St. James's Street, the vendor of express rifles for big-game shooting, and the originator, as Mr. Boase says, of smokeless powder for army use; and of William Edgar, of the firm of Swan & Edgar, who left 300,000*l.* behind him, and transferred the business from Fore Street to its present site in 1834.

Modern English Biography. By Frederick Boase. Vol. V. (Supplement Vol. II.). (Truro, Netherton & Worth.)

Among the ladies omitted from the larger dictionary, but here mentioned, is Mrs. FitzGeorge, wife of the last Duke of Cambridge, and described as “the most lovely woman of her time.” To her biography is appended a note that her brother Sydney Fairbrother, at one time treasurer of Covent Garden and other theatres, later kept the Equestrian Tavern, next to the old Surrey Theatre, and died in the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. The other ladies who chance to come within this volume were more noted for eccentricity than beauty, like that Miss Flite who used to haunt the Court of Chancery, and was mentioned in ‘Bleak House.’ As some will remember, her real name was Mary Ann Littlefield, and she was receiving a small weekly pension from the Inner and Middle Temples at the date of her death. An equally famous lady litigant here noticed was Rosanna Fray, formerly maid to the Countess of Zetland, who, being successful in an action for slander against that lady's housekeeper, became so bitten with the taste for the law that she not only entered ridiculous actions against all and sundry, including the judges who decided her case and the attorney who represented her, but also made an income “by practising in an informal way in the Judges' Chambers.”

Male eccentrics also figure largely in Mr. Boase's work, such as Edward Thomas Delafield, who on leaving Christ Church sold his share in the celebrated brewery in which he was a partner, and plunged into speculation in opera-houses. He was at one time joint-director of Covent Garden, and produced for the first time in England Meyerbeer's ‘Prophète,’ but afterwards became bankrupt and died in poverty. With him may be mentioned, with apologies for the concatenation, William Henry Elwes, natural son of Sir Henry Elwes, who was a great spendthrift, called himself a baronet, traded (like Harry Richmond's father) on his likeness to George IV., and made a living as a common informer; and Isaac Gordon, the moneylender, whose real name was Benjamin Edwards. A more honourable place is reserved for Edward Cholmely Dering, the first husband of Mrs. Bernard Beere, who thought that he resembled Charles I., and wore his hair down to his shoulders in consequence; and for John A. Day, the writer on angling, noted for his walking powers, and said here to be “one of the handsomest men of his day.”

Space is wanting to do more than glance at the foreigners mentioned, such as Martin Diósy (father to the well-known Orientalist of that name and secretary to Kossuth), De Groof (the Belgian “flying man”), and the American, Davis Dalton, who claimed that he had swum the Channel before Webb. In his mention of the late Sir Charles Du Plat, K.C.B., Mr. Boase does not record his marriage to Miss Forbes, the daughter of the railway magnate. Rarely, indeed, is there any omission of pertinent matter in the volume, which is full alike of entertainment and detail not easily attained elsewhere.

Canute the Great, 995 (circa)-1035, and the Rise of Danish Imperialism during the Viking Age. By Laurence Marcellus Larson. (Putnam's Sons.)

THE SCANDINAVIAN INVASIONS of England, covering a period of more than two centuries, culminated in the rule of a Danish king over the whole of the English people. This was the greatest of the many achievements of Northern enterprise in the Western lands, and the man who accomplished it is well worthy of a place among the "Heroes of the Nations." There are difficulties in the way of presenting a full and satisfactory account of the career of Canute, but Prof. Larson has shown himself able to cope with them, and has successfully acquitted himself of his task.

The chief of these difficulties lies in the imperfect records of the time, which leave many important points obscure, and not seldom are at variance with each other. On the one side stand the brief notices of the hostile 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' on the other the more impartial or laudatory evidence of Icelandic poets and saga-writers. From one or other of these sources, supplemented by evidence of various kinds, it is possible to give a consecutive account of the chief events in Canute's career; but both of them naturally fail, for different reasons, to supply the connecting thread of aims and motives which the modern historian seeks especially to trace. In making use of the available materials for this purpose Prof. Larson displays both caution and insight, and usually succeeds in presenting a possible, if not absolutely demonstrable, explanation of the actions which the older writers leave obscure. Although, from one source or another, a considerable mass of information relative to Canute and his period can be collected, it is scarcely sufficient in itself to fill a volume of 350 pages, and any one dealing with the subject on this scale must perforce introduce a certain amount of additional matter. Prof. Larson has taken advantage of this necessity, and has converted it into something of a virtue, by widening the scope of his work so as to include a general survey of Scandinavian history before and during the time of the great king. The first two chapters are thus occupied with the early history of Denmark and Norway, the Scandinavian settlements in England, and the conquest of that country by Canute's father, Sweyn, so that it is only with the third chapter that the real hero makes his appearance. After this the narrative is seriously broken in only two places, by a chapter on the later days of the old Scandinavian religion, and another on 'Northern Culture in the Days of Canute.' Prof. Larson brings out clearly the remarkable character of Canute's rapid rise to power; he was only 21 or 22 when he became King of England, and no more than 40 when he died. He was, however, a scion of a remarkable family, as Prof. Larson takes pains to show, while perhaps laying a little more stress on the Slavic element in

his ancestry than the evidence positively warrants.

In tracing the history of the twenty years or so during which Canute is the main figure on both sides of the North Sea, it is necessary for the historian to keep in close touch with both English and Scandinavian affairs, and in this respect Prof. Larson's work indicates careful study of the chief ancient and modern authorities on either side. The forms in which some names appear, however, suggest occasional use of modern Norwegian in place of old Icelandic writings; the most inexact of these is "Thor" for Thorir. Some minor variations in the spelling of proper names are also noticeable; but greater exception may be taken to the method of translating place-names and nick-names without giving their original form. The inquiring reader who tries to find on any ordinary map "Kingsrag, a city in modern Sweden," may be a little puzzled to identify it; and "Ring-ream" in Norway may also be hard to find. "Stretch Song" is not a happy rendering of 'Tögdrápa,' and it may not be quite clear at first sight that "Troublouscald" means "the troublesome poet." Prof. Larson rightly attaches considerable importance to the evidence contained in the verses of the scalds, but the bald translations he cites of these will, it is to be feared, give the ordinary reader no very favourable opinion of old Icelandic poetry. There is one curious confusion of ideas on p. 292, where the old poem 'Bjarkamál' is described as "the Old Norse version of Beowulf's last fight"; this would appear to indicate that Prof. Larson is more at home in the historical than the literary side of Old Northern studies. The suggestion on p. 76 that the vikings of Jónsborg were more ready to run away than other Northern warriors is strongly at variance with their traditional reputation. Such points as these, however, are few and of small importance in comparison with Prof. Larson's work as a whole, and in no way diminish the credit due to him for presenting to English readers this attractive account of a great King of England.

The book is provided with useful maps, two of which show clearly the extent of the Scandinavian settlements in Britain and Normandy, and the districts covered by the Viking inroads from 980 to 1016. A comparison of the two will show how thoroughly the Saxon part of England was ravaged then, as it had previously been in the time of Alfred; the marvel is that it was still strong enough to prevent any permanent settlement of the conquering race within its bounds.

Of the remaining illustrations a large number represent important or interesting Runic monuments, and it might have been worth while to give the full text and translation of the inscriptions in an appendix. The volume has also the welcome features of a good Bibliography and a full Index, and altogether forms a very satisfactory addition to the well-known series in which it appears.

Correspondence of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Eleventh Earl of Westmorland, 1808-1840. Edited by his Granddaughter, Rachel Weigall. (John Murray.)

IN the early part of the nineteenth century the educated women, as a rule, wrote better than the educated men. Lady Burghersh's 'Letters' appeared in 1903; and though they were inferior in interest and humour to those of Harriet, Lady Granville, they were acceptable examples of familiar correspondence. Her husband's, despite his cultivated tastes and common sense, must be pronounced the products of a somewhat clumsy pen. Miss Weigall's collection is also rather fragmentary; she has been obliged to eke it out by papers by the Duke of Wellington which have already been published in Gurwood's edition of his 'Despatches,' and much of her book consists of letters to, not by, Lord Burghersh. It is not much the worse for that, perhaps, since several of his correspondents, notably Lord Stewart, Castlereagh's brother, set forth their views with refreshing vigour. But, as a whole, the book is a little disappointing, and it is only here and there that it makes substantial additions to historical knowledge.

The early pages illustrate the anxieties of a keen young soldier in days when promotion went by favour, not by merit. Yet, with the interests of his father and Wellington behind him, Burghersh's position must have been far more favourable than that of nine-tenths of his contemporaries. He served as aide-de-camp to Wellington in the Peninsular campaign of 1810-11, and his letters reflect his confidence in the great soldier. But his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was cancelled because his commission as Ensign had been antedated by nine months, and Castlereagh's laboured letter of explanation throws a curious light on the favouritism which had prevailed under the lax administration of the Duke of York. Otherwise the most important piece in the earlier pages is Wellington's congratulatory missive on Burghersh's marriage with his favourite niece; it goes on to give a clear exposure of the military situation, and includes the philosophic remark: "The Spaniards will always be the same, and we must be reconciled to our disappointments."

As Commissioner attached to the Austrian army, Burghersh witnessed the campaign of 1813, and was offered, but declined, the honour of escorting "the beast Napoleon" to Elba. The importance of his correspondence increases when, in September, 1814, he goes to Florence as Minister to the Court of Tuscany. A lively picture is presented of the state of unrest created by Murat's unacknowledged position at Naples and his consequent military demonstrations. In these pages the blame falls entirely on King Joachim, but the divided views of the Congress of Vienna were clearly responsible for much of the prevalent uncertainty. Napoleon's escape from Elba decisively interrupted the deliberations.

Sir Neil Campbell's inefficiency as watchdog appears to be conclusively established by Burghersh's private dispatch to Castle-reagh, and by a memorandum written some years after the event. Campbell hated the work of spying on spies, and, in spite of the remonstrances of the Minister, spent the greater part of his time at Florence and elsewhere. But it is equally clear that Napoleon must sooner or later have made his last throw for empire. One of Burghersh's correspondents records an illuminating dialogue between the Tsar Alexander and Wellington at Vienna. "Pourquoi," asked the Emperor with a good deal of violence, "l'avez-vous laissé échapper?" "Pourquoi l'y avez-vous placé?" was the calm reply.

Murat's desperate attempt to hold his own, and the Bourbon restoration at Naples, are reflected in Burghersh's correspondence. A'Court, the British Minister, kept him fully informed about Ferdinand's vacillations and tergiversations. Burghersh's own views on the future of Italy are greatly to his credit. Though no believer in Italian unity, he was emphatically anti-Austrian, and his ideas, becoming known to Metternich, were resented. Mildly rebuked by Castlereagh, Burghersh replied with spirit:—

"I need not enter with you into proofs that I am neither a Radical, nor that I have so far forgotten the principles which I have been brought up in, not to view with disgust the spirit of subversion and Jacobinism which is abroad; but I must at the same time declare that the system pursued by the Austrians in Italy, the ungenerous treatment of the Italians subjected to their government, will, as long as it is persisted in, accumulate the dangers which surround them, while all their decrees against secret societies, &c., will not add one jot to their security."

Burghersh's residence at Florence came to an end with the fall of Toryism in 1830. He had previously been offered the mission to Spain, but Wellington, by one of those acts of domestic autocracy in which he delighted, disposed of the plan, mainly on the ground that the climate was unsuited to Burghersh's wife and children. The rest of his correspondence, which ends with his succession to the Earldom of Westmorland in 1841, is multifarious. Lord Stewart, become Lord Londonderry, dilates on the anxieties of a Tory electioneer and the iniquities of the Whigs, while Burghersh himself supplies a memorandum of a conversation with Leopold I., King of the Belgians, during the Syrian crisis of 1840. The King's views on the state of Europe are familiar, but it is amusing to find him complaining that Queen Victoria "did not know how to take a line and make herself respected." The truth was that she declined to defer absolutely to her astute uncle.

Miss Weigall acknowledges assistance in preparing her book for the press, but it would have been improved by a more liberal supply of foot-notes, and some of the transcriptions are not happy. On p. 261 for "trimness" read *trimmers*, and on p. 287 for "Court" read *coast*.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

THE FUNERARY PAPYRUS known by the name of Greenfield and now reproduced in facsimile is one of the latest acquisitions of the British Museum, having been given to the nation by Mrs. Greenfield in 1910. It has a romantic interest in that it was buried with Nesitanebtashru, daughter of Painetchem II., the last of the priest-kings of Egypt, just before Sheshonq, the Biblical Shishak, leader of Libyan mercenaries and suzerain of Solomon, King of Israel, seized the throne. It was the appearance of objects from the funerary furniture of this lady in the hands of the native dealers in antiquities which put Sir Gaston Maspero, in 1871, upon the track of the famous "cache" of Deir el-Bahari, and led to the discovery of the place where the mummies of kings like Rameses I. and Rameses II. had been hidden during the plundering of the royal tombs which went on during the feeble rule of the priests of Amen. The mummy of Nesitanebtashru herself has also been recovered, and turns out to be that of a woman between 35 and 40, with an abundance of dark-brown wavy hair of rather coarse texture. She was the Chief Directress, or Lady Abbess, of the Women of Amen, and there is some reason to think that she wrote the papyrus herself, it being much more carefully written than the usual undertakers' copies, while among her titles is one which may be translated "Mistress of the Rolls."

The chief interest of the papyrus, however, lies in the fact that it contains, besides the usual chapters of the collection of spells and charms known as 'The Book of the Dead,' no fewer than nineteen hymns, litanies, or psalms hitherto unknown, or of which only imperfect copies have come down to us. These cast much welcome light on the religious beliefs of the Twenty-First Dynasty, to which Painetchem belonged, and supplement the Funerary Papyri of the older members of it just published by M. Naville. Dr. Budge is doubtless right when he says that it marks a late stage—perhaps the final stage—in the fusion of the worship of the Sun-god Ra, once the religion of the Court only, with that of Osiris, the god of the Resurrection, adored from the first by the common people. Most of the hymns and other documents which it gives us for the first time are, however, addressed neither to Osiris nor Ra simply, but to a composite deity called Ra-Heru-Khuti, compounded apparently of Ra of Heliopolis and Horus of the horizon, or Horus at his rising, called among other things the "Prince of the Dawn." Of the others, many are directed to Atem, the god of the setting sun, and the fact shows how, in the Egypt of the tenth

The Greenfield Papyrus in the British Museum. Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge. (British Museum.)

Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt. Lectures delivered on the Morse Foundation at Union Theological Seminary by James Henry Breasted. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

century before Christ, as later in the early Roman Empire, all polytheistic worship turned to adoration of the sun as the fittest emblem of divinity. As Atem is in one of these litanies greeted as President of Amenti, or the Lower World, his identification with Osiris would seem to be complete. The statement in 'The Book of the Dead,' here repeated, that Osiris is "yesterday," and Ra is "to-day," shows plainly enough that the sun, which appears to travel beneath the earth during the night, was looked upon as the Lord and Judge of "the Quick and the Dead."

There are many other things of interest in this publication, among which we have space to mention only the unusually elaborate charms against crocodiles and serpents, then, as now, a mortal terror to the Egyptian. The "Suten-dy-hotep" formula, which calls upon the king to provide food out of his royal bounty for the sustenance of the dead, also appears here for the first time in a funerary papyrus, and shows that the predynastic belief that survival after death was a gift rather of the Pharaoh than of the deity still endured. The papyrus is one of the first examples of those written for funerary purposes in hieratic, which is due, according to Dr. Budge, to the inability of the priestly scribes of the time to grapple with the older hieroglyphs. It is noteworthy, however, that the more important formulas—i.e., those that were thought to have a magical effect—here appear in hieroglyphics, which shows that the older characters were even then thought to have an occult efficacy. The plates which give the actual reproduction of the original document are excellently rendered, and Dr. Budge's Introduction and commentary are as illuminating as the rest of his work. The only fault that we can find with it is that he did not see his way to give a full translation of the titles of the gods in the new matter laid before us. Tedious as they are, they often afford valuable insight into the changes which Egyptian religion underwent during the 5,000 years of its activity. No other religion can boast such an unbroken history, and, as M. George Foucart has shown, it must thus form a standard of comparison for all other faiths.

The authorities of the Union Theological Seminary of New York were well advised when they invited Dr. Breasted to deliver the lectures on the Morse Foundation of which his book is a reprint. Besides being Professor of Egyptology at Chicago University, Dr. Breasted has explored, in the archaeological sense, both Egypt and the Sudan; he is thoroughly in touch with the Berlin school of Egyptology, which has, under Prof. Erman, striven strenuously to enforce its own views and shibboleths on the rest of the world; and he has written a trustworthy and well-documented History of Egypt. Hence everything he has to say upon Egyptian religion is worth listening to, and ought to be considered with attention.

Dr. Breasted's main position, enunciated in the very first page of his Preface, is

that the Pyramid Texts supply the clue through the maze of local worships and practices, all different, and yet all with a kind of family likeness to each other, which we find scattered up and down the Nile Valley. He thinks that he can see in these texts the worship of the Sun-god Râ dominating as the religion of the Court, but yet admitting to a joint rule with it, the worship of Osiris, the god of the Nile—a Delta god who was, according to him, the object of adoration of the common people. The antagonism—or better, perhaps, the essential difference of conception—between the two ideas is well shown by Dr. Breasted's pregnant observation that, while the votaries of Osiris looked forward to a sort of agricultural Paradise after death in the Elysian Fields below the earth, those of Râ thought that they would travel eternally through the sky with their divinity in the solar bark. Later, in what Dr. Breasted calls the "Feudal Age," the ideas of equal justice for all and social morality came to the front, but had their origin, according to him, not in the Osirian, but in the Solar religion. Later still, after Khuenaton's attempt at a reform of religion on a monotheistic basis had been made and had failed, the magical ideas which are everywhere present in the Pyramid Texts themselves came to prevail, and Egyptian religion became a thing of forms and ceremonies gradually less and less understood by its votaries, until it fell before the growing might of Christianity.

With this explanation we have no quarrel; nor does the fact that it involves many inconsistencies weigh seriously on the other side. It cannot be too often repeated in this connexion that in Egypt new ideas never replaced the old, but merely grew up by their side, in the same way that the *fellah* still uses the *sakya*, or water-wheel, and the *shaduf*, or lifting-bucket, along with the elaborate irrigation system devised by English engineers. Hence the fact that the Egyptian of the Pyramid Age must have held two mutually destructive views of the next world need trouble us no more than it probably did him; but Dr. Breasted adds to this some inconsistencies of his own which are not so easily explained. Thus, after telling us in one chapter that the pyramid was adjured on its dedication "not to admit Osiris or the divinities of his cycle when they came," he says later that "the king [in the Pyramid Texts] became Osiris, and rose from the dead as Osiris did." So, too, after making the religion of the Sun-god the earliest and most dominant element in Egyptian worship, Dr. Breasted suddenly introduces us to Ptah the "potter-god," or Divine Creator of Memphis, whose legend he has himself done much to elucidate, without attempting to explain how this deity, whom he represents as a prototype of the Alexandrine Logos, can be fitted into the frame that he has constructed from the Pyramid Texts.

The fact is that we are never likely to obtain a clear view of Egyptian religion as a whole until we know more than we

do at present of the earliest history of Egypt. The Pyramid Texts, although Dr. Breasted does not regard this view with favour, are really connected, through the inscribed coffins of Anamu and other dignitaries of the "Feudal Age" or Middle Kingdom, with 'The Book of the Dead' of the Restoration or post-Hyksos period, alike in its Theban and its Saitic recensions, and even with the hypocephali of Ptolemaic and Græco-Roman times. Hence the Egyptian religion may be said to have assumed in or before the Pyramid Age a stereotyped or crystallized form which it did not again lose during the remainder of its long existence. That it was built upon a foundation of magic and other very primitive beliefs, as appears plainly enough in the Pyramid Texts, offers no difficulty, if we believe that these were the religious ideas of the savage African tribes upon whom it was imposed. But how did the much more lofty and highly ethical doctrines implied in the worship of Râ, Osiris, and Ptah come to Egypt? Dr. Breasted will have nothing to do with the importation from foreign sources imagined by Dr. Budge, who has, as it seems to us, made clear the whole filiation of 'The Book of the Dead.' Yet it seems impossible to assign to them any other origin, and Dr. Breasted certainly does not suggest any. When, if ever, the historical events which led to the foundation of the United Kingdom of Egypt are cleared up, we may be able to prove how these sublime ideas were introduced into the Egyptian religion; but at present it can only be said that the balance of probability is in favour of Dr. Budge's theory proving the right one.

Dr. Breasted writes as an American, and therefore, we suppose, has a right to use many words strange to English eyes. It is a pity that his references to the Pyramid Texts are all made to Prof. Sethe's lately published edition, which he dubs the "standard" one, and contain no reference to the copies and translation published by Sir Gaston Maspero nearly twenty years ago. Hence we are compelled to assume, whether we like it or not, that Prof. Sethe's reading is always superior to Sir Gaston's, which may not be the conviction of all scholars. These, however, are the only drawbacks of a thoughtful book, which for some time to come must be reckoned with by every student of Egyptian religion.

The Memoir of Sir Horace Mann. By I. Giberne Sieveking. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE nominal subject of Mr. Sieveking's book came to be overshadowed in the course of writing (as he confesses in a dedicatory epistle) by "a greater personality"—Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. Thus there is in it at least as much about the Stewart prince as there is about King George's Envoy at Florence and Walpole's friend; the latter,

indeed, gets something less than his due. Although the author has handled unpublished material, we cannot say that, in our opinion, he has made the best use of it.

The fact is that Mr. Sieveking's qualifications as a writer are scarcely proportionate to his enthusiasm and fluency. His use of authorities is uncritical; his prejudices and hobbies lead him into constant digressions; and he shows but little power of putting his material into anything like orderly shape.

In addition to several letters of Mann the unpublished material includes an account of the battle of Quiberon Bay from the pen of Sir John (then Captain) Strachan, which should surely have been relegated to the Appendix. Mann himself was able to give Walpole an account of the action from the standpoint of the defeated Confians which is of interest; his biographer, in a note, offers personal testimony to the "tremendous suddenness and power" with which gales spring up in the Bay. Another piece of individual experience is inserted apropos of Mann's confessed loss of power over English, due to long residence abroad. The British envoy in Tuscany had been told by Lord Huntingdon that "for a foreigner" he spoke better English than the latter had ever heard. When he died he had not seen England for nearly half a century, though he had entertained—to his cost—countless numbers of his countrymen.

Mr. Sieveking considers himself in a position to disprove the statement that Prince Charles Edward declared himself a Protestant in 1750. His examination of all the parish registers in the Strand churches may be conclusive against Prof. Sanford Terry's statement as to the place of admission into the Anglican Communion; but he himself notes the revival of the "old rumour" in 1765, and quotes a letter of Walpole's naming St. Martin's Church as the scene of the abjuration. It is, however, highly improbable that it ever took place.

The author, chiefly on the strength of Lady Charlotte Stuart's (the Duchess of Albany's) 'Mémoire' written for Louis XV., maintains with some plausibility that the Young Pretender's last years, while under his daughter's care, were not unhappy, and that he gave up his drinking habits. The censure of his brother's conduct towards him is surely over-severe. Cardinal York, if he was indiscreet, always acted with the best intentions.

As to Mann himself, it is no doubt true that he made the most of all the evidence that he could collect about the exiled Stewarts, and built hopes of advancement upon it. But that he was ever deliberately unfair to Charles Edward is at least not proved; and the kind-heartedness of the Envoy, which comes out abundantly in the book, does not seem to us unapparent even in his story of "this poor Vision of a Man" keeping under his bed at Florence the "strong Box" full of sequins "for the expenses of His Journey to England whenever He shall suddenly be called thither."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Crozier (Carrie), THE HEART OF THE MASTER AND THE FIVE SYMBOLS, 1/

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

In this brief booklet the author indicates the approach of the disciple to the Master's thought by means of sympathy, joy, love, patience, and peace. Her discourse is, apart from a tendency to lapse into blank verse, simple and effective. We are less interested in the pursuit of the Five Symbols, which introduces us to sâttvic food, astral and mental bodies, and "the Atlanteans who preceded the Toltec."

Poetry.

Brother; of the Book Miscellanea: THE LINKS OF ANCIENT ROME, by Payson Sibley Wild and Bert Leston Taylor.

Chicago, Brothers of the Book

Some Latin rhyming verses, with a free rendering in English, presenting Augustus as a learner on the links. The writers show a pleasant humour, some of which certainly needs the annotation presented to the reader. The Latin lines are lively, but occasionally deficient in rhythm. The English run better, and have some apt verbal novelties for non-American readers, such as the adjective at the end of the first line in

Certain oburgations, warm and tinglish,
That look less rude in Latin than in English.

Way (Arthur S.), THE GEORGICS OF VIRGIL IN ENGLISH VERSE, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Mr. Way, departing from the convention that recognizes the English heroic pentameter as the equivalent of the Latin hexameter, has chosen for his translation of the Georgics a line of Swinburnian length. The experiment has something to commend it, for the method drives home the precepts with a force unattainable by a smoother rhythm; but the difficulties of handling so heavy a metre throughout the long series of the poems have not been entirely surmounted, and the effect becomes a little tedious and unmusical. The caesura has proved treacherous and perilous to adjust. Such an extended line has tempted the translator into a diffuseness at times hardly warrantable.

But the chief merit of the version lies in its easy mnemonic qualities; for the reader is left with a most lively impression of Virgil's principles of husbandry. Another advantage is that this translation cannot be safely used by idle and ingenious young gentlemen in search of a "crib." Those who do so will assuredly get into trouble, if they adopt it trustfully without patient exploration of the Latin text, which, following a prevailing fashion, is here given on the opposite page. We do not mean to suggest that Mr. Way is radically unfaithful to Virgil, but he has on occasion written into his version things that are only implicit in the Latin. These are seldom inappropriate; poetically, indeed, they are often happy; but they tend to remove this work into the region of paraphrase.

We turn with curiosity to famous passages. Take, for instance, ii. 485, "Rura mihi et rigui," &c. :—

Dear to me then be the fields, be the streams through the
valleys that flow,
My fameless love upon rivers be set, and on forests; and oh
For the low-lying meads by Spercheus, for revels of
Spartan maids
On Taygetus! Oh were I standing mid Haemus' cool green
glades,
That he covered mine head with the Titan shield of his
forest-shades!
Oh happy, whose heart hath attained Creation's secret to
know,
Who hath trampled all haunting fears underfoot, nor
dreadeth the blow
Of Fate the relentless, the roar of insatiate Acheron's flow!

Here we have, in a typical extract, all the translator's merits and defects. Excellent as the rendering is in spirit, it at once attempts too much and achieves too little. The fine point of the interrogative in "O qui me...sistat?" is slurred over in the flat phrase "were I standing." "Titan shield of his forest-shades" is one of those bold periphrases in which the translation abounds, but which depart too far from the direct simplicity of the original. To the extension of "Felix qui potuit," &c., the same objections apply. "Creation's secret" is too modern, and, we submit, not at all what was in Virgil's mind. "The blow of Fate" exists only in the translator's fancy, and his wringing "nor dreadeth" out of *subjecit* nullifies the splendidly compact Virgilian image of man's putting fears of Fate and Death underfoot. Not thus is Virgil to be rendered, if it is Virgil one wants to reproduce. But Mr. Way's Georgics, like Mr. Pope's Homer, contain many ingenious things, and make very pleasant reading. Remembering with gratitude his recent 'Cyclops,' we cannot help wishing that he had here shown a similar felicity of blending entire freedom with fidelity to his author's distinctive genius.

Bibliography.

Johnston (W. Dawson) and Mudge (Isadore G.), SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A useful list for reference, divided into sections of main headings. We learn that the Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired in 1901 the collection of Prince Lucien Bonaparte on the languages and dialects of Europe, and Cornell University in 1868 that of Bopp in comparative philology. The Newberry Library has also 2,500 volumes on the language of the American Indians. The Library of Harvard University has a collection concerning folk-lore and mediæval romances of 11,700 volumes, mostly due to Child, the well-known editor of the 'Ballads.' We envy the Boston Athenæum the possession of 131 volumes on gipsies collected by our former contributor Francis Hindes Groome, and his correspondence with M. Rataillard, a French student of the subject.

Nottingham Free Public Libraries: CENTRAL LENDING LIBRARY, Special List, New Series, No. 1. THE DRAMA AND SHAKESPEARE.

A useful list containing some details as to the contents of the books mentioned.

Peddie (R. A.), CATALOGUE OF WORKS ON PRACTICAL PRINTING, PROCESSES OF ILLUSTRATION, AND BOOKBINDING PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, and now in the St. Bride Foundation Technical Library. St. Bride Foundation, E.C.

Mr. Peddie has arranged this Catalogue in sections dealing with every phase of the production of a book, from type, ink, and paper to illustrations and bookbinding. English and American works are naturally the most numerous, but there are many in German, besides others in French, Italian, and Spanish. The Catalogue should do much to extend the usefulness of the St. Bride Technical Library, situated as it is in the heart of the printing world.

History and Biography.

Besant (Annie), GIORDANO BRUNO, Theosophy's Apostle in the Sixteenth Century, a Lecture delivered in the Sorbonne at Paris on June 15th, 1911, and The Story of Giordano Bruno, 1/ net.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

A striking account, which is, however, somewhat too ecstatic for our taste.

Hawkesworth (C. E. M.), THE LAST CENTURY IN EUROPE (1814-1910), 5/ net. Arnold
An able survey of political developments since the "Hundred Days." Without undue compression, the author has succeeded in presenting clearly and vividly the trend of things. Bibliographical references at the chapter-ends would, however, have considerably enhanced the value of this book to those readers who have yet to acquaint themselves with the standard works on the several periods.

Geography and Travel.

Côte (La) d'Émeraude, painted by J. Hardwicke Lewis, described by Spencer C. Musson, 7/6 net. A. & C. Black

We hardly know where the "Côte d'Émeraude" begins or ends, but the author has given us chapters on Saint-Malo, Dinard, Moncontour, Dinan, Dol, and L'Avranchin, and he goes as far west as Cape Fréhel, and north-east to Granville. He is too modest about the value of his own work, and those who buy the book would, we think, be glad to give up long stories about warriors like Du Guesclin if they could have more of Mr. Musson's travel notes. What he has to say about the life of the villages of the present day is, in an illustrated volume, more in place than the slightly wearisome account of the war of the Breton Succession; and people who want history will probably prefer to take it from Froissart.

By a little more attention to detail Mr. Musson could easily improve his work. References to Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment will hurt no one, but they are not needed; and then the map should have shown roads and given more of the places referred to in the text, and St. Cast should not (on the map) be twice called St. Gast. The Index, too, is a poor production. "Thomas Becket" will not be looked for under T; and "Sonnantes, Pierres," suggests that the index-maker thought this was somebody's name. The illustrations by Mr. Hardwicke Lewis are excellent, and are all faithful to the places.

Fiction.

Brenda, MARY PILLENGER, "SUPREME FACTOR," 1/ net. Putnam

Mary Pillenger, a hard-working washer-woman with a family of six, lived in a mean street Southwark way. The story of how her home was changed by good influences, and her family, including her husband, stirred out of squalor and laziness, is instinct with truth and humour. The author has a good command of the Cockney dialect, and, though she writes with a purpose, she knows enough of human nature, whether in drawing-rooms or garrets, not to overdo it.

Cooper (Marjorie), AILEEN, 6/ Lynwood

A restful and rather winsome tale of a clean-hearted girl whose vitality brought her plenty of callow lovers, but whose mate awaited her in a stone-breaker, who, of course, proved to be only an amateur at that business.

Dell (Ethel M.), THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS, 6/ Fisher Unwin

We congratulate author and publisher on the fact that 'The Way of an Eagle,' published in "The First Novel Library," is not the only success which Miss Dell is to achieve—here we have a second. The psychological study of the descendant of a white father and an Indian mother who is adopted by his father's widow and her millionaire son shows thoughtful work and some fine ideas. The feeling that the end is obviously in sight throughout detracts

somewhat from the reader's interest, but the fact that that interest is in large measure maintained throughout is evidence of the author's artistry.

Dudeney (Mrs. Henry), A RUNAWAY RING, 6/
Heinemann

The painting-in of the background and the outlining of the figures take so long that the reader may become weary before the artist puts in the character-touches which make the interest of her tale.

Mrs. Dudeney's explanatory sentences are aggravating because her story and characters are quite capable of standing by themselves. We doubt whether the nature of an unwedded mother has ever been conceived with more lovable tenderness. She passes herself off as her daughter's aunt, and reveals the truth to that daughter's husband in a moment of intoxicated degradation.

Smith (F. Hopkinson), THE ARM-CHAIR AT THE INN, 6/
Werner Laurie

A breezy account of the sayings and doings of a party of male friends gathered in a charming Normandy inn.

White (Fred M.), THE GOLDEN ROSE, 6/
Ward & Lock

The golden rose of the book is a far more wonderful flower than the book itself. After much misunderstanding between an uncle and nephew, things end happily: the uncle dies, the Indian who has been sent to recover the flower for his native land is killed, the nephew marries—and the reviewer finishes reading the book.

Juvenile.

Pettman (Grace), A STUDY IN GOLD, 2/
Partridge

A semi-religious little tale concerning a man—handicapped by the name Mark St. Leonard—who experiences alternately the extremes of poverty and wealth.

Scott (Lucy M.), DEWDROPS FROM FAIRYLAND, 3/6 net.
Warne

The average child has more imagination than the average grown-up, and we were not greatly surprised to learn that the author of these fairy tales was a little girl of ten. They are pretty stories with some pleasant whimsical touches. Mr. Duncan Carse's charming illustrations are original, and their colouring is admirable.

General.

Betts (Arthur), MARRIAGE IN OLDEN TIMES, its Ceremonies and Customs; and WEDDING CAKE, its Origin and Development, 1/ net each.
The Author

These collections are scrappy, but may be of use to some who are beginning their investigations. They should, however, go to the original sources, and not rely on encyclopedias, &c. An account written in the sixteenth century of a Roman wedding is not of much value, nor can we rely on all the authors cited as of equal importance.

Gill (E. A. Wharton), A MANITOBA CHORE BOY, 1/ net.
R.T.S.

A lad's experiences on a farm in Manitoba, arranged in the form of letters home.

Jordan (David Starr) and Krehbiel (Edward Benjamin), SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION, given at Leland Stanford Junior University, \$1.
Boston, World Peace Foundation

A summary of lectures originally prepared for students at Stanford University during their last two university years. The interest taken in them was so wide that they have been revised and enlarged for the use of other lecturers and teachers.

Low (Sidney), THE ORGANIZATION OF IMPERIAL STUDIES IN LONDON, 1/ net.
Frowde

From the *Proceedings* of the British Academy. We printed on December 7th an account of Mr. Low's proposals. He shows that at a moderate endowment it would be possible to fill a distinct gap in the present organization of learning.

Murray (C. Gideon), A UNITED WEST INDIES, 1/ net.
West Strand Publishing Co.

The author, who is Administrator of St. Vincent, here details a scheme for the federation of certain of the British West Indian colonies, the time, he considers, being now ripe. Jamaica, the Bahamas, and British Honduras are excluded, mainly on account of the great distance which divides them from the rest, the same distance exactly which is accounted so strong a barrier to the federation of Australia and New Zealand. The book is encouraging and convincing, and should be read by all interested in the subject.

Pageant of English Prose, being Five Hundred Passages by Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Authors, edited by R. M. Leonard, 5/
Frowde

We noticed Mr. Leonard's excellent selection a fortnight ago. This India-paper edition should be added to many bookshelves, for it brings a wealth of English prose within a moderate compass.

Quest (The) for January, 2/6
21, Cecil Court, W.C.

The Quest opens the year with a remarkably good number. Readers will do well to begin at the beginning with the suggestive article of Dr. Windelband, Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg, on 'Present-Day Mysticism.' He finds the necessities of mysticism deeply rooted in human nature and the limitations of our knowledge. Two main impulses of our age are a yearning towards an ultimate unity, and a tendency towards a deeper spiritualization of our world-view. As these impulses come in conflict with the limitation of knowledge, and an over-emphasis on intellectual lines, they break out towards mysticism. A comparison of present experience is made with what occurred about 1800. Romanticism superseded Encyclopedism—it was the spirit returning to itself to secure what it had failed to find in the fields of reasoning. The same thing is happening now, and accounts for a rank growth of religious sects on both sides of the Atlantic. "Everywhere the individual is striving to find direct access to the mysteries of spiritual reality, and to make them his own by free personal experience." It is a rebound from the agnosticism of the nineteenth century. Kant's 'Theory of Knowledge' favoured a form of agnosticism which in the end proved so unsatisfying that men are falling back on the mystical tendency. In the same antithetic way psychology has supplied a similar impulse. Its widely spread doctrine of psycho-physical parallelism leans to materialism, and does not leave room for the one decisive self-experience of individuality, which must appear to it as a miracle. The unsatisfied need once more sends men to mysticism. Dr. Windelband finds a second mystical feature in the psycho-physical theory in the fact that the hypothesis must presuppose a mass of unconscious psychical states. "If it is necessary to associate a psychical function with each material process, it follows that the greater part of psychical reality must be of an unconscious kind." Here again is an open door for the mystic. The scientific mind recognizes the limitations of science, and respects them, but the mystic

believes he can get a vision beyond them. Dr. Windelband's conclusion is that mysticism is possible as the intuitive experience of the individual, but impossible as a scientific doctrine, because the moment it seeks formulation it must employ the forms of thought and cognition which it has rejected as insufficient and misleading.

The Rev. Arthur E. Beilby has a very interesting article on 'Dante and Swedenborg,' in which he compares and contrasts them as "other-world explorers," theologically and ethically to the advantage of Swedenborg.

The poems of F. W. H. Myers are treated by Mr. T. S. Omond in a sympathetic spirit which brings out well the value of the works.

Calendars.

Robert Louis Stevenson Calendar, 1913, 1/
Cheltenham, Banks & Son

A neat calendar with the days of a month on each sheet and a sentence of Stevenson above them. The texts exhibit well the optimism and generous feeling of their author.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Daudet (Ernest), TRAGÉDIES ET COMÉDIES DE L'HISTOIRE: RÉCITS DES TEMPS RÉVOLUTIONNAIRES, 3fr. 50.
Hachette

M. Daudet is better as historian than story-teller—he does not know when to finish. The first story is far too long. The best is 'Autour d'une Chambre Royale,' but even this would pass better as an anecdote than a story.

Philology.

Festgabe für Martin von Schanz zur 70. Geburtstagsfeier, 12m.
Würzburg, Kabitzsch

The seventieth birthday of a distinguished classical scholar is here welcomed in a series of interesting papers by his former scholars, all concerned with Greek or Latin. Dr. Beda Grundl translates the 'Orestes' of Euripides. Dr. Alois Patin has an ingenious discussion of difficulties in the Exodos of the 'Œdipus Rex.' A characteristic piece of German thoroughness is the discussion of sentences in parenthesis in the Greek orators by Herr C. Grünwald. Dr. Adolf Dyroff writes notes on the 'Parmenides,' makes out a good case for discovering a tragic fragment in a γρόμῃ in the 'Ethics' of Aristotle, and translates three poems of Catullus. His renderings are free, and we do not think he has got the full force of the last line of the Sirmio poem, while he misses the "limpid" waters in the line before.

Fiction.

Dumas (Alexandre), LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES, 2 vols., 1/ net each.
Nelson

Richardson (Henry Handel), MAURICE GUEST, 2 vols.
Berlin, Fischer

An English novel which should be of interest to Germans, since its scene is laid in Leipzig and its personages are mostly students at the Conservatorium. The interest is, however, psychological rather than musical. For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 10, 1908.

Roger (Noelle), DOCTEUR GERMAINE, Nouvelle Édition, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Perrin

A dull study of the conflict in a lady doctor's soul between love of her husband and devotion to her work of charity among the East-End poor. The scene is laid in Canning Town, and the impression formed by the author of this quarter is the most interesting feature of the book.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1912.

PART I.

THE sale of the fourth, and, it is presumed, the final, portion of the celebrated library of the late Mr. Robert Hoe terminated at New York during the last days of November, the total amount realized being put at the equivalent of 386,400*l.*—an enormous sum never before approached in the annals of the salerooms when a library has been in question. This sale was not, of course, so interesting to us as it must have been to the collectors of the United States. It attracts primarily by reason of its magnitude, and has set people wondering how long it will be before a dispersal on the same colossal scale takes place among us. That will perhaps not be in our time, for Mr. Hoe had for fifty years been gathering together books of a peculiarly desirable kind, or of a kind which this generation believes to be most desirable; and some of the prices realized—for example, 10,000*l.* for a copy of the so-called “Mazarin” Bible on vellum (it is better when printed on paper)—were greatly in excess of those previously obtained in this country, or anywhere else, for copies of a similar character. Mr. Hoe was at the height of his bookish activities at a transition period, and seems to have been able to read the signs of his time and to have anticipated with more than ordinary accuracy the events of the future, gathering about him a very large number of books which became of greater and still greater importance as the years rolled on. Many of them were well known to be in his possession; they were talked about; and when they came to the inevitable hammer, there was a rush, especially in the early stages of the sale, to obtain them.

This was no new experience; the same thing takes place every day on a smaller scale, for the commercial value of a book depends to a great extent on the company it keeps, and there is room for all sorts of comparisons and explanations whenever a library finds its way, either wholly or in part, into other hands. These comparisons are greatly divergent, and correspondingly accentuated on occasion, especially when time is an important factor. Comparisons, indeed, become so wide with lapse of years that they are virtually futile in some cases. What the great library of William Beckford of Fonthill would realize now, could it be brought together from the ends of the earth and once more become a living reality, it would be fruitless to inquire. That sale terminated with a record total, until the Hoe sale laid it low, of 89,200*l.* The Huth Library has realized 80,990*l.*, although but A to D has so far been dealt with. The Ashburnham Library, sold in 1897–8, produced 62,700*l.* The library of Richard Heber, who bought books in bulk and collected duplicates (the latter practice affording cogent evidence of bibliomania *in excelsis*), fetched 57,500*l.* in 1834–7. The Sunderland Library, dispersed during 1881–3, brought 56,580*l.*; and more recently the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney 34,878*l.*

These are the most important book sales which have hitherto been held in this country, and yet the combined proceeds of them all do not amount to the sum realized by the Hoe sale alone. Times have changed, but although the desire to obtain a certain class of books of a very expensive character has become more pronounced, because the available copies have become fewer, book-collectors still belong to the same old school and recite the same formulæ. All are alike in the main current of their aspirations, but not all are equally well

provided with the means to follow them; and so, although there is but one school, there are many antechambers, and all comes right in the end under the changeable and inexplicable decrees of fashion. It would, for instance, be difficult to explain how it comes about that the ponderous folios of the Fathers and the works of those Greek and Roman writers which are quoted from repeatedly should, unless they happen to afford examples of ancient typography, have fallen to such abysmal depths in the bookman's regard. At one time he favoured them, the latter especially, as well as many other classes of books which have since ceased to interest him, at any rate to the same extent, while other classes, at one time neglected, have taken their place. This change in one or other of its varied forms is accurately reflected in the tabulated results of every season's book sales, and what seems at first sight a mere slavish record of prices becomes an unerring guide to the fashion of the day when it is looked at aright. It is not possible for the observer of the times to go wrong in this respect. Mistakes often occur in matters of detail, such, for example, as mistaking one edition for another, or confusing two or more issues of the same edition, where there are more than one, though there is little excuse even for that in face of the numerous works of reference which now exist; but it is not possible to overlook those broad and general principles which elevate whole classes of books above their fellows. It is when one begins to inquire into the reason of the change that the trouble commences, for if a definite answer were obtainable, the records of the past would afford a faithful reflection of the future, but that we know is free from all survey.

During the past year *The Athenæum* has given a faithful summary of the important sales by auction which have been held from time to time, and these frequent lists have mapped out the activities of the year in such a way that if they were brought together there would be little need to refer to the sales again. It is mainly by way of retrospect that these remarks of mine are advanced—retrospect fortified with passing comments designed to bring the survey into a harmonious whole, and in that way to take as it were a bird's-eye view of its many ramifications, in all of which we see the various phases of the fashion of the time. No book is now sold “for its weight in gold,” as the saying is (though the expression has ceased to have more than an academic application, for many books realize much more), unless it comes within one or other of the prominent divisions into which the chart is mapped out, and this accounts for the apparent ease with which those who are familiar with books are able to say whether any particular volume is or is not worthy of more than passing notice from a marketable point of view.

This appears at first sight to be an exceedingly difficult process, for there are millions of different books in the world, and it is not possible for any single person, however great his experience, to be acquainted with them all. The result is arrived at by a process of comparison which after a time becomes automatic. It is general, and not particular; and what appears to the uninitiated to be nothing short of miraculous is seen, when explained, to be natural enough, though of course it is dependent to an enormous extent upon experience, not of some individual book which may conceivably be quite unknown, but of the class or kind to which it belongs, and the position it therefore occupies, for the time being, in the scale.

A record of prices realized is consequently not so uninteresting as a column of figures thrust upon the attention of one who has nothing to gain or lose. It is in its way an index to the times, useful to all who have anything to do with books, and indispensable to those who are gradually gathering around them volumes which will not shame their judgment when the hour of parting arrives. No lover of books regards his library as the equivalent of so much money; that, indeed, may be the last thing he thinks of, and will be if he is only touched by the true spirit of his craft; but it is nevertheless more important than some of the old-time collectors would have us believe. They affected much, and thought it derogatory to mention money and books in the same breath. They left that base juxtaposition to collectors of bric-à-brac and miscellaneous odds and ends, whose souls were, they thought, of leather, so strong was the force of tradition. That times have changed since then is apparent. There is now nothing worth collecting but has its probable price in the market, its guide-book and its chart.

Many of the sales held during the past year show the principles upon which the activities of the modern collector are based. On February 3rd *The Athenæum* reported the first important sale, that of a collection of books from a variety of sources which Messrs. Sotheby had held on January 23rd and two following days. As usually happens in such circumstances, there was no thread of connexion which could be followed, the books being of all kinds. The sale of the library of the late Dr. Frank Payne, which began on January 30th and is referred to in *The Athenæum* of February 10th, is more significant, as it consisted almost entirely of botanical works closely connected with the medical practice of earlier days, and old English classics, among them a lengthy series of first and early editions of the writings of Milton, but deficient in respect of the extremely rare ‘Comus, a Maske,’ 1637, small 4to, which, however, appeared on June 27th and realized 520*l.*, although it was not an immaculate copy. The first portion of Dr. Payne's library, sold *en bloc* in July, 1911, consisted mainly of medical works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in English, Latin, and German, manuscripts of the same character, and books relating to the Plague. The tendency here is precise, and needs no elaboration.

The sale of February 5th and two following days was of a miscellaneous character (see *Athenæum*, Feb. 17th, p. 191), and, as often happens in such cases, some very good and desirable works had been brought together, including a number of Americana, always in great demand. The latter comprised William Hilton's ‘Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida,’ 1664, 4to, 16*l.* (unbound); ‘The Two Charters granted by Charles II. to the Proprietors of Carolina,’ n.d., 4to, 11*l.* 10*s.* (unbound); nineteen of the large maps published by Jefferys about 1750, 14*l.*; and ‘A Complete Collection of the Laws of Virginia,’ 1662, folio, with a neatly written MS. of 35 leaves entitled “At a Generall Assembly begun at James City, 1684,” 22*l.* 10*s.* (original calf). A series of 22 volumes of the large plates of Piranesi, all Roman issues (those of Paris are inferior), brought 112*l.* (half morocco); and part of an original manuscript in the handwriting of Ruskin, consisting of 4 pages of ‘The Gipsies,’ 19*l.* 15*s.* (morocco extra). Ruskin was very careless of his manuscripts, and it is doubtful whether a single complete work of his exists in that form.

At another miscellaneous sale at Sotheby's, on February 15th and 16th, Phineas Fletcher's 'The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man,' 1633, and his 'Locustæ,' 1627, in one volume, realized 46*l.* (calf); an imperfect copy of 'The Cronycle of Englonde,' as printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, 27*l.* (calf); Thomas Killigrew's 'Comedies and Tragedies,' 1664, folio, 27*l.* 10*s.* (original calf); the first edition of Montaigne's 'Essays' as translated by Florio, with the leaf of "Errata" and the rare poem by Samuel Daniel, 27*l.* 10*s.* (original calf); and Shakespeare's Fourth Folio, 1685, a little stained in parts, but generally good, 55*l.* (calf). These are mentioned particularly as they belong to one kind—that of old English classical literature, for which there is apparently a still greater future. Nicholas Statham's 'Abridgment of Cases down to the end of Henry VI.,' printed at Rouen by G. le Tailleur for R. Pynson about 1490, realized 40*l.* (calf) for another reason altogether. It is a specimen of ancient typography in English, and that is sufficient to carry it anywhere.

"The Library of a Collector" (see *Athenæum*, March 9th, p. 280) was of a distinct character. The books consisted almost entirely of comparatively modern English works, with illustrations by the Cruikshanks, "Crowquill," and Thackeray; and there was also a good assortment of original editions of Fielding, Sterne, Swift, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, and Charles Lamb. 'King Glumpus,' 1837, which fetched 90*l.* (the two blank leaves wanting), and 'The Exquisites,' 16*l.* (one of the four plates only), derive their importance from the fact that they were illustrated by Thackeray and are exceedingly scarce, more especially when the plates are coloured by a contemporary hand, as in this instance. A copy of the first issue of the first edition of 'Gulliver's Travels,' 1726, 2 vols., 8vo, brought 81*l.* (morocco extra); and a gruesome collection of relics connected with Eugene Aram 14*l.* 15*s.* The first issue of 'Gulliver' has separate pagination and separate titles to the different parts, and the inscription is under the portrait instead of round it. As to the relics, they consisted of the 'Memoirs' of Eugene Aram, with the 'Gleanings' by Scatcherd and the 'Dream' by Tom Hood, inlaid and interleaved; a portrait of Aram; two of his letters; a copy of Plato having his signature; part of the skull of the murdered Daniel Clark, and a bone from his foot; a box made from the wood of the gibbet on which Aram was hanged; and other delights. To classify this collection otherwise than as being intimately associated with a literary celebrity—for Eugene Aram was a scholar—is difficult, but perhaps the cloven foot of the curiosity-hunter may be detected.

On February 29th Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold a set of the original editions of Dickens's 'Christmas Books' for 34*l.*, a large sum, due to the fact that 'The Battle of Life,' 1846, belonged to the extremely rare second issue. Those who have 'The Battle of Life' in that, the first, edition, should turn to the engraved title. If it has the words "A love story" in a scroll supported by a Cupid and the publishers' imprint without date below, then it belongs to the second issue, and should be made a special note of. At the same sale a copy of the first or Salisbury edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 2 vols., 1766, fetched 72*l.* (old calf).

The late Mr. Charles Butler of Connaught Place, W., was an all-round collector. The sale of the third portion of his very extensive library occupied March 18th–20th (see *Athenæum*, April 6th, p. 390), and with the

first and second portions, sold by Messrs. Sotheby in April and May, 1911, realized nearly 17,000*l.* This third portion was remarkable for a large number of manuscript and printed service books, Greek and Latin classics, and English and French literature of all periods. As a rule the prices realized were small, from 2*l.* to 5*l.* There were, however, many exceptional books, chief among them being Caxton's 'Chronicles of England,' 1482, the second edition (rarer than the first of 1480), which realized 115*l.*, many leaves being missing; a sound copy of Chaucer's Works, 1561, folio, 28*l.* (russia gilt); and, perhaps more important still, a lengthy series of Horæ printed in Paris between 1497 and 1552. One of these fetched 197*l.*; the others all sorts of prices from 4*l.* to 60*l.*

Other sales held during March were fully reported (see *Athenæum*, April 6th, p. 391), and there is no occasion to mention them in detail again, especially as they were of a miscellaneous character. That held by Messrs. Hodgson on the 28th and 29th was not reported, doubtless because no large amounts were realized; but it was nevertheless good of its kind, and a considerable number of useful books changed hands on that occasion. This sale opens up another view of the present state of the book-market which is applicable to the vast majority of collectors—those who have enough money to spend upon books, but not more than enough. Most books come within their scope, and they can buy all that are really necessary for less than they could have obtained them ten years ago. What they cannot do is to compete with any chance of success for those exceptionally rare and important books which everybody wants, but only a few can have, and which, as many believe, are seen at their best on the shelves of the great Public Libraries of the world.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

PAULY-WISSOWA'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

WITH commendable speed a new instalment of this huge work, the fifteenth Halbband, has appeared, and will certainly give those who acquire it plenty of reading until the next appears. But, alas! it only comprises in its 650 quarto pages of double columns the stretch between 'Helikon' and 'Hestia,' i.e., a small part of the letter H. The dismay of the reader at this slow rate of progress is, however, greatly relieved by a loose page which falls out of it when he wanders through its wealth of articles. This page announces that arrangements have been made to have a second staff and a second series of issues beginning with the letter R, so that the completion may be accelerated as much as possible.

But, as we have said before in these columns, the value of such a work is solid so far as it goes. The number of important discussions in the present instalment makes it quite worth while for any scholar to acquire it as a mere fragment. Any attempt to give a detailed account of such a vast display of learning would be absurd; but we may mention among the articles that have struck us as peculiarly instructive those on Helios and Herakles in mythology, that on Heros, those on Hesiod and Hellanikos in Greek literature, and Hephæstion and Hemichorion on questions of metre and the stage. That on Herakles is unfinished, owing to Dr. Zwicker's illness but what he has written on the various forms and flexions of the name occupies ten columns, and is an astonishing piece of research. An appendix volume will contain

the rest of the article or later treatise, and we notice that in the supplementary pages of this volume there is account taken of inscriptions which were published only last year, so up to date is the editing. The careful record and discussion of the various forms of all the proper names, especially the mythological, is quite a feature of interest in this newer German philology. Another good feature is the elaborate bibliography, in which we are glad to see that sound English study is not ignored, as was the case in some of the earlier volumes. The work is indispensable to every student of the classics in the widest sense.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

THE LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

The Deanery, Lichfield, Dec. 26, 1912.

MAY I be allowed, in fairness to the Lichfield Cathedral Chapter, to say a few words with respect to Prof. Lindsay's letter under the above heading in your issue of December 21st?

Those who have the custody of a MS. treasure such as the St. Chad Gospels are bound for more reasons than one, if they have any regard for their trust, not to permit an examination of it except under the supervision of some responsible person. But a Cathedral Library is not in the position of a Public Library: it has no grant to provide for an attendant who can undertake this work.

On March 23rd, 1910, an application was received by the Chapter from Prof. W. M. Lindsay himself for permission to examine the St. Chad Gospels. This was granted, and he came to Lichfield on March 30th, in the Easter holiday week. The Chapter Clerk generously, and voluntarily, gave up the day to attend on him during his examination of the MS., which lasted five and a half hours, and for which no fee was charged. But for this sacrifice of his time he received no expression of appreciation: it was apparently treated as a matter of course. After that experience, therefore, it was decided that in future a charge of a guinea a day must be made—one half to be assigned to the Library (which has little or no endowment), and the other half to go to the custodian who invigilates.

There are times in the year when it is almost impossible to find any one who can spare time to wait on visitors for a purpose of this kind. Prof. Lindsay refers to the courtesy accorded to foreign students at the Cathedral Libraries abroad. I have myself been unable to obtain access to one such library because it was a holiday season; and rightly so. Dr. Zimmermann came to Lichfield in August, 1911, at the most inconvenient season of the whole year, when most of the residents are away, and every consideration that was possible under the circumstances was shown to him by the Sacrist on behalf of the Chapter.

Photographs of the St. Chad Gospels are obtainable. There is, therefore, no reason for submitting the book to constant re-photographing, for which frequent applications are received.

I may perhaps add that, so far from desiring to place any obstacle in the way of expert study, the Chapter have recently arranged to deposit one of their MSS. at the British Museum for the convenience of a scholar who wishes to work at it. But this, naturally, is not a course that could be followed in the case of the St. Chad Gospels.

H. E. SAVAGE.

Literary Gossip.

THE New Year list of honours includes a well-earned Knighthood for Mr. G. W. Forrest, the editor of Warren Hastings's dispatches and historian of the Indian Mutiny. We can also congratulate Sir Frank Crisp on his Baronetcy, and Dr. Francis Darwin on his Knighthood. A veteran architect is honoured in Mr. Thomas Graham Jackson.

WE note that, according to the statistics of 'The Year's Publishing' supplied by *The Bookseller*, the output of novels last year went well into the third thousand. The distressing answer to the question as to how much of this output was worth the trouble can most readily be obtained by attention to our own columns. The next largest class is Religion and Theology, which certainly has a higher percentage of useful work. The rate of increase in the total publications is truly alarming—close on 2,000, viz., 1912, 12,886; 1911, 10,914; while in 1910 the number was 10,804.

MR. W. F. HOWE has sent us an advance proof of p. xx of his 'Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1913,' containing his calculation of 'The Approximate Income for 1911-12' of nearly all the public charitable institutions having their head-quarters in the metropolis. From this it would appear that the heathen races ministered unto by twenty-five foreign mission societies, draw forth over a million and a half of money, whereas sixty-two home missions receive an income of barely two-thirds of that amount. Institutions for physical alleviation at home come nearest in income to the societies for spiritual enlightenment abroad.

IN our review on December 7th of Mr. J. O. P. Bland's 'Recent Events and Present Policies in China' we wrote at some length on the opium trade in China, recently discussed in Parliament. A significant comment on our remarks is provided by the publication of an inquiry conducted by *The Central China Post*, an English journal published at Hankow. Men have been shot under the new Government for trading in opium, and one man even for smoking it. In many provinces soldiers and police are rooting up the rising crops of the poppy. The Pekin correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* further declares that the Shanghai and Hong Kong warehouses contain no less than twelve millions' worth of unsaleable stock. The measures taken by the authorities are certainly drastic, and should put the sincerity of Chinese feeling beyond doubt.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, in answer to numerous inquiries and complaints that a short story by him called 'Benighted Travellers,' which has been extensively circulated in the Christmas Number of a magazine, has nothing to show that it is not new—though it is an old one appearing under another title in 'A Group of Noble Dames'—requests us to state that he is not responsible for such republication. The story has apparently

been reprinted from a provincial newspaper in which it was first issued some twenty or twenty-five years ago.

A COURSE of six lectures on 'The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking' will be delivered by Mr. R. A. Peddie at the St. Bride Foundation Institute on Monday evenings at 7.30, beginning on the 13th inst. Admission will be free by tickets to be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, St. Bride Foundation.

AT Moscow in a few days will appear the first number of a literary and historical review entitled *La Voix du Passé*. It is to be issued monthly, and will deal with foreign as well as Russian subjects. It announces that it has been promised the support of many eminent Russian writers and professors.

MR. WILLIAM HOLLOWAY writes:—

"In his interesting notice of Mr. Barratt's work your reviewer says that Dickens celebrated the 'red-hot' mutton chops of a Hampstead inn. Surely this is an error. It was from the old King's Head at Chigwell (the prototype of the Maypole) that Dickens wrote to Forster, 'Come here if you want a chop red-hot from the grill,' &c."

DR. C. ANNANDALE writes:—

"There is a passage in the 'New English Dictionary' which I have copied out, and take the liberty of sending you owing to its interest as bearing on the 'Shakspeare-Bacon controversy.' It is contained in a 'Note' to the section *Onomastical-Outing* of the Dictionary:—

"Phrases of this kind ['it out-Herods Herod,' &c.], and, indeed, *out-* verbs as a class, were apparently eschewed by Shakspeare's contemporary, Bacon; and it is noteworthy that, while Shakspeare uses 54 of these verbs, for 38 of which he is our first, and for 9 of them our only authority, we cite Bacon only for two, one of which, indeed, *outshoot*, had, in those days of Archery, been in common use for more than seventy years. The contrast between the language of Bacon and that of Shakspeare in this respect is the more striking, seeing that other contemporary authors, e.g. Ben Jonson, used these *out-* verbs almost as freely as Shakspeare himself."

AT a recent special meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a resolution was moved by the Council to extend the presidential term of office to seven years, instead of the five to which it was reduced in 1907 on the recommendation of a special committee. The proposal did not secure the support of two-thirds of those present, and was therefore lost.

THE NEXT ISSUE of the Villon Society will be the fifth section ('The Latter Days') of the 'Flowers of France,' the vast anthology of French verse, from the twelfth century to the present time, upon which Mr. John Payne has been engaged in the interval of other labours for some years past, and of which the second ('The Renaissance Period') and the fourth ('The Romantic Period') have already been issued. The new section, which will be in two volumes, and will comprise representative selections (rendered into isometrical English verse) from the writings of 150 contemporary French poets, is now in the press, and will in due course be

followed by the remaining sections—i.e., the first, 'The Beginnings' (twelfth to fifteenth centuries: Chatelain de Coucy to Mellin de Saint-Gelais), and the third, 'The Dark Ages' (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: Malherbe to André Chénier).

THE 'Confessions of a Convert,' which Messrs. Longmans will publish for Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson in the spring, will be a record of the author's religious life and development, written rather as narrative than in a controversial spirit.

MR. ELKIN MATHEWS has moved from Vigo Street to larger and more convenient premises at 4, Cork Street, W.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will next Tuesday publish the following works:—

'The Value and Destiny of the Individual' formed the Gifford Lectures for 1912, delivered in Edinburgh University by Dr. B. Bosanquet. These lectures are a continuation and application of the argument contained in the author's Gifford Lectures for 1911, which were issued a year ago as 'The Principle of Individuality and Value.'

At the earnest and repeated request of many Catholics and others who heard them, Father Bernard Vaughan is publishing a series of his addresses under the title 'Socialism from the Christian Standpoint.' The trenchant character of the addresses may be anticipated from the fact that Father Vaughan holds that Socialism is economically unsound, philosophically false, and ethically wrong.

A translation by Mr. Fred Rothwell of Pierre Loti's 'Carmen Sylva and Sketches from the Orient' contains in all six sketches, namely, 'Carmen Sylva,' 'The Exile,' 'Constantinople in 1890,' 'Serpent Charmers,' 'A Few Forgotten Pages of Madame Chrysanthème,' and 'Japanese Women in 1890.'

The purpose of 'The Mediæval Church Architecture of England,' by Mr. C. H. Moore, author of 'Development and Character of Gothic Architecture,' is to set forth the character of mediæval church architecture in England in the light of a structural analysis and comparison with French Gothic art, and of the conditions and influences under which the former was produced. A great number of illustrations, from the author's own drawings and from photographs, have been inserted.

On Thursday Messrs. Macmillan will publish a memoir of the late Right Rev. R. Frederick L. Blunt, Bishop of Hull, written by his son the Rev. Stanley V. Blunt. The volume contains a Preface by the Archbishop of York and a portrait.

The same firm are also about to issue a new edition of 'An Adventure,' that remarkable account of the strange psychological experiences of two English ladies during a visit to Versailles. It will contain an Appendix giving further historical information, and a Note by Prof. Sir W. F. Barrett.

NEXT WEEK we shall deal with subjects of special interest to Educationalists.

SCIENCE

Festschrift tillegnad Edvard Westermarck, i anledning av Hans Femtioårsdag den 20 November, 1912. (Helsingfors.)

A STUDENT of fifty years of age is just about in his prime. Gratitude towards him may reasonably take the form of "a lively sense of favours to come." Hence, in designing for Dr. Westermarck this charming birthday surprise, his friends and pupils have done well not to expatiate on his services to anthropology, remarkable as these have been. After all, a slightly antedated obituary notice of oneself is calculated to yield cold comfort. This sort of book, however, which simply offers specimens of the favourite work of each contributor, is a stimulating gift. "Forward," it seems to cry, "lest we others overtake thee in the way!"

Man is a large subject, more especially when so taken as to include woman. Possibly, then, all these fourteen essays—seven of which are in English, six in Swedish, and one in German—may be described as anthropological on a liberal interpretation of the term. Some of them, however, though interesting in themselves, can hardly be said to fall directly into line with that branch of science which Dr. Westermarck has made his own, namely, the sociological study of the origins of culture. For instance, Dr. Th. Rein, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Helsingfors University, a former teacher of Dr. Westermarck, writes on 'Public Opinion,' illustrating its immense power, and the rapid changes it may undergo, from the recent history of Germany; Bernard Mandeville's Theory of Society is expounded by Mr. Ola Castrén; Mr. Rolf Lagerborg analyzes Plato's Theory of the Political Rights of Woman; and Mr. J. J. Sederholm reviews the great geological "battle of the elements" in which Hutton and Werner figured as the protagonists.

The remaining ten papers, on the other hand, relate to anthropology in the stricter sense, and between them cover a good deal of ground. Dr. Yrjö Hirn discusses kites. Dr. Haddon's theory of their origin is that a loose and flapping sail at the end of a rope may have suggested the invention of a toy capable of yielding the same exhilarating sensations. Be this as it may, various magico-religious ideas have come to attach to the lively heaven-seeking thing. Dr. Gunnar Landtman, who has lately been on a voyage of exploration amongst the Kiwai-speaking Papuans, recounts some curious facts about their beliefs in regard to the dead. We note that he employs the sound method of reporting the very words of his native witnesses; so that the reader can exercise the necessary control over the evidence, making allowance, for instance, for imperfections of pidgin-English as a means of expressing

thought about mystic and impalpable matters. Mr. Thure Svedlin deals with the duel in the North, as illustrated by the sagas, and is to be commended for a cautious and critical handling of his theme. Mr. R. Holsti considers a related subject, namely, various superstitious customs incidental to primitive warfare. His main point is to show that savage war does not make necessarily for the survival of the physically fittest, because those who win are largely helped to do so by belief in the efficacy of their magic; so that we have, instead, a survival of the most credulous. Perhaps he hardly allows enough for the fact that fitness and confidence tend to go together.

Mr. B. Malinowski takes in hand the so-called *Intichiuma* ceremonies of the Arunta of Central Australia, with intent to show that Dr. Frazer has gone too far in stating that totemism has contributed little or nothing towards the economic progress of mankind. If such rites can be held to be characteristic of totemism in general (whatever that may be), then it can be shown, argues Mr. Malinowski very plausibly, that, by bringing about system and discipline, observation of seasonal changes, provision for the future, and so forth, they have played no small part in the organization of collective labour under primitive conditions. Mr. Rud. Elander writes of 'The Clan as a Local Unit in Society,' but his article is somewhat slight and polemical.

Four essays have yet to be considered, and may be taken together, inasmuch as all have some sort of bearing on the problem that is chiefly occupying the attention of anthropologists at the present moment—the problem of method. Mr. G. C. Wheeler examines 'The Conception of the Causal Relation in Sociological Science'; and Mr. K. R. Brotherus seeks to assign its due place to anthropogeography in sociology and the philosophy of history. Here anthropological method is treated in a more or less abstract way. On the other hand, Dr. A. C. Haddon—who puts together notes about the houses of New Guinea so as to assist the determination of cases of the contact of cultures—and Dr. W. H. R. Rivers are refreshingly concrete in their handling of the question of the hour, namely, whether the old method of worldwide comparisons concerned with general traits of mankind is to be dropped in favour of a new method that shall keep in sight all the while particular areas of characterization and their no less particular interactions. Now no doubt there is a good deal to be done by means of the "ethnological method" of Graebner; and it would seem to be especially likely to bear fruit in the Pacific region, where there have been migrations both frequent and recent. But it appears somewhat outrageous to declare, as Graebner seems to do, that it is the only possible method for the anthropologist. None of the contributors to the present volume, however, seems prepared to go as far as that. Indeed, if they held so extreme a view, theirs would be a very disquieting message to

Dr. Westermarck, for he has always hitherto worked as a sociologist in search of general tendencies, rather than as an historian whose work is limited to some particular and unique series of events. The difference between sociology and history in this respect is brought out clearly by Mr. Wheeler, who at the same time makes it perfectly plain how each discipline is ultimately complementary to the other.

Whilst all these pieces of work are valuable in their own way, one of them seems to be of quite outstanding importance, and that is Dr. Rivers's paper on 'The Disappearance of Useful Arts.' It has too readily been assumed that once the savage has got hold of a good thing, he is bound to stick to it. Dr. Rivers takes as his examples three very good things—the bow and arrow, the canoe, and the potter's art. Owing to various causes which he seeks to enumerate, these can be proved to have passed utterly out of use in cultural areas where not only were they formerly understood and appreciated, but, as far as we can see, are also still needed. In the light of this finding we must assuredly revise many of our time-honoured assumptions; for instance, the view that the natives of Tasmania must have found their way thither whilst there was still a land-connexion with Australia, since, when discovered, they had no canoes capable of crossing Bass Straits. For the rest, it must lend elasticity to Graebner's theory that cultures tend to be transmitted in complexes—like the unit characters of the biologist—if we are allowed to suppose parts of such a complex to be subsequently suppressed in a more or less arbitrary way. Indeed, our only fear is lest, reinforced by so convenient a loophole of escape, the doctrine of culture-complexes be pressed for rather more than it is worth. In the hands of field-workers such as Dr. Rivers or Dr. Haddon, who are acquainted with the psychology of the peoples concerned, the ethnological method is not likely to be abused. But in the study or museum, where facts that have lost their psychological savour are too readily hailed as "objective," it is easy to invent mechanical rules for accounting for the distribution of similars, yet exceedingly hard to distinguish real similars from false. We wish all success to the ethnological method, but think that there is room for plenty of other methods as well within the ample confines of the science of Man.

M.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Life in Late Mesozoic Time,' Dr. T. J. Jehu.
 Tues. Aristotelian, 8.—'Intuitionist Thinking,' Prof. F. Granger.
 Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Meteorites,' Sir James Dewar. (Christmas Lecture Epilogues.)
 Wed. Society of Arts, 5.—'Wild Birds and Beasts at Home,' Lecture II., Mr. Cherry Kearton. (Juvenile Lecture.)
 — Geological, 8.—'The Geological History of the Malay Peninsula,' Mr. J. Brooke Scrivenor; 'On a Mass of Anhydrite in the Magnesian Limestone at Hartlepool,' Mr. C. T. Trechmann.
 Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Frozen Worlds,' Sir James Dewar. (Christmas Lecture Epilogues.)
 — Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Early Cainozoic Life,' Dr. T. J. Jehu.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Design of Apparatus for Improving the Power Factor of A. C. Systems,' Prof. Miles Walker.
 Fri. Astronomical, 5.
 Sat. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Middle Cainozoic Life,' Dr. T. J. Jehu.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Elgee (Frank), THE MOORLANDS OF NORTH-EASTERN YORKSHIRE. 12/6 net.

A. Brown & Sons

In the moorlands which form a conspicuous feature in the north-east of Yorkshire the student of nature finds a broad and interesting field of inquiry, suggesting many a difficult problem in relation to local geology, botany, and zoology. It is a field in which many naturalists have laboured, but still there was ample room for a comprehensive monograph such as that which Mr. Frank Elgee of Middlesbrough, after more than fifteen years of local research, has been able to produce. His work is constructed on strictly scientific principles, according to modern views. Not content with a simple description of the physical features and a list of the animals and plants of the moors, he seeks to throw light upon their origin and development; in a word, to trace the evolution of the moors and their inhabitants. This is by no means an easy task, but the author has succeeded in suggesting solutions of most of the difficulties.

The moors in their botanical aspect form a natural plant-community of exceptional interest. It is remarkable that over so large an area as that of the moorland there should dominate a single species—the heather—thus giving to the casual visitor the impression of uniformity, and possibly suggesting that the region is rather uninviting; yet those who are most familiar with the country are able to recognize many different types of moorland. The plant-associations or groupings characteristic of these types are here studied in detail. The moorland vegetation flourishes on soils derived from siliceous rocks, especially the sandstones and grits of Inferior Oolite or Bajocian age, and to a less extent on the sandy beds of the Middle Oolites. These poor arenaceous soils are rather deficient in plant-food, and are covered to a large extent with either peat or raw humus. So far as climate is concerned, the essential conditions for the development of heather moorland seem to be a generous rainfall and an open winter with few frosts of long duration. It is believed that the heather and the heaths arose in the south and south-west of Europe during the Pliocene period, whilst the bilberry and allied plants characteristic of certain moors were evolved during the same age in a northern land. The relation of the flora and fauna of the moorlands to the glaciation of the district is a subject of much interest. During the ice age the uplands of the moorland region were probably free from ice, and may have supported not only arctic species, but also certain members of the present flora. The author concludes that since the glacial period the moors have been islands and peninsulas of heath-vegetation, surrounded by forest and woodland, the higher uplands having never been wooded. In dealing with the animal life of the moors, Mr. Elgee enters into an interesting discussion as to the origin of the red grouse and the character of its plumage. This is the typical moor bird, and is universally distributed over the Yorkshire moorland. It probably had a post-glacial origin, and the willow grouse may represent its ancestral type.

Mr. Elgee's excellent work is illustrated with two coloured maps and a number of well-executed reproductions of photographs, mostly by the author. There is also a coloured plate of moorland butterflies and moths, and an entomological appendix giving in tabular form much information about the Lepidoptera and their food-plants.

Hoblyn's Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, revised throughout, with Numerous Additions by John A. P. Price, 10/6 Bell

This volume is an invaluable guide to the meaning of learned terms in which doctors conceal their knowledge. Under 'Prescription' it gives the abbreviations which puzzle the average man, and even the classical scholar. We have looked for some recently invented terms, and found them in each case except "psycho-therapy," the meaning of which can easily be gathered from the explanation of similar words. The book recognizes several terms as "unclassical." It includes names of plants used in medicine.

Hurst (H. E.) and Lattey (R. T.), A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSICS: I. DYNAMICS, II. HEAT, 3/6 net; I. MAGNETISM, II. STATICAL ELECTRICITY, III. CURRENT ELECTRICITY, 4/ net; I. SOUND, II. LIGHT, 3/6 net. Constable

Something is no doubt gained by subdividing into three parts the 'Text-Book of Physics' which Mr. Hurst and Mr. Lattey originally published in one volume; and, since the purpose of the subdivision as well as of the book is to render assistance to students for examinations, little is lost by detaching from one another subjects which are related philosophically rather than experimentally. The extreme scope of the information is such as is demanded by the examination for the Intermediate Science Degree of London or the Honours Examination (in Physics) at Oxford; but the general aspect of the subject-matter and the appended questions which test the extent of its digestion is of a rather less severe type. The book is well and clearly written, and excellently illustrated, and in such matters as electrolysis and solutions the teaching conforms to modern theory.

Makers of British Botany, A COLLECTION OF BIOGRAPHIES BY LIVING BOTANISTS, edited by F. W. Oliver, 9/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This volume is the outcome of a course of ten lectures delivered at University College, London, in the spring of 1911, in which a series of different botanists each gave the biography of one of the "fathers" of the subject. To these biographies six chapters have been added, in order to render the book "more fully representative." But on looking down the list of the names included, one notes the chapters that are missing. Bentham's name suggests itself first. He is not included, though a whole chapter is devoted to John Hill, whose reputation is scarcely so high or achievements so enduring as those of several botanists who are left out. In the Introduction it is stated that the omissions of Knight, Bentham, and Daubeny "have not been deliberate," and that "it will no doubt be possible to repair them should a second edition of the work be called for." We hope this will be done for the completion of an admirable and much-needed book.

As is natural in such a book, with the various writers the handling of the subjects varies. For vividness of writing and style the palm must go to the one chapter that is the work of a lady (Mrs. Arber). She has a delightful subject in 'Grew,' and she treats it delightfully. Each author brings out well the value of the work of the old master he is presenting, and indicates its bearing on the science of the day. As a supplement—and to some extent a corrective—to Sachs's classical 'History of Botany,' the present work must stand on the shelf of every serious botanist.

FINE ARTS

PRIMITIVE ART.

MR. SPEARING'S 'Childhood of Art' is a curiously unequal book, which mingles shrewd and pregnant observations on the one hand with loose and shallow statements on the other in about equal proportions. The author begins with the cave-paintings at Altamira in Spain, jumps to what he is pleased to consider the Predynastic art of Egypt and its successors, then harks back to those Sumerian relics which may well be earlier than anything Egyptian, and proceeds, by way of Sir Arthur Evans's Cretan discoveries, to the early Greek vase-paintings, and the Hermes of Praxiteles. As this last is by his own admission the very masterpiece of ancient art, which no modern artist can hope to rival or even approach, it might be captiously suggested that it cannot be properly dealt with in a treatise on origins. This, however, is a small point, and we willingly pass on to that of Mr. Spearing's equipment. He seems to be well qualified for his task so far as travel is concerned, as he speaks with what appears to be first-hand knowledge of the physical conditions of the Nile Valley, and has evidently been in little-known parts of America, since he has bought pottery in Arizona and has escaped death by obsidian-headed arrows, probably in a more southern part of the same continent. He has also studied with some care a good many textbooks on his subject, and if he has not always completely assimilated or digested their contents, it is human to err.

To take first the good things we find in his book; he is, we think, right when he says that good carving has everywhere preceded accurate drawing, and that the representation in perspective of natural objects on a plane is a good deal matter of convention. The classic theory that portraiture began with the tracing-over of shadows is, he says, disproved by the comparative absence of profiles in primitive art. Children, he thinks, draw, not what they see, but what they remember, and it was doubtless the same with the first artists. Two pictures that he supplies—one of interlaced fish, which he recommends the reader to try to reproduce from memory; and another of a clock, which gives the impression of its "going" condition by the position of the pendulum—are distinctly good, and, so far as we remember, original. So are his remarks on schematization or diagrammatic drawing and stylization or conventionalism,

The Childhood of Art: or, The Ascent of Man: a Sketch of the Vicissitudes of his Upward Struggle, based chiefly on the Relics of his Artistic Work in Prehistoric Times. By H. G. Spearing. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

the latter, as he truly says, often preceding the decay of an art. He also has a clear idea of the conditions of life in early Egypt, where the strip of cultivated land on each side of the river was protected against savage raids by the hardly navigable Delta at one end and the impassable cataracts at the other, while its flanks were covered by trackless and waterless deserts. Such a soil was fitted by nature for the development of art, and had Mr. Spearing begun with this part of his subject, we should have had less cause of quarrel with him.

In other respects, however, it is plain that there are gaps in Mr. Spearing's information, which does not seem to have been always drawn from the most trustworthy sources. He may be excused for adhering to the obsolete system of "sequence-dating" in earliest Egypt, because it is only during the last few months that Sir Gaston Maspero, Dr. Naville, and others have thoroughly exposed the fallacies on which it was based. But one would have thought that any intelligent traveller in Egypt would have noticed that the art of pottery is still to a great extent in the hands of women. So far, too, from basket-work patterns on pots not having been used in Egypt, they are extremely common both on the painted and the incised ware of early dynastic times. The early king Narmer, moreover, is not now "identified with Menes, the first king of Egypt," save by those blind guides who were, a few years back, equally insistent that it was Aha, now shown to be some one else, with whom the equation should be made. Nor were the Sumerians a "negroid" people in any sense of the word, the expression "black-heads" once applied to them being applicable, *teste* Mr. King, to the Babylonian Semites only. We know of no support for Mr. Spearing's suggestion that any Greek statues were merely "stone substitutes for the living victims formerly offered to the god," or that "Darius, King of Persia, and his successors fell before the infant power of freedom." We fancy that the great Macedonian before whom Darius's successor did fall would have made short work with Mr. Spearing had he talked in his hearing about "freedom" in the way he does here.

The worst fault, in fact, in Mr. Spearing's book is the persistent way in which he drags in his political opinions in season and out of season. "Is there a single instance of an artistic race going forth to conquer?" he asks, and the reply in the negative gives him cause for further rhetoric, oblivious of the fact that Alexander's conquest of Asia gave rise to a wider extension of a higher level of art than the world has ever seen before or since. The many illustrations, which make the book a perfect picture-gallery of primitive art, compare very favourably with those in works like Herr Grosse's 'Anfänge der Kunst' or M. Capart's 'Débuts de l'Art Primitif en Égypte.'

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Baur (Paul V. C.), CENTAURS IN ANCIENT ART: THE ARCHAIC PERIOD, 40m.

Berlin, Curtius

Though Mr. Baur is an Assistant Professor at Yale, the work embodied in this book appears, from the Preface, to have been mainly done in Berlin; it is a typical example of the detailed and laborious compilation of German scholarship, and is a collection of material rather than an illuminating discussion. The form is that of a descriptive catalogue of all extant representations of centaurs in archaic art. To this catalogue are added but three pages of general summary; and the various discussions essential to the subject only occur incidentally. We find, for example, no general discussion of the myths of the centaurs, but merely passing references here and there. The author concludes that the stories about the centaurs "grew round the art type, and in explanation of it"; yet he holds that the centaur was not introduced into Greece before the geometric period, and that it was derived probably from the Hittites. This is an opinion difficult to maintain in view of Homeric and other early references; but these early references, as has repeatedly been pointed out, do not imply a body half man, half horse. The truth seems to be that here, as in the case of the Sphinx, the Siren, and other mixed forms, a type borrowed from the East, perhaps for purely decorative purposes at first, came to be adopted as the visible expression of a previously extant myth.

There seems to be good evidence for the early existence of the centaur type in Mesopotamia, but Mr. Baur's treatment of the first item in his list, a Cretan seal published by Sir A. J. Evans, is unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, we have only a drawing of this seal, not a photograph, and the draughtsman seems to have thought the figure was a centaur. But it is by no means clear, and Sir A. J. Evans calls it "an animal or perhaps a centaur." In view of this it is rash to assert that, "since the centaur on this prism-seal is unique in Crete, I consider the seal a foreign, probably Babylonian, importation." The seal is of the usual Cretan class.

The author's statement that he has not found a single monument of the Mycenaean period with the representation of a centaur requires some modification: on a late Mycenaean vase from Enkomi, in the British Museum, is a figure with human head and forelegs, and equine hind-legs, which seems to fit the definition. Again, his denial of the existence of female centaurs in Greek art before the fifth century seems hard to maintain, in view of the Medusa with a human body and the hind parts of a horse attached, which he himself quotes, on a Boeotian moulded pithos.

Shuffrey (L. A.), THE ENGLISH FIREPLACE, a History of the Development of the Chimney, Chimney-piece, and Fireplace, with their Accessories, from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century, 42/ net. Batsford

It is a question how far it is possible to dissociate a single architectural feature from the position it occupies in relation to the rest of the building and give a correct historical impression of its development. The fireplace was one of the considerable factors in the evolution of the English house, but it was of less importance than the roof, the span of which governed the problem from the first. The influence on the fireplace of the

roof or ceiling is noticeable right down to the eighteenth century, though hardly alluded to in the work before us. Latterly there has been a regrettable tendency to consider features apart from their general surroundings. Many well-planned and otherwise beautiful houses are spoilt by disproportionate parts, and we find a small hall dwarfed by an enormous fireplace, or a fine room spoilt by a mean one. This comment is made in no captious spirit, but because it would be a pity if this sumptuous volume should foster this tendency. Mr. Shuffrey, than whom no one is better equipped, might have given some data as to the size of the rooms in which the examples illustrated are placed, and the position they occupy. In other respects he has written a monograph covering the whole field in a thoroughly efficient and practical manner. The numerous illustrations are admirably chosen; they consist of 130 colotype plates from Mr. Galsworthy Davie's fine photographs, supplemented by copious drawings by the author. It is interesting to notice that the mantelshelf is a modern addition to the fireplace. The author tells us that the term "chimney-piece" was given to the tapestry designed to fill the wall-space over the fireplace. Not the least valuable part of the work is the chapter devoted to the fireplace accessories, and it will be welcomed by connoisseurs. An Index is added, which might, however, be more complete—e.g., it does not include "chimney-piece." The volume is handsomely produced, and very light to handle in view of its size.

LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION.

ITS eighteenth show at 5A, Pall Mall East, finds this group of painters with but two of its original members still contributing, and the general quality of the work on the walls emphasizes the excellence of the group of artists who in past years made the display something of an annual event. It cannot be disguised that the new-comers—Messrs. A. G. Bell, Joseph Farquharson, Lindsay MacArthur, and E. A. Walton—fail lamentably to replace the loss of men like Aumonier, Mark Fisher, and Peppercorn. It is not merely a mild deterioration in the character of the exhibition—it is a veritable *débâcle*. What was hitherto a pleasurable occasion when one was always sure of finding healthy aspiration and a reasonable level of accomplishment is become an imposition of dullness.

The three older members of the group—Messrs. James Hill, Leslie Thomson, and Hughes-Stanton—show the best work, but hardly suffice to give flavour to the whole. One little landscape by Mr. J. Hill, *Harlech Castle* (35), is almost alone in its possession of that touch of strangeness of design—in the colour-scheme principally—which is necessary to give physiognomy to a picture. His flower pieces (37 and 40) also show accomplishment, if not quite the same inventive quality. Mr. Leslie Thomson's principal picture, *A Dream of the Solent* (52), suffers from the unnatural lightness of the violet tone taken on by the "Needles" as they appear against a sunset sky. Mr. Hughes-Stanton's work has its usual slightly monotonous pleasantness of colour. He composes at least consistently in a scale of tones, but the composition wanders somewhat aimlessly, with insufficient backbone to give it structure, though often with attractive episodes of form, particularly when he is occupied with his favourite motive of the Dunes of the Pas de Calais.

MUSIC

Schumann. Par M. D. Calvocoressi. "Les Écrits et la Vie anecdotique et pittoresque des Grands Artistes." (Paris, Louis Michaud.)

THE story of Robert Schumann's life is well told in this volume. On the whole, it was a sad one. It was only when he had reached the age of manhood that he succeeded in overcoming his mother's strong objection to his taking up music as a profession. Then came the opposition of Wieck to Schumann's marriage to his daughter Clara; but finally, after that union, he was happy at home and busy composing, until in his forty-third year he lost his reason. The failure of his opera 'Genoveva' undoubtedly preyed upon his mind. He never recovered, and died three years later in an asylum. M. Calvocoressi refers to the ardour with which he wrote, also to the fact that some of his latest works are now ranked among his greatest. Like Wagner, he reflected about his art, and put some of his thoughts on paper. His biographer had little difficulty in selecting passages from his writings to show how thoroughly Schumann was convinced of the hopelessness of adhering to forms which Beethoven in his later days manifestly felt as fetters. In his days of weakness Schumann proclaimed Brahms as the opener of new paths, but the latter halted between the old and the new. Schumann, had his health not failed, would have pressed boldly forward.

"Italy, the Alps, a seascape, a twilight in spring, has music never evoked such things for us? But this art could still borrow from subjects less vast and more precise a definite character, which would be so alluring that one would be stupefied at its expressive power."

Thus Schumann, and he adds:—

"A composer told me that when writing certain pieces, he had a constant vision of a butterfly resting on a leaf floating down the stream."

This, indeed, sets us thinking of Debussy and Ravel. Again, M. Calvocoressi reminds us that in his 'Genoveva' Schumann wished closely to follow the action, and to substitute for the old style of recitation a more expressive, more elastic, melodie declamation.

The author, in referring to the Fantasia, Op. 17, speaks of Liszt's admiration of Schumann's early works, but curiously does not mention that Schumann dedicated to him that work. He also tells us that in the finale of the 'Études Symphoniques' there is "le rappel d'un thème populaire anglais." Does he refer to the principal theme, which vaguely recalls 'Rule, Britannia'? The opening of this theme, anyhow, was borrowed by Schumann from Ivanhoe's Romanze in Act III. of Marschner's 'Der Templer und die Jüdin.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
WED. Da Motta's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

An Introduction to the French Classical Drama. By Eleanor F. Jourdain. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MISS JOURDAIN'S 'Introduction to the French Classical Drama' is a rapid review of the work of Corneille, Molière, and Racine from many points of view. It displays a wide scholarship, catholic interests, and—what is even more rare—a philosophic profundity of thought which seems constantly turning away from questions of erudition in order to search out problems of ethics and aesthetics. Indeed, our principal criticism on the book is that too much time is devoted to matters of fact—such as the history of the "Commedia dell'Arte" in France—which, however interesting in themselves, might be adequately handled by others; while many suggestive and arresting ideas are merely thrown out, as it were, in passing, and abandoned with very insufficient explanation or justification. It must, however, be observed that Miss Jourdain says in her Preface: "This introductory essay does not attempt to do more than suggest lines of investigation and reading, and therefore the illustrations given are not exhaustive." We may then hope that she will soon provide a further work on this subject which shall elaborate some of the interesting questions here touched on.

A great part of the book, as we have said, is devoted to the discussion of ethical problems: What was the average opinion of the seventeenth century in France concerning the moral value of poetry? How far did Corneille differ from this average opinion? These are interesting questions, and we should like to add to them the further one: What is the average opinion of the twentieth century? In the seventeenth century the importance of didacticism in literature was held to be vital. "Ces pernicious exemples," says Chapelain, "...s'écartent du but de la poésie, qui veut être utile: ce n'est pas que cette utilité ne se puisse produire par de mauvaises mœurs, il faut qu'à la fin elles soient punies, et non récompensées." Here Chapelain distinctly lays down that the aim of poetry is to teach a moral lesson; and further that this can only be accomplished by the use of Poetic Justice. There is no doubt that Corneille subscribed to the first, at any rate, of these views, but, as Miss Jourdain says, "he saw the larger issues in the development of a Christian, moral, philosophic idea in drama, while his critics had become entangled in the effort to reduce everything to rule." That is to say, he realized that Poetic Justice—the reward of the good and the punishment of the wicked—was not always necessary to morality. What is necessary, he might have said, was to make it clear who were good and who were wicked; the material results to themselves of their actions were—and it might be a good

moral lesson to show it—comparatively unimportant.

"Corneille observes [says Miss Jourdain] that the existence of a world in which spirit is reality, and the knowledge of that world on the part of characters in the drama, must strangely modify the idea of conflict, and at the same time enlarge it.... The scale of feeling in Cornelian tragedy is set in a different key from that of the pagan world, and the whole *morale* of his plays depends on the existence of righteousness as a moral ideal, and on that of a world of spirit by whose laws men may be governed even in the strange conditions in which evil bears a part, that is, in this present world.... A new element, that of spiritual reward or failure, has entered into the problem of tragic conflict."

Polyeucte, of course, is the prototype of the hero whose material reward is death, and whose triumph is nevertheless the triumph of the good. Whether this view is necessarily a Christian one only might be disputed. The beauties of self-sacrifice, the "existence of righteousness as a moral ideal," are surely not altogether absent from the works of those pagans who painted the renunciation of Alcestis and the devotion of Antigone. But this is just one of the passages in which we feel that Miss Jourdain has not allowed herself sufficient scope for the expression of her idea. Corneille, she says, "does not make the mistake of attempting to place problems on the stage which can only be resolved by the idea of a future life in which earthly wrongs may be put right and earthly omissions rectified." But is not the idea of heavenly justice part of Polyeucte's victory? And if it is true that it is largely a spiritual victory without any thought of future reward, surely this is equally true in 'King Lear,' which is condemned for "want of dramatic significance," because it contains a problem "which can only be resolved by the idea of a future life." To us it seems that we here touch on an attitude towards goodness which, common enough to-day, has been strangely anticipated by the genius of Shakespeare. Garrick, typical man of the eighteenth century, must have his triumph for Lear and Cordelia—his Poetic Justice; we of the twentieth century do not need this material, physical victory. Cordelia hanged in her prison is as transcendent a conqueror as Polyeucte in his martyrdom; her ignorance of Christianity and of that heaven which awaits her robs her of nothing—she is secure in that virtue which is indeed its own reward.

Everything that Miss Jourdain says about Racine is interesting, and it is delightful to find another English critic who understands and interprets to the reluctant ears of her compatriots the beauties of this fine writer. She wisely begins by suggesting that we should not ask whether Racine has produced great drama or great poetry, but whether he does not give us a great poetical drama—"a genre that has its own character of beauty and strength, and in which he is supreme." The analysis of his claims to greatness which follows should be read

by every one who wishes to admire Racine, but does not know how to lay hold of him: we would particularly commend to the attention of such a one the excellent remarks on the effects of the poet's limitations on his art: "In Racine's hands the restraints intensify the effect of the feeling he expresses. So Shakespeare in some of his most passionate moments had recourse to a highly artificial and complicated verse-form, the sonnet." These passages, together with an admirable chapter on Racine's dramatic background—a chapter it is a pleasure to read, if only on account of the splendid lines which illustrate it—should surely do much to convince English readers of Racine's power and beauty.

Of the three writers dealt with, Molière is perhaps the one with regard to whom Miss Jourdain is least illuminating, though she has much to say that will be new and suggestive to most of her readers. But the whole book should certainly be read and pondered by students of seventeenth-century drama, for they will find on nearly every page something to arouse their interest and demand their consideration.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Shakespearian Addresses delivered at the Arts Club, Manchester, 1886-1912. edited by Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, 10/6 net. Sherratt & Hughes

As a record of Manchester's interest in Shakespeare these addresses have their value, but the greater part of them are too brief to offer any substantial addition to the subject, especially when they are printed from newspaper reports. We find, for instance, less than three pages on 'Theatre Managers and Shakespeare'; less than four on 'Shakespeare and the Greek Drama'; less than five on 'Shakespeare's Jesters'; and just over two on 'The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare'. Mr. P. S. Minor on 'Shakespeare's Law and Lawyers' and Col. Fishwick on 'Shakespeare's London' are better equipped, but Sir Edward Russell on his Religion has produced by far the best essay. Mr. Alfred Darbyshire's notice of 'The Calvert Revivals at the Manchester Prince's Theatre' has a special value, but he is unnecessarily wordy, like many of his colleagues.

Shakespeare, MEASURE FOR MEASURE, edited by Edgar C. Morris; and **THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA**, edited by Martin W. Sampson, Tudor Edition, 1/ each. Macmillan

Two more specimens of the little American edition we have frequently noticed. Prof. Morris hardly satisfies us in his interpretation of a particularly difficult play. We are glad to see that Prof. Sampson does not hesitate to point out the serious flaw in the plot of 'The Two Gentlemen,' a piece of the poet's early days, abounding in verbal beauty, but weak in psychology.

Shakespeare, THE TRAGEDY OF KING RICHARD II. edited by Ivor B. John, Arden Edition, 2/6 net. Methuen

An excellent edition. Mr. John refers to his Introduction to 'King John' in this series for the date of 'Richard II.' the two plays being closely connected. As regards sources, he gives a judicious summary of what can be made out concerning an "Ur-Richard." The only point we wish for

light on is the question of interdependence between the play and Daniel's 'First Four Books of the Civil Wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York,' two editions of which appeared in 1595. The analysis of Richard's character, a study which seems crude beside the finished 'Hamlet,' is well done, and due stress is laid on that excessive imagery which makes even minor characters into sententious philosophers. Even in this early work Shakespeare has that extraordinary compression of style which strains language frequently in the later plays.

The notes are thorough, and we wish that a page of index had been devoted to them. Among the textual variants it should have been noted that the First Folio (e.g. p. 13 twice, and p. 101) substitutes "Heaven" for *God*, a characteristic alteration of the period. Perhaps the Biblical references on p. 102 seemed too obvious to be added, but we should have been glad to see them. A reference to "leopards," followed by "his" instead of *their* spots (I. i. 175), is probably due to the familiar text, Jeremiah xiii. 23. Illustrations of the life or usage of the day are always interesting, such as the pronunciation implied in "Cicester." We should add, then, that a "Jack o' the clock" was formerly visible at St. Dunstan's Church in the Strand, and that modern research has discovered payments to "Mr. Shakespeare" and "Richard Burbage" for an "imprese" such as that mentioned in III. i. 25 ('The Shakspeare Allusion-Book,' i. 234). There is a sensible note on old Gaunt's pun on his name (II. i. 74), but we think it would have been well to add evidence that Greek drama (Sophocles, 'Ajax,' 430-31) did not disdain similar points. Man as a microcosm is the more likely sense in V. v. 9 in view of 'Lear,' III. i. 10. Here and elsewhere references to the other plays supply illustrations familiar, perhaps, to the expert, but certainly not to the average reader.

SEVEN BLACKFRIARS DOCUMENTS ONLY.

THE questions involved in Prof. Feuillerat's case concern simply seven Blackfriars documents that he published out of the entire series of approximately a hundred dealt with by me in my chapters on the Blackfriars theatre and buildings. His results show, as I pointed out on November 23rd, that he did not find some of the principal ones on that subject, even out of the fifty-odd in the Loseley MSS. The statement of his publisher, Prof. Bang, of November 30th, with announcement of two books by him from the Loseley MSS. and elsewhere on other subjects (only a fraction of the Loseley collection proper), has nothing to do with the case. The publisher might, however, with propriety and correctness have contributed the simple pertinent facts on these seven documents: that he had not printed them in the 'Revels' book of 1908, nor in the sheets of the 'Loseley' book in August, 1911, and that he had no knowledge that Prof. Feuillerat had them in 1906.

Prof. Feuillerat refuses by his silence to defend his positions by evidence—which requires space. I have therefore been compelled to get his published evidence, which changes the aspects of the case, and turns the question of obligations right about. After a long search and through the help of friends, I have been able to discover that he had just three Blackfriars documents prior to the autumn of 1911. One of these he may have found in going through the lease-ledger before publishing certain notes from that ledger in the 'Revels' book of

1908, the other two clearly after that publication. These three, we now find, he first referred to and announced in the 'Lyly' book, 1909-10, and accordingly published "sous peu" in a volume of 'Mélanges Littéraires,' issued by the Faculty of Letters of the University of Clermont-Ferrand (1910), a volume unknown to all bibliographies, and not recorded even in *Bibliographie de la France* up to the present week. Probably no other readers of *The Athenæum* have seen his 'Mélanges' publication, or we should have heard from it. Immediately upon locating it a few days ago, I telegraphed to France for a copy, and have also asked the British Museum to procure one. He can no longer escape some sort of credit for it. He published it in 1910 (or in the early part of 1911). But since the autumn of 1911 up to the present (once in *The Daily Chronicle*, once in the *Jahrbuch*, and twice recently in *The Athenæum*) he has silently repudiated its existence, even against my challenge of his statements on November 23rd. We shall see why. It more than proves the conclusions I drew from other sources on that date, before I knew of its existence. It shows exactly what he knew of the Blackfriars prior to the autumn of 1911, when he came to me. Mention of it, therefore, would have been fatal to his attempt to represent me as in his debt. He evidently counted on its obscurity. Let us look at it.

Concerning the Blackfriars documents known to him up to 1911, he says in the 'Mélanges Littéraires' (p. 268). "J'ai eu, en effet, la chance de découvrir dans la collection de feu W. M. More Molyneux, de Loseley Hall (Surrey), trois documents éminemment suggestifs." Then he enumerates them: (1) the Farrant lease, which he does not print; (2) Leicester's letter, printed in full; (3) Ann Farrant's petition, printed in full, which he was unable to date (see also Calendar, Hist. MSS. Com., Report VII.). That is all—"trois documents éminemment suggestifs"! There are eight pages of interpretation, which he later translated in part into English and partly reworked for his *Chronicle* article in 1911, and particularly for his *Jahrbuch* article of 1912. Suppressing all mention of the 'Mélanges' publication, the *Jahrbuch* article prints the three documents used in the 'Mélanges,' with four others, all as "now published for the first time." Its eleven pages of narrative substantially reproduce the eight pages of the 'Mélanges,' either by translation or reworking, the new matter from the four added documents being woven in. When he said on November 9th that he had written the "history" of this theatre twice, he omitted mention of this first attempt for his own peculiar purposes. To write the "history" of the same theatre once a year for three successive years, and then to attempt to suppress the first effort, is, under the circumstances, "éminemment suggestif," both scholastically and strategically.

Now let me summarize his case:—

1. His representation of November 9th, through a series of six paragraphs, that he had in 1906 these seven documents which he printed in the *Jahrbuch* (in which he is believed by Prof. Bang on November 30th), is contradicted by the fact that he omitted them from the 'Revels' book of 1908, the 'Lyly' book of 1910, and the 'Loseley' book of 1911 (not yet issued), and is finally disproved by the 'Mélanges' article, containing his entire stock of three in 1910 to 1911.

2. His statement of November 9th concerning the seven in question, that he announced "those important documents"

in his work on Lyly, is disproved by the announcement itself (p. 103). All that he there said on the Blackfriars—I must again emphasize—was :—

“Ce théâtre n'était pas celui que Burbage devait édifier en 1597. Mais il devait s'élever sur le même emplacement, ainsi que semblent le prouver certains documents que je me propose de publier sous peu.” (Italics mine.)

Instead of seven, the documents there announced were the three which he did accordingly publish “sous peu” in the ‘Mélanges’ article in 1910(–11). The ‘Lyly’ announcement is almost repeated on p. 275 of the ‘Mélanges,’ showing more definitely what documents he had in mind then, thus :

“Car le théâtre.....s'élevait à l'endroit même où Burbage devait, plus tard, fonder le sien, ainsi que le prouve une simple comparaison entre le bail More-Farrant et l'acte de vente More-Burbage.”

3. His suggestion of November 9th that I learned, or that I or any one else could have learnt, from that ‘Lyly’ announcement where or what the documents were that he there mentions, is disproved by the announcement itself. His peculiar position is emphasized by the fact that he referred on the 9th only to the ‘Lyly’ announcement as covering these seven documents, and deliberately withheld all mention of the ‘Mélanges’ article containing the three actually meant by that announcement. There would have been some point (but not to his purpose) in referring to the ‘Mélanges’ article, for it actually tells that those three documents are in the Loseley MSS., as above quoted.

4. His charge that I “reproduced” those documents from his *Jahrbuch* article is disproved by the publications themselves, and by the fact that my book and that article were in the printers’ hands at the same time.

5. His grave charge that he told me where the documents were to be found is disproved by the facts of the conversation clearly set forth by me on November 23rd, every one of which I wish here to emphasize, and no one of which he specifically denies. And now his own evidence substantiates me. On November 9th he identified to the minds of readers “those important documents” of the ‘Lyly’ announcement with the “discovery” which he claims to have told me “confidentially” about—and these now turn out to be the three then published in the ‘Mélanges’ article. Thanks for his testimony! It settles the whole case, and ends any further “maintaining” by declaration against the facts. It shows that he knew just these published three when he came to me. They are, moreover, as we have seen, the only ones he found (“by chance,” as he told me) while working on his *Life of Lyly*. When he was so secret as to suppress from me and the English reading public all mention of his ‘Mélanges’ article, which actually told where the documents were, one knows how to measure his story of “confidentially” telling me alone where the originals were. The only confidence he gave me was the statement, after I told him my purpose to go through the Loseley MSS. for additional materials, that there was not much in them on the Blackfriars. In the light of events it grows clear why he does not at any time state the simple fact that he published all the Blackfriars documents he knew of in the ‘Mélanges’ of 1910, and there stated where they were to be found, and why he has preferred instead to claim that he told me “confidentially” of their “existence” a year later.

I am under deep obligations to Prof. Feuillerat’s own evidence. Combined with the facts I have before related, it removes

forever his one great charge, the only thing that ever led me to reply to his attack.

6. After publishing the ‘Mélanges’ article, he was not in London until the summer of 1911, when we saw each other almost daily at the British Museum up to about the time of the conversation there on the Blackfriars. Very likely after that time he worked at the Record Office, where the Loseley MSS. are kept, until the day of leaving that he states. Certainly he knew from me that there was much more to be found on the theatre than he already had. From his own evidence above, it must have been in this interval that he found four more documents, making his total of seven, with which he left his brief excursus on the Blackfriars incomplete. Then he published a newspaper article in anticipation of my results, which I immediately answered in *The Daily Chronicle* of December 25th, 1911, where I announced that I was publishing the entire series of records. A brief word in his article would have squared all—that he had previously published three, had recently found four more, and was aware that I purposed to publish the complete series. Instead, he suppressed information of his ‘Mélanges’ article, denied recognition to the university that published it, and represented himself as having sole information on the subject. And now he asks me to give scholastic recognition to such work, even to the newspaper article that withheld these courtesies. But, *mirabile dictu*, he does not ask nor claim recognition for his ‘Mélanges’ article. Yes, this is much more than a question of priority. It is a question of square dealing, which means something more than the outward show of “scrupulosity” and “scholarly etiquette.” No scholar needs to be told why, in a permanent book representing my own labours, I did not perpetuate such *noblesse oblige*, but left him instead to the silent judgment of future students.

7. Since I do not owe a single item of these documents to him, it does not in the least concern his affairs how or through whom or when I got my information. He prefers to place his own interpretation upon a part of a sentence which, when read entire in the text, is reasonably clear to any historian familiar with extensive research. It is a simple and emphatic fact that I did have information of them, as there indicated, prior to 1908, and told him something of them and others in 1911. The date of personally inspecting the Loseley MSS. has nothing to do with that fact. I carried out my plans precisely as I told him I should. My discoveries are absolutely independent of his, as now amply proved by both my evidence and his.

Further, I may just add that in 1908, and again in the early part of 1911, thinking I might then shape some of my work to finish up the Loseley MSS., I talked over the matter briefly with one of the Record Office officials, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, present Superintendent of the Search Department, who, even in the midst of his many duties, remembers something of the circumstance, and who kindly allows me to refer to him. In August, 1911, I talked with my publisher on the question of finishing up this field and presenting the history of the first Blackfriars on the basis of the whole series of records. Then, a few weeks later, Prof. Feuillerat came to me, and I gave him the information and my purposes of publication already related. Whereupon, according to his own evidence, he made an incomplete search, resulting in finding four more documents, and proceeded to publish as sole possessor of information on the subject.

The central point in this whole matter lies in his charge that he told me where the documents were, and in the various positions used in support of it, wrongly representing me as in his debt, all of which is contrary to fact, and is, I submit, disproved by the evidence. CHARLES WILLIAM WALLACE.

. Here we feel obliged to close this controversy, leaving our readers to form their own judgment as to the case from the correspondence and the words bearing on it in our review of November 2nd. We note that Prof. Wallace has already occupied three times as much space as Prof. Feuillerat, and that the latter scholar has informed us of his wish to reply fully to the further points raised.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE FOLLIES have had imitators; they now have rivals in the company presenting ‘Nicely, Thanks,’ at the Strand Theatre. Each one taking part is animated throughout with the idea of pleasing, and they have the necessary voices and skill in dancing, nor can it be said, after Mr. Wolseley Charles has been at the piano, that talent of a high order is lacking. One word of caution: those who laugh most heartily and freely during the performance may yet adversely criticize jokes and burlesques afterwards on the score of want of good taste. A little more care in selection would increase the pleasure of the afternoon.

‘WRITTEN IN RED,’ a detective drama produced at the Court last week, makes the appeal usually associated with the cheap novelette, though we doubt if Mr. F. M. Douglas would have dared to be guilty of the anomalies it contains had the piece to reach the public through the medium of cold print. Mr. Livesey, in spite of being made to act throughout in a manner contrary to his supposed capability for subtle villainy, looked and played his part of a cold-blooded poisoner in a manner that retained interest in the piece whenever he was on the stage, and Mr. Charles Vane was convincing as a victim to morphomania. Of the other principals it is unnecessary to say who managed to be most platitudinous and stagey.

MONDAY NIGHT’S performance of ‘The Tide’ at the Queen’s Theatre showed that drastic alterations had been made in the play. Along with considerable other abridgment, the entire omission of the fourth act spares us much crude and superfluous melodrama. The general effect is that the story as a whole has been knit together and rendered more coherent, but we find little reason to modify our original opinion of it. The salient features of the plot remain for the most part unchanged, and while condensation has produced a stronger dramatic effect, the impression of artifice remains with us throughout, and the abrupt and irrelevant climax leaves us as dissatisfied and unconvinced as formerly.

The play is now preceded by a curtain-raiser, in which two performers and a grand piano merely suggest a variety entertainment which is better done in many another place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. E. P.—J. R.—V. A. R.—Received.

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No. 4446.

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Mr. S. C. KAINES SMITH, M.A. (Cantab.), will continue a COURSE of University Extension Lectures on 'GREEK ART AND NATIONAL LIFE' at the BRITISH MUSEUM (by permission of the Trustees), on TUESDAY, January 14, at 4.30 p.m.

Also a COURSE of LECTURES on 'FIVE CENTURIES OF DECORATIVE ART (1050-1550)' at the VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM (by permission of the Board of Education), on THURSDAY, January 16, at 3.30 p.m.

The Lectures will refer principally to the Collections in the Museums, and will be fully illustrated by Lantern-Slides.

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H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

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By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
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LITERATURE

IDEALISM IN FRANCE.

(Second Notice.)

MR. BODLEY'S book 'Cardinal Manning, and Other Essays,' contains one entitled 'The Decay of Idealism in France,' which is an important addition to his French studies. It is of wide scope, for the "decay of idealism in France," which he compares to that of tradition in England, is to him one of those general processes by which the Western world, under the influences of this mechanical age, is changing fast. To a Frenchman such a study of the trend of the public mind in his country is of special interest. Not only does Mr. Bodley know France, but, from the point of view of a foreigner who can look back on his own country as a point of comparison, he sees the relative values of things, and his view extends over the whole field. We admire the width and minuteness of his survey, however we may differ from his general interpretation.

Mr. Bodley makes it clear that he is not concerned with the fortunes of metaphysical idealism in France, and he begins by waving aside all consideration of that school of thought of which MM. Bergson and Boutroux are the leaders. This exclusion may be regretted. Philosophical ideas are the fountain-heads of all others. The general view of the universe and of its relation to man that prevails at a given time in a country supplies some of its chief directions to individual and social life, and this is particularly true in France, where philosophy is a subject taught in the secondary schools. It is an important

feature in the spiritual life of the nation that the tendency of those in the new generation—and they are numerous—who are attracted by the everlasting problems, ranges from the scientific positivism of Comte, Herbert Spencer, and Taine, with its fundamental axiom that all the phenomena of mind and matter are strictly conditioned by laws, to the anti-determinist school which admits in the world a certain amount of play for what Renouvier called "les commencements absolus": unconditioned facts, amongst which the most important to us are the acts of the human will. The belief that there is no absolute necessity in the so-called laws of science; that man is an independent force in the world, "an empire within an empire," and not a mere puppet in the hands of blind powers; that, consequently, he may hope and strive to improve his condition—this belief is an important factor for idealism. The teaching of the new masters Mr. Bodley may refuse to consider on the ground that it is of the metaphysical order, but surely their success has a social significance which the sociologist, when trying to measure the elements that count in the spiritual life of a people, cannot afford to pass over. It is no mere hazard that the revival of philosophical idealism should coincide in France with that renaissance of the spirit of hope and action, with that new worship of energy, which are so striking to Frenchmen of the older generation.

The Institute of France, to which a special essay is devoted in Mr. Bodley's book, has honoured itself by electing him as one of its corresponding members. Perhaps if he had seen less of his colleagues—men of fame and mature age—and more of the young public of the Sorbonne and the "grandes écoles," or simply taken into consideration the significant papers recently published by the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, in which some of the most promising members of the new generation have described their hopes and ideals, Mr. Bodley would have attributed some importance to the change in the tone of this young France. Indeed, when Frenchmen think of it and measure the distance that separates it from the pessimism which prevailed in the eighties, they do not speak of the decay, but of the revival, of idealism in their country.

The word "idealism," as used by Mr. Bodley, is perhaps a little vague. He gives it at least two distinct meanings. Sometimes he takes it as if it were derived from the word "idea," as if it meant a tendency of the pure intellect; sometimes he uses it—and this is the true derivation and sense—as coming from the word "ideal," with all that it implies of faith, hope, and enthusiasm: that is to say, of temperament. The latter meaning itself is wide, and admits of shades as various as the different objects which form the substance of the ideal. This may be justice or truth, which inspired Zola (to whom the epithet "idealist" is refused) when he wrote his novel 'Vérité.' It may be the French humanitarian dream of "égalité, fraternité," or it may be the old

English Puritan notion, duty; it may be universal brotherhood, and it may be personal conduct. Because Mr. Bodley thinks only of the peculiar form of the ideal which has reigned in France since the Revolution, he is led to say that idealism is a "quantité négligeable" in English national character.

Mr. Bodley enters into so many digressions, with the interesting result of giving us his personal recollections of famous Frenchmen, that it is not easy to follow his thesis and his train of arguments.

Of Taine's idealism, meaning here the tendency to theorize, Mr. Bodley gives the following example. As M. Gabriel Monod was consulting Taine before setting out to Italy, "Take a seat, sir," said the philosopher; "what ideas are you going to verify in Italy?" This anecdote, Mr. Bodley gives as a proof that Taine was a pure theorist with a contempt for facts. But Taine said "verify," and not *prove*. He merely thought that a young professional historian could not be going to Italy without a certain baggage of ideas derived from years of reading, which he might, in the museums of Rome, Venice, and Florence, find more or less true. He himself, after reading English literature for seven years, could not but have reached certain conclusions. Nevertheless, when he came to study England on the spot, he was so far from considering his views on English psychology as absolute and complete that, in a letter quoted by Mr. Bodley, he gives it as a remarkable fact that "the sight of things has in no way controverted my forecasts formed in a library, and that the opinions which we are able to form on ancient Greece and Rome, and Italy and England of the Renaissance, are correct." From this quotation one fails to see how it can be inferred that the thinker who insisted so much on the importance "des petits faits"—who tried to introduce in history and literary criticism the methods of natural science, and who was the first in France to criticize the Revolution as the work of deductive theory, as a logical application (without any regard to the real) of pure formulas—can be classed amongst the *a priori* theorists.

All this discussion of various thinkers, to which Mr. Bodley devotes half of his essay, is hardly related to what seems his main thesis—the decay of political idealism in France. That the chief force at work in the political evolution of the country, from 1789 to the Third Republic—excepting the Napoleonic period—has been that of ideas, no one will dispute; and there is much truth in Mr. Bodley's assertion that the average French elector of to-day, the bourgeois, the peasant (but let us not say the workman), is not influenced to the same degree as his fathers by a dream of the millennium. For this change Mr. Bodley offers several reasons. There was the war of 1870, which shattered the old optimistic dream; and optimism, as Mr. Bodley remarks, is the chief factor in idealism. France was no longer the "grande nation" whose mission was to lead the way for the rest of Europe,

to liberate the sister nations from the sway of tyrants, and bring about the republic of universal brotherhood. There was no leisure left for speculation. France had to create a new army, to heal her wounds, to nerve herself for a future trial of strength. Another nation, inspired by different ideas, had proved more successful, and it was gradually discovered that kings were not tyrants, and that, practically, there was little fundamental difference between a constitutional monarchy and a republic.

Another element in the process studied by Mr. Bodley is the mode of voting called the "scrutin d'arrondissement." It is strange that he should have overlooked it at the moment when it is so keenly discussed and attacked that an agitation has brought to the front the question of electoral reform and proportional representation. The chief argument against the "scrutin d'arrondissement" is that it has created a party machine which has brought the country under the sway of a sort of Radical-Socialist Tammany, and bound together the voter and the deputy by a tie of mutual corruption, the candidate promising Government favours to the elector in return for his vote (which will take him to Paris with a salary of 15,000 francs), and the elector supporting the candidate who promises most. Hence a policy of *surenchères* in which ideas and ideals are forgotten for personal and local interests, as each candidate strives to outbid his rivals in the bribes that he offers to his constituents. Hence finally a general lowering in the tone of French home politics, every question being made subservient by the deputies to that of their re-election.

Nevertheless, we find it difficult to accept Mr. Bodley's sweeping assertion that idealism is declining in France. We have seen that the word "idealism" has a wide connotation, and that in favour of his thesis the author adduces facts which have no relation to any usual meaning of the word. "France," too, is an expression of large significance. A nation may appear, especially to the foreigner, as one collective being, a person with a distinct soul and characteristic ideas, but such unanimity is rare. It may be found in time of war or revolution; in ordinary circumstances a nation is not a collective person, but a collection of persons, or rather of groups, classes, sets, parties, each of which has its own temperament, habits, ideas, and interests. Of no other country is this so true as of France; in no other are the groups so widely separated, the peasants and the workmen, the bourgeois and the artists, the Free-Thinkers and the Catholics, the Traditionalists and the Rationalists. In no other do they know so little of one another. To a Frenchman it is not for its unanimity that France is remarkable, but for its moral and intellectual anarchy. Hence the danger of such a generalization as is implied by the title which Mr. Bodley has given to this essay. Idealism or one of its particular forms may be waning in one section of the nation while expanding in another. Never were the

bourgeois, with their ideal of "enrichissez-vous!" more bourgeois than at the time of Louis Philippe, the central period, however, of French romantic literature. And vice versa under the Second Empire, when the political romanticism of the previous period had reached the bourgeoisie, when the young men of the Opposition showed so much enthusiasm for the coming era, an era of justice, of liberty and toleration, when "republic" was for them a word of magic sound, capable of healing all the ills of humanity—at that very time a reaction was setting in against romanticism in the new literature. Flaubert had just sneered at it in 'Madame Bovary,' and was repeating the attack in 'L'Éducation Sentimentale.' With him, as with Sainte-Beuve, Mérimée, Taine, literature was changing its tone. Instead of extolling an ideal, they probed the real, became searchers of truth who assumed the detached attitude and precise style of science. At the same time a new hero, different from the dishevelled and inspired romantic "jeune premier," was stepping on the stage—the strong, cool-headed man who has seen through the illusions of life and looks at it with the ironical eyes of experience.

Classifications are not easy; but no one can dispute that the old optimism is still alive in the Socialists. It seems a little futile to deny the idealistic element in French Socialism on the ground that the most popular leader of that party has been seen writing a newspaper article in a casino of the Riviera. However one may dissent from M. Jaurès, those who know his life and work cannot doubt his sincerity; but, surely, what is to be considered in a study of this kind is not the private character of the leader, but the success of his teaching and the means by which he achieves it: his rhetorical and imaginative oratory, his constant appeals to the ideal, the tempting simplicity of his formulas, the impassioned style, the stirring tone, the "grandes phrases" of his daily articles in *L'Humanité*.

Among the peasants idealism is not declining: it never existed. The Revolution was popular with them, but only because it relieved them of taxes and gave them the "biens nationaux." Too many of them leave the country for the large cities; the others, like their fathers, think of nothing beyond their fields, their crops, and their cows. In the lower and higher bourgeoisie the great line of cleavage is between two forms of the ideal. It is that which sets in opposition the Roman Catholic (and here one may say generally the Christian) view of life, of society, of the universe, and the rationalistic conception of the world; it is the everlasting French conflict between the clericals and the anti-clericals. In the provinces still more than in Paris all political discussions may be reduced to one issue—religion or anti-religion. However sordid or petty some of its aspects may be, the quarrel is between those who believe in a supernatural and divinely regulated order of things, or who tolerate the belief, and, on the other hand, the propagandists of Free Thought whose aim is to convert

the whole of France to the religion of human reason.

Among the cultured a great many have understood the lesson of experience. They feel the complexity of any human society that has a long past of evolution behind it. They have given up the naive belief that it can be mended by a revolution, by a sudden reconstruction of the political body. With them idealism has taken a form unknown to their fathers—the feeling of social duty. They are idealists in this sense, that they are not contented to let things alone, that they strive to reshape certain general forms of life, which are part of the given reality, according to their ideals of health, happiness, efficiency. They fight against ignorance, pauperism, disease, drink, vice—against the forces that make for the stagnation or the degeneracy of the race. At no other time in France has so much goodwill been engaged in this kind of work. At no other time have "les œuvres" mustered so many private societies and organizations. These aims, if practical, are none the less idealistic; for idealism is no mere contemplation: there is always in it an element of practicality. It is not satisfied with resting in a theory of a better life: it strives to realize the idea, to replace the existing evil by the imagined good—that which *is* by that which *should be*. There may be less of the visionary in these new tendencies than in the idealism of the barricade, than in the simple illusions and crude enthusiasm—of which there is so much left in France—that have within a century resulted in three bloody revolutions, and have left as one of their consequences that extraordinary bitterness of party strife which Mr. Bodley himself (in his work on France) has cited as one of the curious features of French life. But idealism cannot be said to decline when it changes its forms, methods, and objects. It proceeds from a certain type of imagination and sensibility of which the average numbers in a given people cannot change much from one generation to the next. We believe that it is a constant quantity in human affairs.

ANDRÉ CHEVRILLON.

The Rhodes Scholarships. By George R. Parkin. (Constable & Co.)

MR. PARKIN has written a short history of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, its aims, problems, and methods, with a practical object and in an admirably practical manner. Since the Rhodes Scholars are drawn to Oxford from many remote communities, it is desirable that candidates should have definite information as to the scope of the foundation and the conditions of the University; and since they will be drawn in the future from distant generations, it is desirable that they should have a plain statement such as this, both as to the career and the ideals of the founder as interpreted by the first trustees of his will. That will—surely one of the most extraordinary extant—was the outcome, not of a mere dying

man's whim, as has been strangely thought, but of the large ideas which dominated his imaginative ambition throughout his life, the final expression of that vast vision which, as a poor and friendless youth, he had first outlined in writing on the African veldt. The Oxford scholarships form but a small part of that testament, but it is a part which illustrates in a striking manner the height and breadth of his practical idealism. But, like his career, many clauses in it have provoked strongly expressed differences of opinion. Mr. Parkin records the reasons which have weighed with the trustees in interpreting such clauses, and his book will therefore be invaluable to the various committees of selection to whom is assigned the delicate, difficult, and highly responsible task of selecting the Rhodes Scholars.

In his analysis of the will and his sketch of Rhodes's life the author displays with an admirable lucidity the ideals which inspired that "immense and brooding spirit," and the ends towards which he directed his unique qualities of energy, determination, and detached imagination. "I did read some Greek at Oxford," said Rhodes once, "and especially some Aristotle, and one sentence of his has influenced me more than almost anything else. It is one in which he says that the greatest happiness in life is to be derived from the conscious pursuit of a great purpose." "The first thing you have to do," he said to the present writer nearly a quarter of a century ago, "is to get a First in Greats at Oxford." It is not surprising that a man who could himself draw such inspiration from the classics should have wished to help others to obtain the mental development provided by that humanizing education.

The chapters upon the University by Mr. F. J. Wylie are not the least valuable part of this book. Nobody could be better qualified to speak of the social side of Oxford life and the share of the Rhodes Scholar in it. He puts the matter in a nutshell, "To give the Scholarship its chance, is simply to open oneself to the best that Oxford has to give," and in his chapter upon the University System he presents a picture of the conditions to which the Colonial Scholar must be prepared to adapt himself, a picture which will be easily intelligible to those who do not know them—a very difficult achievement. His retrospect recording his experience of nearly seven hundred Rhodes Scholars is vastly encouraging:—

"What stands conspicuous is precisely the way in which the complex influences of Oxford, partly intellectual, partly moral, partly æsthetic, have justified the trust which Rhodes put in them. They have won men to them. I have known Scholars who had started here in a spirit of criticism, if not of hostility, come in the course of their time to an appreciation of Oxford methods and ideals, to an understanding of English character, and to a liking for individual Englishmen, which have been none the less genuine for being entirely consistent with that loyalty to their own country which Rhodes expressly desired them to retain."

Greek Literature: a Series of Lectures delivered at Columbia University. (Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)

THERE are many symptoms that the Americans are waking up to the great importance of Greek in modern education. But their schools, alas! have not yet turned to a careful early training of boys in that language. For such a reform implies the spending of much time, and Americans are in a hurry with their education as well as with everything else. So they are trying to supply a substitute for early training by lectures like those in the present volume, delivered in rooms crowded with adults anxious to obtain some flavour of Greek culture, but acquiring it necessarily in a piecemeal, desultory way.

The first and best chapter in the book before us is the warning by Prof. Shorey that the outskirts, and byways, and offshoots of the truly perfect Greek art and literature are not to be taken as substitutes for honest and thorough knowledge of the golden age, especially of its literature. For this purpose reading translations and attending public lectures are wholly insufficient. He also makes the important suggestion that Greek should be taught in schools and elsewhere by the voice and ear as well as by the eye. Greek poetry and eloquence should be frequently recited, perhaps even with the modern pronunciation, and so made a living language in every sense. A class that could write down Greek with fair accuracy from dictation would indeed be a class that knew a great deal about the language. But, above all, let nothing be tried as a substitute for the careful study of the great masters. In his opening sentence Prof. Shorey says that Prof. Mahaffy has long made it his mission to broaden the Greek of the Universities by Hellenistic studies. He might also have quoted that scholar on his own side, for it was not till he had published volumes on the social life and literature of the golden age that he wandered into a wider field. Those who have the privilege of knowing Prof. Shorey will delight in this essay as the exposition of the sane and critical views of one of the best scholars in America.

The next essay, on Greek Epic Poetry, is also on a high level. Prof. H. W. Smyth plays with the subject—the only sensible treatment in a single lecture—but also suggests a great deal, and makes the whole picture of the earliest, yet most perfectly developed poetry of the Greeks decidedly attractive. Apollonius Rhodius is relegated to a subsequent chapter on Hellenistic poetry by a less attractive writer.

So far as style is concerned, the essay on Greek Philosophy seems to us the most brilliant, though Prof. Woodbridge is deliberately suggestive rather than instructive. But we wonder he did not give us a sentence on the most amazing scientific anticipation in any of these

masters—the anticipation by Heraclitus that there was no such thing as rest in matter, in that no particle ever could be at rest. It is only in the twentieth century that our most speculative men of science have come back to the position of the old Greek metaphysician. We might also have been reminded of what the sceptical Rohde so much impressed upon his readers, that, whatever else of Plato may have died his 'Phædo' as an argument for the immortality of the soul is far the most powerful document, outside the New Testament, ever written on that great subject, and has had the most permanent effect.

It is, of course, the fate of lecturers that any specialist reader will find what he considers grave omissions. Perhaps the most useful place wherein to record them is in a notice like the present, which may induce the writers to add something in a new edition of the work. For these excellent scholars are certainly not beyond the stage of profiting by advice. The author of the chapter on Lyric Poetry laboured under a disability peculiar to himself. Our remains of this poetry are both fragmentary and very heterogeneous. To class, *e.g.*, the elegies of Solon and the epinikia of Pindar under the same head as "lyric poetry" requires a great deal of explanation; and from this chapter are excluded the truly splendid lyric poems of the great tragedians. With all the praise lavished here and elsewhere on Pindar, let any open-minded critic compare the lyric portions of the contemporary Æschylus. Then he will perceive the difference between poetry which depends upon its splendid form, and poetry which depends upon its magnificent ideas. In the same chapter there is not a hint of the now generally accepted opinion of Blass, that we have in the poems of Bacchylides our first specimens of the dithyramb.

The chapter on Tragedy is, like the rest, very able and readable, but we demur to the equation of Sophocles with Shakespeare in saying profound things apparently without being conscious of their greatness. If this be true of Shakespeare, it is not of Sophocles. But the lecturer quotes so many opinions from English scholars whose fame was perhaps exaggerated that he does not give us enough of his own thinking. The same remark applies to the excellent chapter on Comedy from Prof. Capps, one of the best Hellenists whom America has produced. In the first place he seems to us to put the New Comedy on too high a level. It was, after all, the picture of a frivolous and decadent society, which went round the same vulgar topics as consistently as the Old Tragedy went round the mythical stories of the past. As to Menander, we have the charming Terence, one of the greatest of Roman translators: we have hundreds of quotations showing that he said smart things smartly. But when we recovered large fragments of his plays, how disappointing they were! Yet Prof. Capps will not produce his own

opinion. He will not tell us what he thinks modern scholars would have said had the fragments been anonymous. He shelters himself under the guarded statement, which is not quite true: "The consensus of opinion to-day seems to be that the testimony of antiquity regarding him is unimpeachable." He would have been more convincing if he had quoted for us any first-rate passage he could find in the 1,200 lines recently brought to light.

Let us now turn to the lecture on History. Here we feel almost shocked by finding a new name put beside the immortal three; a new name indeed — Cleitarchus! Whatever we do know about him proclaims him second-rate. Ephorus and Theopompus are far greater figures; Polybius, set aside in this chapter as more Roman than Greek, is a great historian except in style: but Cleitarchus! The reason of the choice seems to be that this man chose the life of Alexander as his theme. So did many better men, and, if that is to be his title to fame, why pass by in silence the wonderful Life of Alexander attributed to Callisthenes, but apparently, like 'The Arabian Nights,' the almost contemporary invention of Egyptian story-tellers. We say this because no Ptolemy except the first makes any figure, or excites any allusion, in that Life. In the folk-lore history of succeeding generations of Alexandrians this could hardly have been the case. Prof. Perrin in his estimates of the Attic historians seems to us to underrate Xenophon as a writer, for surely the "Attic bee" knew how to tell a story in a way that no inferior historian ever could.

The able lecture on the Oratory of the Greeks is remarkable for its complete silence regarding the work of Blass, which is surely the most original and complete of all the books on the subject. It is far better to quote the real master than to cull passages from books which are really only abridgments or reflections of what he has written. In the last edition which Blass lived to revise we have a perfect mine of learning and good sense, nor is it easy to find even in Germany a more epochmaking work. But all through the volume before us the excellent expounders are too fond of supporting their opinions by quotations. This is a weakness from which American scholarship will soon, we hope, rid itself. In any case it is the men who have extended our knowledge rather than those who have polished it to whom the student's attention should be directed. Prof. Shorey, perhaps the most original of the writers in this volume, even goes so far as to say:

"The first advice to give to the general reader, and the young scholar, is to find out, if he can, the safe and sane men, and confine his reading, or at least pin his faith, to them."

Exceedingly bad advice, in our opinion. For when he gives us a specimen, we are strongly reminded of Wilamowitz's impatient: "Wem aber das Licht aus-

Nikolas Wecklein aufgeht!" or Demosthenes's famous οἶποι in a similar context. We have known young scholars pin their faith with lamentable results to elder men extravagantly praised in their University or their coterie.

It is quite refreshing to come upon a judgment like the following in the essay on Greece and Rome, which we imagine is original, if there can now be anything original said about Virgil:—

"In painting the picture of Æneas, Vergil must have been pouring out his own heart, and we shall not go far astray if we recognise in Æneas Vergil's ideal man, formed upon himself as a model. [We always understood Virgil to have been the most modest of men.] In striking contrast with the figure of Æneas is that of Dido. Here Vergil's own ignorance saved him from failure, for, himself without experience of woman's nature [!], but wonderfully sympathetic and tender, he has drawn a picture of Dido which makes her easily one of the great women of literature, just because he has added to the later romantic Greek model those qualities of his own implied in the epithet Parthenius, the maiden-like, given to him."

No doubt the picture of Dido's passion is very ladylike in its reticence. But to make that the secret of its greatness!

We will say no more, except to praise the good English in which the book is written. We do not like "voice" as a verb, or "location" for *place*, or "sympotic" for *symposiac*, though the last is, of course, defensible. But these are only small spots upon this Western sun.

Hunting in the Olden Days. By William Searth Dixon. (Constable & Co.)

MR. DIXON has reprinted in a handsome quarto the articles upon the history of hunting which readers of *The Field* have already enjoyed, and which they will now be glad to add to their libraries, adorned as they are by many reproductions of rare paintings and curious prints. His object has been to show how hunting has been for centuries closely associated with national life, and has had its part in influencing national character. To illustrate his argument he sketches the early history of hunting the fox, hare, and stag, and reviews the more famous packs and countries. Chapters on stag-hunting and the great traditions of the North Devon, and Devon and Somerset, and Royal Stag-hounds are succeeded by others on the fox in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and the shires, east and west and south. Particularly good is the picture of fox-hunting in Bilsdale in Stuart times, reconstructed from a Roxburghe Ballad and the still vivid tradition of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, a great fox-hunter, who, in spite of his otherwise evil reputation, endeared himself by his hard riding to the dalesmen, who still recall that "there was neea nasty pride about oor Duke." Other chapters on 'Hunt Finance,' 'Club History,' 'The System of Meynell,' 'The Bag-Fox,' and 'Hunting Songs' complete

a veritable encyclopædia of lively, accurate, and well-informed instruction on the "old customer" and the way to kill him.

As to the early history of hunting, which is curiously poor in "records," Mr. Dixon makes the suggestion that it was as a reward for their service at the Battle of the Standard that the Archbishop of York, Thurstan, assigned to the yeomen and peasants of East Yorkshire a charter which, according to the persistent tradition of the Staintondale Hunt, King Stephen granted to them. We think it exceedingly unlikely that any lord of a manor, archbishop or other, at the period mentioned, would have granted any rights, hunting or other, to a vague body of dalesmen. Traditions of this kind spring up easily enough from a score of causes, especially from a misunderstanding of mediæval Latin. The characteristic of a charter is a definite grant or exemption to a definite person.

However that may be, Mr. Baillie-Grohman has shown us that, within a hundred years of the Charter de Foresta (1217), the hunting of fox, wild cat, and hare was in full swing, and that not merely as vermin, but also for the sake of sport. In those early days the horse had little part in the hunt, and it is perhaps in the strenuous foot-packs of Cumberland and Westmorland, to which Mr. Dixon devotes a chapter all too short, that the nearest modern analogy to the ancient hunt is to be found. No one who has run with the Coniston, Eskdale, or Blencathra packs from the snow-line of Helvellyn or Skiddaw across to the misty heights of the Lancashire fells will agree with the dictum of Egerton Warburton that "fox-hunting on foot is but labour in vain," or when he calculates at the end of a long day the distance he has accomplished in the company of eager dalesmen in the excitement of the chase, will doubt the record of the longest run claimed by the mounted brigade, however incredible it may seem when recounted in cold blood. Here, too, the old utilitarian object of destroying a pestilent creature that wreaks much damage on poultry and lambs survives as something more than an excuse for a day on the fells.

When he comes to the Beaufort country Mr. Dixon sighs for the good hunting of olden days. Nimrod declared that the Badminton country could not support hounds three days a week through a season, but now the vast tract of country which was hunted over by the fifth Duke of Beaufort must provide sport for at least twenty days a week. There was no crowd of carriages or bicycles in his time, and fewer men and cattle on the undrained fields to head the fox; no motor-car hooted along on the line and filled the air with the smell of petrol, to the detriment of scent; above all, the foxes hunted by such men as the fifth Duke of Beaufort and the fifth Earl of Berkeley were "very superior to their successors in these degenerate times." No doubt the increased preserving of game has supplied Reynard with too many meals too easily obtained; he has no

reason to scour the country as of yore, and therefore his knowledge of it is less extensive and his breath is shorter than it was in the good old days, when he had to travel far for his food, and so was kept in good condition. This is but another instance of the way in which hunting is affected by changes in the social life of the country.

In one of his foot-notes Mr. Dixon gives a curious instance of the far-reaching influence which hunting, in its turn, has exercised upon our national life. The first Westminster Bridge owed its origin to a master of hounds hunting two countries which lay a long way apart.

"Previous to 1735 the second Duke of Grafton hunted both the present Grafton country and a part of Surrey, having his hounds kennelled at Croydon. He used to go from London on hunting mornings, and he had so frequently to wait a long time for the ferryman that the necessity for a bridge forced itself upon him. Eventually he brought a Bill into the House of Lords, got his Act, and the bridge was built in 1748."

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Ti—Tombac. (Vol. X.) By Sir J. A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE have first to congratulate the unwearied workers on the great Dictionary on reaching Vol. X., which will end with that "unnecessary letter" Z. Many of the later letters of the alphabet put a heavy toll on time and labour, but steady advance has been made, and it is precisely in common words, indispensable in human speech and capable of infinite combinations, that the zeal of the collectors and analyzers comes out most clearly. In the part before us the most important word treated is "to," which has, we learn, "taken up about a fourth of the whole time occupied in the preparation of the double section." "Time" and "tide," whose "business," to use Browning's phrase, is "settled" here, wait for no man, and Sir James Murray shows all the resolute attention to detail which distinguished Browning's Grammarian, and which, untrumpeted in an age which selects theatrical heroes, deserves recognition from all who love their mother tongue. Those who aspire to write ought to study a guide like this, which would often reduce their ignorance, and show them the existence of better words than those they invent in a hurry.

The collection of quotations illustrating each word is a familiar feature of the Dictionary in which it easily surpasses all competitors. The fact is obvious to the casual peruser of any part of it, but it needs emphasizing in a forgetful age. What any critic, however fortified with collections of his own, may suggest by way of addition is small, and may have already been rejected by the editors.

To the present reviewer, a great admirer of the Dictionary, the claims of poetry, the finest embodiment of language, seem occasionally overlooked. For instance, under "Tokay" he would like

to see "Tokay jumped up on our table" from Browning's "Nationality in Drinks," originally called in 1844 "Claret and Tokay." The same little poem would supply "tightened his waist with his Buda sash." Gray's "time-wearied," a good variant on the ordinary "time-worn," deserves a heading as much as C. M. Yonge's nonce-word "tidyisms," and we should put by the side of quotations from Goldsmith and Addison Gray's "weave the tissue....of thy line" from "The Bard." The Titans start with Milton, but are badly represented in the nineteenth century by prose passages from a writer of sermons and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. We think at once of Keats's "Hyperion" and

The Titans fierce, self-bid or prison-bound.

The last passage in the transferred sense (b) as to "the weary Titan" is an obvious reminiscence of Matthew Arnold's famous phrase concerning England in "Heine's Grave." Dickensians will regret the omission of that innocent and disastrous missive Piekwick sent to Mrs. Bardell: "Dear Mrs. B.—chops and Tomata sauce." This spelling of the word is now out of date, as is its title of "love-apple," which is duly recorded by the Dictionary, and which Dickens missed, to his great regret, when Serjeant Buzfuz was making the most of the incident.

Looking through the section, we find everywhere matter of interest. "Ting," "tingle," "tink," "tinkle," are all "echoic" words; the "tinker," however, is not, we gather, securely associated with the sound of hammering metal. "Tick," "tig," and "tip" all indicate light touches. The nonsense about the last-named when it denotes a gratuity being an abbreviation of "to insure promptitude" finds no support. "Tiffany," supposed to be equal to Epiphany (Theophany) silk, is somewhat obscure in meaning, as is "tissue-paper," for which Sir George Birdwood supplied in 1880 a suggestion.

"Time-spirit" comes into English through Carlyle as a translation of *Zeitgeist*. "Timing" is duly noted as a cricket term, but nowadays it interests more people as a necessity in golf. "Tine," which has the same meaning as "tiny," appears in Shakespeare. Prof. Skeat wrote in our columns on its use in the song at the end of "Twelfth Night,"

When that I was and a little tine boy,

where modern editors might follow the First Folio, and keep a genuine English word. A good deal of etymological lore is summarized under "tobacco," the derivation from Tobago being uncertain, as the island may have received its "name from its resemblance in shape to the Indian pipe." The "toboggan," another gift from the American continent, is first quoted in 1829. The illustration of the Toledo blade begins well with Ben Jonson, passes through Milton and Addison, and ends with Scott's "Woodstock." "Tomahawking" is noted as applied to literary criticism in the days when authors were "cut up" in great style with personal insults.

Altogether this Part is one of exceptional interest, and we congratulate Sir James Murray on surmounting the many difficulties he has met. In several cases the origin of words remains obscure, and this is frankly stated; but the Dictionary may be trusted to present the evidence clearly and concisely, and in many cases it dissipates a cloud of casual conjecture or positive error.

Dawn in Darkest Africa. By the Rev. John H. Harris. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a book which will feed some old controversies, and do something to modify the stereotyped views which are taken of the West African and his possibilities in commercial, official, and perhaps more particularly missionary circles. Lord Cromer contributes an Introduction.

The first part of the volume is largely concerned with the West African in his own home, and especially, if not exclusively, with that section of West African peoples which inhabits the Basin of the Congo. The author makes no attempt at a scientific treatise, but paints a series of impressionist pictures of considerable interest. Like most travellers and residents in West Africa who take more than a superficial view of the natives, Mr. Harris finds many commendable traits among them. He thinks that in the matter of preventing war, or, after war has been declared, of bringing it to an early termination, the unwritten methods of the Congo tribes set an example to the civilized world; and he particularly insists upon the detestation of war with which the native is inspired—a rather unusual view, which must not be lightly discarded since it comes from so experienced an observer. When, however, he says that "slave-raiding does not belong to the African; the Arab imported it," we think he is exaggerating—if he means by slave-raiding the capture of prisoners of war in internecine struggles, and their treatment as slaves. This practice has been common to the human race all the world over, and if Mr. Harris had confined himself to saying that the African should not be credited with a double dose of original sin on this account, it would have been sufficient.

Mr. Harris does well to point out that the West African is by nature a trader; and, in another part of the book, he gives an imposing array of figures to show the remarkable growth of native industries under a free labour system in our own West African possessions. The extent to which the trading capacities of the West African have developed in British West Africa with the growth of education is exemplified in the following passage:—

"There are scattered all down the Coast in British Colonies native traders pressing on to positions of dominating influence.... They are up to date traders in being able to supply anything which may be demanded of them, or if not in stock they will promise it—and keep the promise—on a given day. If an order is specially urgent and has to come from Europe, a messenger will meet

the ship, take off the package, and deliver it to the client within an hour or two of the ship's arrival."

This growth of education, according to Mr. Harris, is accompanied by a large increase in litigation, and usurious money-lending. He does not appear to think that either Christian missionary effort or official educationary effort is altogether on the right lines in British West Africa. He considers that the exclusion of polygamists from Church membership is the explanation of the "apparent lack of success" of Christian missionary effort. In polygamy, he says, the Christian Church has "a problem which at present defies solution." He doubts whether a greater number of births are produced in polygamist than in monogamist households, but at the same time he says, "It is clear that, prior to European occupation, polygamist Africa maintained a higher birth-rate than is possible under modern conditions." Mr. Harris believes that the adoption of European clothes by civilized West African women is seriously increasing the risks of childbirth. He deprecates the optimistic statements freely made about the improvement of the West African climate. Most people who have any experience of the country will be inclined to agree with him. He is in favour of officials and merchants taking out their wives with them.

Mr. Harris thinks that the liquor traffic in West Africa is "an evil of fearful potentiality," and rightly points out that the West African merchant makes very little profit out of the trade, and sometimes none at all. He cannot agree with everything the critics have said in this country, and gives testimony to the sobriety of the African. He thinks the French administration a long way the worst in this respect in Africa, and declares that the absinthe exported to the French possessions is "the worst form of drink in the whole of the African Continent." Mr. Harris criticizes adversely various proposals which have been put forward for dealing with the traffic, and points to a fact which has been little noted hitherto, namely, that, owing to the climate, the West African must have some kind of beverage other than water; and that palm wine, which used to be the national beverage, is getting scarcer and scarcer, owing to the increased trade in the oil and kernels. He suggests no more hopeful solution than a moral movement among the natives which should be encouraged by authority. He has the poorest opinion of French rule, is severe on the Portuguese and the Belgians; and the Germans and the British do not altogether please him.

There is nothing, perhaps, particularly new or original in the book, but it is interestingly written, and is much broader in its views than the majority of missionary contributions on the Dark Continent. The photographs are unusually good.

Glimpses of the Past. By Elizabeth Wordsworth. (Mowbray & Co.)

THIS autobiographical sketch by the first Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, is intended primarily for the descendants of her father, Bishop Christopher Wordsworth of Lincoln, and for the large circle of their friends. Accordingly it contains many details of the intimate and domestic sort, and Miss Wordsworth tells us that, reading it in print, she found that it partook "of the garrulity of old age." Happily she was not so far misled as to suppress anything, and we gather, not only from her Prefatory Note, but also from the charm and spontaneity and pleasant irregularities of the narrative, that we have it as it originally flowed from her pen. In avoiding repetition of matter which has already been published she has tolerated a good many gaps, and readers who have not the good fortune to be fairly well acquainted with some member of her family will possibly find these chapters incoherent.

Their centre is the later Mid-Victorian time; their atmosphere that sober and scholarly Churchmanship which, affected only indirectly or not at all by the emotional stress of the Oxford Movement and its developments, was imbued with a loyalty not less strict and a devotion not less absolute. The feminine aspect of that time and that section of society has Charlotte Yonge (who makes one or two welcome appearances here) as its most familiar representative; and it is interesting to observe the points of similarity between her outlook and Miss Wordsworth's—to see how, through the strong individuality of the latter, peep characteristics which belong to her generation and social *milieu* as a whole. Not the least delightful of these are the attitude, half reverential, half humorously critical, towards men of learning; and the peculiarly simple and graceful hilarity, which seems to have come natural to the well-nurtured women of those days, who had a high and severe standard of duty, and were at the same time sheltered in their endeavours to attain it. Both of these are exemplified here, as is also that gentle and serious conviction of the importance of each several person one knows, which seems to have been another special womanly quality of the time.

The piquancy of the book—there is a good proportion of piquant pages—lies in the mingling of all this with Miss Wordsworth's own peculiar gifts of raciness and humour. There are numbers of good stories; of little scenes and typical figures cleverly vignettied; and characters—we remember in particular that of Conington—skilfully and sympathetically portrayed. Among the last are sketches of a few of the old students of Lady Margaret Hall who have died, depicted with an affectionate interest in their personal appearance which every old student will, we believe, recognize as characteristic. Naturally, there is also

some account of the founding of the Hall and its progress, as also of the Oxford in which it found itself. This part of the book, despite its frequent liveliness, is somewhat perfunctory compared with the rest; but there will be many who rejoice to see preserved the old stories of Lady Margaret's legs, and of Ruskin's visit, and of the Principal's burglarious entry into the Hall at dead of night on her return from Spain—to say nothing of the fact that the refusal to take Oxford and the Higher Education of Women too solemnly is in itself refreshing.

No doubt this book will mean most to those who are best able to interpret it through personal associations, but to the general reader also it should be of interest and value as affording authentic glimpses of the ideals and occupations, the domestic life and gentle humours, of one of the most attractive sides of nineteenth-century life.

History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages. By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized English Translation, edited by Luigi Cappadelta. Vol. III. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE third volume of this excellent translation of Prof. Grisar's history of Papal Rome carries us down to the end of the sixth century. It is mainly occupied with *Culturgeschichte*, and this is the author's strong point. The story of the unprofitable controversy of the Three Chapters, to which the sorrows of Pope Vigilius give a human interest, is told; and the Lombard conquest, which wrested from the Empire half of Italy almost as soon as Italy had been recovered from the Goths, is very briefly described. But the interest of the volume lies in the accounts of the decline of literature and art, the changes in the Latin language, the manners of the bishops and clergy, and the monuments of Rome—the Forum of Trajan (which was at this time the centre of Roman life), the Flaminian Way, and the Christian cemeteries.

Prof. Grisar belongs to the school of critical Catholic historians of which Mgr. Duchesne is the most eminent master, and his treatment of the apocryphal religious literature which so long maintained its authority in the Church shows that he is abreast of the latest learning, and is not afraid of its conclusions:—

"So far as Rome is concerned, it is true that many apocryphal works were produced there, that they frequently hailed from clerical circles, were sanctioned and made use of, in entire good faith, by the Curia, and even found their way into the official Papal Registers. The authors may however be, if not exculpated, at least to some extent excused through the general prevalence of the abuse. As for the Popes who availed themselves of such documents, the only charge to which they are usually open is that they were not in advance of their day, and that, in the midst of a period entirely lacking in criticism, they had not at their head-quarters any tribunal which might have sifted the historical inaccuracies then in circulation."

This is true and well said. But it suggests the observation that to-day, in an age of criticism, there is no such tribunal at the head-quarters of Pope Pius X. We have reasons for doubting whether the present Pope would approve of Prof. Grisar's summary rejection of the story that Trophimus, St. Peter's disciple, founded the Church of Arles, though he has historical material at his disposal which was not accessible to his predecessors Zosimus and Gregory the Great. The works ascribed to Dionysius the Areopagite, "whom St. Paul is said to have converted," were acknowledged as genuine by the Lateran Council of 649. Prof. Grisar notes that they are still quoted as authentic "by writers whose learning is not equal to their goodwill." The baptism of Constantine by Pope Silvester and his subsequent recovery from leprosy are rejected as legend, and the whole literature of the passions of the martyrs (with the exception of the few genuine Acts) is contemptuously dismissed.

Prof. Grisar has carefully studied the 'Liber Pontificalis,' the reader of which "will be sadly disappointed if he expects to find in it a regular historical work." He has put forward a different view from that of Duchesne as to the date of the original author. Instead of attributing it to the pontificates of Hormisdas and Felix IV., he thinks that it was written a few years later, under Boniface II. (A.D. 530-32), and there is a great deal to be said for this view.

The interesting pages on the decline of Latin and the introduction of popular Latin into literature make us wish that the author had been able to devote a little more space to this fascinating subject, and had illustrated it more fully, especially from Gregory of Tours. He calls attention to the curious work of Anthimus (a Greek), 'De Observatione Ciborum,' a sort of cookery book, dedicated to Theodoric the Ostrogoth, which throws instructive light on the transition of Latin to Romance. Here we meet the Italian *bona sera* for "good evening," *devenire* in the sense of "become," *ille* as definite article, and *de* for the genitive (common afterwards in Gregory of Tours). The corruption of Greek words in Latin is as curious as the corruption of Latin words in Greek; for instance, *charaxare*, "to paint" (from *χαράξαι*), in Gregory; or *senpecta*, "member of a society" (from *συμπαίκτης*), in St. Benedict.

In a work which is generally marked by tolerance and knowledge we are surprised to meet the following ignorant judgment on the civilization of Islam:—

"Mohammedan morality was mere sensuality, its only civilization was that of the fanatic's sword, and its tenets, which denied the Trinity and the divinity of Christ, were the negation of all that formed the religious foundation upon which the world was established."

Essays in Fresco. By Edward McCurdy. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. MCCURDY is a true impressionist. Not for him the laborious art of the studio, the slow recovery of details carefully noted at the moment of vision; he writes in the open air, with his eye on the object. Or, if it is memory which inspires his pen, as in the case of his historic portraits and miniature biographies, it is not memory stirred to action by the conning of old diaries or quickened into active interest in the past by prolonged ransacking of historical records. When Mr. McCurdy wants to write of the Cathedral at Chartres, he does not turn up guide-books or his personal journals, much less does he take down 'La Cathédrale' from his shelves; he places himself in recollection on the roof of the great church where he remembers to have stood one May morning, and lets the remembrance of the beauty that then lay outspread before him capture his soul anew. The result is a picture painted as at a single sitting, vivid with quick strokes of personal feeling—a bit of fresco executed according to the strictest rules of Cennine Cennini, from whose treatise on "the manner of painting on walls" our author quotes delightful extracts in his Preface. This sketch is perhaps the slightest thing in a volume which is everywhere, by the deliberate intention of the writer, slightly constructed; but it has a living quality which will secure its place in grateful remembrance when dissertations on the same subject, far more learned and in their way no less eloquent, have dropped away into the great abyss of things read and forgotten.

But if 'Notre Dame de Sous-terre' is the most haunting among a group of essays about which it is almost impossible not to write in terms of the painter's art, the palm of brilliancy must be given to that which deals with the romantic figure of Conradin of Hohenstaufen. This is a little masterpiece of narrative, of which the moving quality is due, not to the heightening of events by dramatic handling, but to the swift simplicity with which the tale is told. Here, again, there is no suggestion that the essayist has been making recent researches into thirteenth-century chronicles. The whole story reads as if written on the spur of the moment, a result, perhaps, of the train of association stirred by a single line of the 'Purgatorio.'

The book is not, however, without its exercise in "secco," that more doubtful method adopted by the fresco painter who found it impossible to finish his work in a day. In 'Jaufré Rudel' Mr. McCurdy becomes controversial, and it is impossible to be controversial without referring to authorities. It is true that our author wears his learning lightly, and deals so gently with his opponents that we are inclined at times to wish him more unsparing of his weapon; but we are no longer in the serene atmosphere of the other chapters. We become critical ourselves, and incline to dispute Mr.

McCurdy's view that the form of Rudel's farewell to his lady when he went on Crusade disposes of Gaston Paris's opinion that the poem is a sincere expression of feeling. It is, after all, only a mediæval version of Lovelace's appeal to Lucasta "on going to the wars."

The study of the captive kings in 'A Triad of Captivities' is full of charm. We were disappointed not to find among the poets mentioned in connexion with Cœur de Lion that Philippe of Poitiers, Bishop of Durham, who is more than suspected of being the real author of the French version of 'Parzival,' "before Chrestien." But where so much has been given, it is perhaps ungrateful to ask for more.

Life in the Indian Police. By C. E. Gouldsbury. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE AUTHOR'S official career began in 1872, when conditions were very different from what they are at present. In those days there was no police manual of several hundred sections, and forms and regulations had not been introduced on a scientific scale. Railways and telegraphs had not as yet penetrated into outlying districts which were full of big game, and almost every camp presented opportunities which neither official position nor the globe-trotter's purse can command to-day, offering a field of varied experience to any adventurous spirit who possessed the sporting instinct and had ears to hear the call of the jungle.

Mr. Gouldsbury's book is chiefly a record of sporting anecdotes, though the earlier chapters describe his nomination to the Indian police and his gradual initiation into the routine of official and social life. Native police officials were still clinging to antiquated methods; but, on the other hand, there was nothing like the paralysis that results from centralization of control, and district officials with sufficient scope for originality in action and independence of thought felt themselves to be more than mere accessories of the machine at head-quarters—all of which is clearly enough reflected in Mr. Gouldsbury's narrative. His complaint is, indeed, familiar enough, that education beyond the sphere of caste and position has aroused feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction, and arrayed Indian brains against the authority of the supreme Government. Much of the consequent burden, moreover, has fallen directly upon the shoulders of the Indian police.

The strategies of Kali Dass, a police informer, the eccentricities of hunting elephants, pigsticking from the backs of buffaloes, the triumph of a deaf-mute's evidence in a murder trial, the presentation at a so-called "Durbar" of the annual subsidy to the Rajah of Bhutan—all offer entertaining incidents.

The reader's progress is, however, too often clogged by a wealth of superfluous reflections and subjective detail that is

apt to become wearisome. Thrilling encounters with tigers and panthers, and plunges into trackless forest, lose something of their attraction when the story is spun out to threadbare length. The sportsman's diary should be crisp and vivid, and this record contains too much sententiousness of the obvious kind.

The author, however, knows native customs and forest life very intimately, and pictures it accurately by virtue of a retentive memory, whilst a spirit of *noblesse oblige*, which always appeals to Indian hearts, enables him to discover loyal friends and allies both within and without the field of sport.

The volume is illustrated with some interesting photographs, of which the portrait of a "mir shikari," or professional bird-catcher, deserves special mention as an excellent character-study.

The Christology of St. Paul. By the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron. Hulsean Prize Essay, with an Additional Chapter. (Robert Scott.)

THE Bibliography appended to this volume shows that Mr. Rostron has acquainted himself with many books, though he does not always recognize the writers as having authority. A complaint might be made that the criticism of commentators on Pauline passages is too ample, and that one can hardly see "the wood for the trees." Still, the subject is treated with scholarly care. Mr. Rostron deals with St. Paul's conception of Jesus as Messiah, of Jesus Christ as second Adam, and of Christ as Redeemer; also of Christ as eternal, immanent, transcendent, and as perfect God and perfect man. The Additional Chapter is devoted to recent Christological thought.

Naturally, after the Introduction, there is a chapter containing a disquisition on St. Paul's religious development, with special consideration of the influences of his early environment—Jewish, Greek and Roman—and of Jerusalem and Gamaliel. In reference to the development of the Apostle after his conversion, Mr. Rostron seeks to show that St. Paul at the time that he wrote the First Epistle to the Thessalonians had attained to the great conceptions, and had thought out the carefully expressed system, of the later Epistles. He asserts that St. Paul above all things was a careful steward of the mysteries of God, and delivered the message best fitted for the people to whom he wrote, and he answered *their* letters. Doubtless it can be demonstrated that the Pauline characteristic ideas are present in the Thessalonian Epistles; but the Apostle's greatness is not attacked when it is asserted that his writings show that in the conflict of argument and throughout his spiritual experience he advanced intellectually, and that his fundamental ideas were expanded. Mr. Rostron seems to be eager to elevate St. Paul above normal conditions. He asserts in a broad and general statement that Jesus Himself, who had lived His life on earth, was the teacher of

St. Paul; and he proceeds to ask, "Can we fail to believe that the magnificent conception of the Incarnation set forth in Philippians ii. 5-11 came from this source?" and adds that "Jesus Himself tells us that certain events of His life will stand for ever, such as that He is the Revelation of God the Father." A commonplace objection may be urged, that it is only by an arbitrary judgment that one "magnificent" passage is specially traced to a divine source, and that the same description could be given of other Pauline conceptions. It is suggested in another connexion that there is a stronger underlying agreement between Epistles and Gospels than we are sometimes led to expect, and more reference to the earthly life of Jesus than superficial readers discern; and the suggestion is strengthened by references to the words of certain New Testament scholars. St. Paul must have heard a version or versions of the Gospel history, but that earthly life was not of supreme importance to him. In the words of the late Prof. Caird: "For St. Paul, the whole meaning of the life of Jesus was gathered up in his death. He was determined not to 'know anything' in religion 'save Jesus Christ and him crucified.'"

Life of William Edward Collins, Bishop of Gibraltar. By Arthur James Mason. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a remarkable Life of a remarkable man, which might easily have fallen into the hands of a biographer who would have been unable to resist the temptation of writing one of those cumbersome, closely printed two-volume Lives of which we have recently had a surfeit. Dr. Mason, on the contrary, has had the courage to compress all he has to say of Dr. Collins within 200 pages, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Bishop was an intimate friend of long standing for whom he had the greatest admiration.

Although Dr. Collins was only 44 years of age at the time of his death, the literary, scholastic, and administrative work that he managed to crowd into a score of years was something astounding. This book avoids even a dull paragraph. It cannot fail to be appreciated by the large numbers of people who were deeply attached to him, whilst not a few of those who thought they knew him best will be surprised to learn how large a share he had in guiding the contemporary history of the Church of England. The present Archbishop of Canterbury and several other leading prelates were constant in seeking his advice and judgment. Dr. Mason brings out effectively the Bishop's "almost womanlike power of attachment," combined with a strong man's intellect, a vigorous grasp of principles, and a determination to work unceasingly notwithstanding chronic ill-health.

When at Selwyn College, Cambridge, he gained a good place in the Mathematical Tripos, and won the Lightfoot University Scholarship. On his ordina-

tion in 1890 his title was a curacy at Allhallows, Barking. His health almost forbade the ordinary round of parish work, and the clerical staff of Allhallows were busily engaged in conducting missions and retreats, as well as in lecturing in different parts of the country. Into this work the young priest threw himself with avidity and marked success, but shortly afterwards he was summoned back to Cambridge as lecturer at Selwyn and St. John's. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London. The admirable way in which he discharged his duties is remembered with keenness by a large number of Churchmen. On his return to London his connexion with Allhallows, Barking, was resumed, and he became a resident member of the Clergy House in Trinity Square. So greedy was he for work that for a while he retained his connexion with Cambridge, running thither for two days each week to lecture at St. John's. "It is no exaggeration to say," remarks the Bishop of Exeter, then in charge of Allhallows, "that he did the intellectual work of three ordinary men."

In 1899 he undertook and admirably discharged the editing of all the ecclesiological articles of the eleven supplementary volumes of the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' contributing the more important ones, such as the essay on 'The Anglican Communion.' Both at home and abroad he was engaged in work of most diverse kind. His historical powers were much appreciated by Bishop Creighton, and he was induced to write on several occasions for *The English Historical Review*. During all the time that he held the King's College Professorship, Dr. Collins was a constant reviewer of books in such papers as *The Guardian*, *The Saturday Review*, and *The Pilot*. In all this stress of work he kept a keen sense of humour, which doubtless helped to relieve the brain from over-study. He would sometimes astonish his colleagues at the Barking Clergy House by bursting out into a popular comic song which he had heard in the street.

In 1903, when he was only 36, the Archbishop pressed him to accept the bishopric of Gibraltar. His knowledge of Spanish, from long residence in Spain in childhood and youth, was a great help to him. His broadmindedness and kindness of heart made him a favourite, in many of his travels, with prelates of both the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. In 1908 he made a prolonged stay in England, and played a foremost part in the Pan-Anglican Conference. At the Lambeth Synod, which followed, the best judges considered Bishop Collins's influence second only to that of the Archbishop.

The death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, seemed to spur him to fresh efforts, and he worked arduously when in such a state of health that even strong men would have kept their bed. Eventually, in the spring of 1911, he died on board ship, when hurrying to keep a confirmation engagement at Smyrna.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Duhm (Bernhard), THE TWELVE PROPHETS, a Version in the Various Poetical Measures of the Original Writings, translated by Dr. Archibald Duff.

A. & C. Black

This translation of 'The Twelve,' by Prof. Duhm of Basle, is a noteworthy addition to a series of publications exhibiting the contents and form of the Old Testament records as exactly as possible. The distinctive types used to differentiate the Prophets' original utterances from later additions greatly facilitate the study of the work, and the Introduction is both useful and illuminating.

Gardner (Edmund G.), DANTE AND THE MYSTICS, a Study of the Mystical Aspect of the 'Divina Commedia' and its Relations with some of its Mediæval Sources, 7/6 net.

Dent

Mr. Gardner is supremely fitted for the work which he has here undertaken. He has not only a thorough knowledge of what he is fond of calling "the sacred poem," but he is also well read in the works of the mediæval mystics, to which Dante was more indebted, as he shows, than has hitherto been generally realized. Mr. Gardner defines mysticism as "the love-illuminated quest of the supra-sensible" or "the absolute"; and with this definition he is certainly right in classing St. Augustine as a mystic, though the great Doctor of the West does not belong strictly to the Middle Ages. There are other chapters on the influence upon Dante of "Dionysius," St. Bernard, Hugh and Richard of St. Victor, St. Francis, and others. At the end an excellent useful Table of Parallel Passages, which must have cost much labour, illustrates the extent of Dante's debt to the earlier mystics.

Gausson (L.), "THEOPNEUSTIA": THE PLE-NARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, David Scott's Translation, re-edited by B. W. Carr, Fourth Edition, revised by J. P. Wiles, with Preface by Prof. Sayce, 1/6 net.

C. J. Thynne

There is also appended the Preface which Spurgeon wrote to the edition which he issued in 1888. The object of the book is to "set forth, establish, and defend" the Christian doctrine of Divine Inspiration, on the assumption that "no prophecy of Scripture admits of private interpretation."

Jainism, in Western Garb, as a Solution to Life's Great Problems, written by Herbert Warren, chiefly from Notes of Talks and Lectures by Virchand R. Gandhi, 1/ Madras, Minerva Press

The author, who was brought up in the Christian faith, after a long period of search found the most satisfactory solution to the problems of life in the Jain philosophy. In this book he sets forth clearly and well the aspects of Jainism from a layman's point of view.

Laws (The) which Govern the Course and Destinies of Religions: A COURSE OF LECTURES, 7/6 net. Year-Book Press

Lectures may be prepared, but not delivered, and the author of this volume, whose name is not given, confesses that only one of his lectures was actually delivered. He points out that comparative religion is concerned with comparative principles belonging to the constitution of creeds as deducible from their respective structures, and claims that the study he has made has to do with the common experiences of religions, "the adventures they

encounter in their ups and downs." Such a study, if exhaustive, implies an extensive investigation of the histories and politics of religions, and the lecturer points out that all he is able to do is to refer to books or other sources likely to furnish the necessary data, and, further, to supply inferences and lessons. While he does no more than he professes to do, he certainly deals with many subjects of supreme interest in general religious and ecclesiastical history. Among these subjects, under the title 'Working Agency,' are the Priest, the Prophet, the Woman, Scriptures, Rites, and United Worship.

Majjhima Nikāya (The), THE FIRST FIFTY DISCOURSES FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MEDIUM-LENGTH DISCOURSES OF GOTAMA THE BUDDHA, freely rendered and abridged from the Pāli by the Bhikkhu Silācāra, Vol. I., "Publications of the German Pāli Society," 7/6 net.

Probsthain

This "freely rendered and abridged" translation of the first twenty-five "medium-length discourses" of the Buddha does not appeal to scholars; and, if it is to be regarded as a purely popular book for English readers, its treatment of the English language is certainly not such as can be commended. Thus, to confine our attention to pp. 2 and 3, it is scarcely proper to describe a monk in his spiritual career as "still under training" or as "supremely awake"; nor is it correct to divide the word "thinking" as "thin-king." The book abounds also in that jargon which seems to have a peculiar fascination for the neo-Buddhists. The titles given to the first, second, and last discourses, for instance, are suggestive of ludicrous ideas foreign to their true purport. If the Buddhist scriptures are to be commended to the serious attention of English readers, it must be by other methods than this.

Maskelyne (J. N.), THE FRAUD OF MODERN "THEOSOPHY" EXPOSED, 1/

Routledge

A concise and biting indictment of Theosophy, and particularly of the founder of the Theosophical Society, Madame Blavatsky, who is labelled "the greatest impostor in history," and of Mrs. Besant. We shall hope to see a reply as concise, because, if Mr. Maskelyne's statements are not true, they should be refuted in the interests of Theosophy, which to-day has so large a following. Mr. Maskelyne also offers an explanation of the miraculous rope-trick of the Indian jugglers, and makes some interesting observations on what may be termed the psychology of juggling.

Rao (J. Shrinivasa), SOME FORGOTTEN TRUTHS OF HINDUISM.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

It is sometimes asked, What are the new doctrines of the Theosophical Society by which its existence can be justified? The author of this study points out the debt of gratitude which Hinduism owes to the Society, which has brought to light many hidden treasures of its literature.

Law.

Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, OCTOBER, 5/ net. John Murray

One of the most interesting features of the new number of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, always the most readable and useful of the legal periodicals, is Sir John Macdonell's article on 'The Foundations of Criminal Law,' in which he attributes the popularity of the new doctrines of punishment to such books and plays as 'Les Misérables,' 'Resurrection,' 'Crime and Punishment,' 'The Ballad of

Reading Gaol,' and Mr. Galsworthy's 'Justice.' As a further proof of the influence of literature upon law, Sir John Macdonell points out that Godwin's 'Justice' and 'Caleb Williams,' the most powerful satire upon the criminal law of the eighteenth century, had a like effect. Two other contributions showing the special value of the comparative treatment of legal and political questions are 'Eugenics and Legislation,' by Mr. Edward Manson, and 'Foreign Legislation and Labour Disputes,' by Mr. Norman Bentwich. For frontispiece this number of the *Journal* has a portrait of Lord Reay, whose achievements as an international lawyer and an Indian administrator are appropriately stated by Mr. Thomas Baty.

Roman Laws and Charters, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by E. G. Hardy, 10/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

In 1911 Dr. Hardy issued an annotated translation of six Roman laws passed in the later Republican age, and dealing mainly with the agrarian and municipal systems of the time. The volume now before us contains this book bodily, and adds to it—with distinct pagination and separate title-page—three laws concerned with the municipal system of the earlier Empire, and two utterances of the Emperor Claudius I. relating to the organization and citizenship of non-municipal units in North Italy and Gaul, similarly rendered into English with notes. The double title-page, pagination, and Index are somewhat inconvenient. But the contents possess a real unity, which the author hardly emphasizes enough, and which may make his work useful to others besides the Oxford undergraduates reading for Greats whom he had primarily in view. His translations, which are accurate and scholarly so far as we have tested them, will help even professed scholars through crabbed Latin, while his introductions and notes not only clear up difficulties, but also occasionally offer new explanations of old problems. One such occurs in the Introduction to the well-known speech of Claudius on the admission of certain Gauls to the Roman Senate. It has often been asked why, if these Gauls were already Roman citizens, as seems to have been the case, Claudius needed to ask the Senate's permission or approval before he admitted them to its ranks. Mommsen has given one answer, Pelham another; now Dr. Hardy advances a third. These Gauls, he points out, were not members of municipalities recognized by Rome as such. Therefore (he concludes) no provincials could become Roman senators unless they possessed membership of a recognized municipality—a *municipium* or a *colonia*. It is an ingenious theory. On the other hand, Dr. Hardy quotes no kind of evidence for it, and it accords ill with the fact that senators on their inscriptions mention usually the "tribe" to which they belong, but almost invariably omit the municipality. Nor does it seem necessary. The explanation given by Pelham remains, after all Dr. Hardy's criticisms, in our judgment, the best, and is in itself good.

Poetry.

Bunston (Anna), SONGS OF GOD AND MAN, 3/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

The author shows both freshness and spirituality. Polished technique is combined with real feeling, and wherever one opens the book one lights upon some reflection of mysticism or some echo of passion that arouses sympathy. The second—and perhaps the better—half of the book is a collection of 'Songs of the Open Air.'

"Chanticleer," PICKANINNIES, 1/ net.

Murray & Evenden

A collection of over 100 poems for, or about, children. Some are written in English, some in Scots dialect, some in baby language, with here and there a smattering of French, from which it will be seen that, whatever the paucity of ideas, there is a great variety in style. The book is amusing and inconsequent.

Fetherston (Rev. Sir George Ralph), SONGS OF SUNLIGHT: VERSES FROM MANY LANDS, 2/6 net. Nisbet

A collection of hymns and verses, some of which were published in 1875. They cover a good many years, the last being 'In Memoriam: William Booth.' They are pleasant to read, though the nobility of the sentiments expressed far outweighs the quality of the verse.

Hancock (Augusta), DAINTY VERSE FOR LITTLE FOLK, 1/6 Nisbet

These verses are written in the right spirit, and should prove suitable for recitation by children in junior schools. Beyond that, they possess qualities of their own which should make them attractive to the average child-reader.

Legouis (Emile), GEOFFREY CHAUCER, translated by L. Lailavoix, 5/ net. Dent

The 'Chaucer' of M. Legouis (reviewed by us on July 1st, 1911, has by this time established itself as one of the best introductions to the study of our poet that have yet been written, and we welcome heartily an English edition of it from the hands of M. Lailavoix, which he modestly calls a translation. The editor has contributed a Preface on Chaucer in French literature, founded on Miss Spurgeon's work, but attaching more importance to eighteenth-century study of the poet than we should be disposed to do. His notes bring M. Legouis's text up to date in some points recently elucidated. The translation is good—indeed, the Preface reads more like a translation than the text; but M. Lailavoix ought to have indicated where he disagrees with the original author. Thus the last paragraph on p. 161 is not only not written by M. Legouis, but even gives advice directly contrary to that in the text—advice in which, it is true, we heartily concur. The frontispiece—the well-known Hoccleve portrait—is reproduced from an enlarged copy in the possession of Mr. John Munro.

Pringle (Thomas), HIS LIFE, TIMES, AND POEMS, edited by William Hay, 5/ net. Cape Town, J. C. Juta

A complete edition of Pringle's poems, with a new Biography based on the poet's own 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa,' which was bound up with his 'African Sketches,' published in 1834, and on two biographical memoirs published in 1835 and 1838 respectively. The poems in the present edition are printed as in that of 1819, when Pringle's works first appeared as 'The Autumnal Excursion, and Other Poems.' There are some useful "notes" on the poems by the editor.

Sharland (Rose E.), VOICES OF DAWN OVER THE HILLS, 1/ net.

Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin & Marshall

"As I passed singing to the hill-tops of my desire, my songs received audience in the following Halls of the People: *The Daily Citizen, Daily Herald, Socialist Review,*" &c.,

says the Foreword to this book, which will advise the reader that the verses to follow are concerned with the Labour movement. They are written with a pleasant facility of style.

Bibliography.

Aberdeen Public Library, TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1911-12.

American Bibliographical Society Papers: Vol. VI. 1911, 12/ net.

Illinois, University of Chicago Press; London, Cambridge University Press

Contains a paper read at the fourteenth meeting of the American Bibliographical Society at Pasadena, Cal., on May 19th, 1911, by Mr. Herbert E. Bolton, on the subject of 'Father Kino's Lost History, its Discovery and its Value'; one on 'A Bibliography of English Fiction in the Eighteenth Century,' by Mr. John M. Clapp, read at the annual meeting of the Chicago Chapter, April 30th, 1912; and a third by Mr. A. C. von Noë, on 'The New Classification of Languages and Literatures' by the Library of Congress.

Bolton Public Library, CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES: MUSIC AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, 2d.

Phillips (D. Rhys), THE ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE MONASTIC LIBRARIES OF WALES FROM THE FIFTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES (Celtic and Mediæval Periods), 3/6 net.

15, Chaddeley Terrace, Swansea

The author of this little work, who is a member of the Welsh Bibliographical Society, is amply justified in his use of the word "romantic" in his title, for these papers, which are reprinted, with additions, from *The Library Association Record* for July and August, 1912, contain much that is absorbing apart from their historical interest. They deal with the Celtic and Mediæval Periods, and of the latter particularly the author gives a full survey up to the final dissolution of the monasteries in 1539.

Philosophy.

Deussen (Dr. Paul), THE SYSTEM OF THE VEDĀNTA, according to Bādarāyana's Brahma-Sūtras and Çaṅkara's Commentary thereon, set forth as a Compendium of the Dogmatics of Brahmanism from the Standpoint of Çaṅkara, translated by Charles Johnston, 12/6 net. Luzac

Dr. Deussen's great work, 'Das System des Vedānta,' which was published in 1883, has become almost a classic. As an exposition of the pantheistic philosophy of Ancient India, as it was finally systematized and expounded by Çaṅkara about 800 A.D., it may be expected to hold its place as a standard work for a long time to come. It has had to wait nearly thirty years for an English translator; but the rendering, now that it has at last appeared, is in every way satisfactory. It is accurate, as readable as can be expected of a treatise on Indian philosophy, and includes the whole of Dr. Deussen's book except the Preface. This omission is unfortunate, since it is in the Preface that the author explains his system of reference. In the English version the reader is left to discover this for himself, and until he comes to p. 37 he has no clue to the fact that the numerous quotations refer to the editions of the Sanskrit texts published in the "Bibliotheca Indica."

Macmillan (R. A. C.), THE CROWNING PHASE OF THE CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY, a Study in Kant's Critique of Judgment, 10/ net. Macmillan

Mr. Macmillan has succeeded in giving a lucid account of this most difficult part of Kant's philosophy. The references distributed through the work to Kant's own mental development make his position much clearer. We were surprised to find no bibliography.

History and Biography.

Burgess (James), THE CHRONOLOGY OF MODERN INDIA FOR FOUR HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, A.D. 1494-1894, 12/6 net. Edinburgh, John Grant

As a work of reference this book should prove invaluable to students of Indian history. It contains in chronological order the principal 'Fasti' of Indian history from the close of the fifteenth century to the close, or nearly so, of the nineteenth; and gives, in concise form, a survey of the chief events of that period.

Echoes from the Border Hills: BEING THE REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE JOHN HYSLOP, edited by his Son, Robert Hyslop, 2/6 net. Sunderland, Hills

These reminiscences by an old inhabitant of Langholm were written for the most part in his eighty-fourth year. They show quick observation and an excellent memory, and are set forth in an unpretentious colloquial style. Though for the most part of purely local interest, they contain many humorous stories and a fund of gossip on the ways of a past generation which will interest all who care for old days and customs.

Hulbert (James Root), CHAUCER'S OFFICIAL LIFE, a Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Department of English). University of Chicago

This Dissertation is written with the avowed intention of contesting many of the points in Chaucer's official life as recorded by his biographers, particularly with regard to his relations with John of Gaunt and the significance of his annuities, offices, and diplomatic missions. The means employed by the author is that of a study of the lives of Chaucer's associates and a comparison of their careers with that of Chaucer himself, and he succeeds in making out an interesting, if not altogether convincing, case.

Jackson (Edward), SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF, to which are added a Selection from his Letters, and Appreciations from Various Sources, edited by L. and K. Sykes, with a Preface by the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, 3/ net. S.P.C.K.

This volume contains the biography, or partial biography, of a man of saintly life whose name is worthy to be remembered. His attractive personality is shown in a series of sketches, and his ministerial work in Leeds is described. While his theological position is not clearly defined, it is said that he held "sound principles" on Baptismal Regeneration, the Real Presence in the Eucharist, and the Apostolic Succession. The editors declare that they have good authority for believing that he was keenly coveted for the Roman Church, and, could he have accepted her tenets, might have risen to a position of eminence. Canon Jackson had among his most frequent visitors the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chancellor Hatherley, Lord Grimthorpe, and W. E. Forster; and we learn that he not only influenced the last-named as to the main bases of national education, but also

had the draft Bill under consideration for criticism and suggestion. Yet we have but glimpses of the relations of the Canon with these notable persons; and the editors might have shown in him a man after the type of St. Bernard, who, with saintly devotion, was true to his spiritual calling, and did not neglect affairs of public life.

Morison (E. F.), ST. BASIL AND HIS RULE: A STUDY IN EARLY MONASTICISM, 3/6 net. Frowde

This book, the third in the "St. Deiniol's Series," will be of great interest and value to students of monasticism, and it is, besides, a story of real interest. Early in the history of the Church there was a strong monastic movement, but it was Basil who planted it on a firm foundation of rules, and became the "Father of Eastern Monasticism" and a powerful influence upon St. Benedict when he drew up his rules for the monks of the West. Basil was a man of learning and position, and his writings show a lively imagination. Humility and love were the keynotes of his preaching, and his Rules breathe a tolerance that is worthy of study even to-day.

Trevelyan (Sir G. O.), LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY, 1/ net. Nelson

New edition of one of the masterpieces of biography.

Verner (Col. Willoughby), HISTORY AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE: Part I. 1800-1809, 25/ net.

Bale & Sons

"The history of a regiment," says the author, "like the history of a family, is usually of interest only to the few who belong to or are closely connected with it." But the present book should appeal to a far wider circle. With the story of the Rifle Brigade, or, as it was originally called, "The Rifle Corps," are interwoven many of the most stirring episodes of English history, and the author has painted his main theme on a broad canvas which is full of incident and colour. The Rifle Corps first made its name under Nelson at Copenhagen, when it was commanded by Col. Stewart, afterwards the close friend and biographer of the hero of Trafalgar. The regiment had, before that, received its baptism of fire on the Ferrol Expedition, but it was Copenhagen which set the seal upon its fame. The present book extends only as far as 1809, when the regiment fought with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and we shall await the next volume with interest. There are a number of illustrations and some excellent maps.

Geography and Travel.

Cave (Henry W.), THE BOOK OF CEYLON, being a Guide to its Railway System and an Account of its Varied Attractions for the Visitor and Tourist, 12/ net. Cassell

This work, originally published five years ago, may be described as an expanded guide-book, with maps, and profusely illustrated from photographs. Whilst these are for the most part excellent and well chosen, they are responsible for the chief defect of the book from a traveller's point of view—its great weight; but as that does not seem to have prevented the appearance of a revised edition, no more need be said. Ceylon is full of all manner of interest: natural scenery, prolific vegetation, ancient cities, sport, and other attractions combine to make travel there delightful and suitable to many persons. To them a careful study of Mr. Cave's elaborate work may be com-

mended. Mr. J. P. Lewis contributes a description of Kandyan architecture.

Kinglake (A. W.), EÖTHEN; OR, TRACES OF TRAVEL BROUGHT HOME FROM THE EAST, with an Introduction by S. L. Bensusan, and Designs by Frank Brangwyn, 12/6 net. Sampson Low

The appearance of an attractive edition of 'Eöthen' is opportune at this juncture, when public interest in the lands described by Kinglake is strongly roused and craving information. Apart from its position as a classic of travel, deserving to be read by all who love good literature, the book provides a lively picture of the state of affairs existing in the Ottoman Empire before the Turks gave any serious thought to modern progress. It should dispel the notion which seems prevalent in certain quarters, that Turkish government of old was nothing but one long massacre of native Christians. Yet Kinglake was no lover of Mohammedans. Readers intimately acquainted with the scenes described will not fail to notice the tremendous changes which have taken place in the administration and the social life of Turkey since the work was written; while the life of Egypt, underneath the tourist and official surface, remains much the same.

In the short Introduction from the pen of Mr. S. L. Bensusan we find no new light on 'Eöthen' or its author; and Mr. Frank Brangwyn's illustrations (of undoubted excellence) suggest a lack of any special qualification for the task. We recognize the Pyramids and the Mosque El Aksa; but the colour sketch entitled 'At the City Gate' figured in 'The Odd Volume' (1911) as 'The Gate of Tangier,' and others of these pictures show a definitely Moorish atmosphere. They are, however, admirably reproduced.

Northern China, the Valley of the Blue River, Korea, 15/ Hachette

One of Madrolle's Guide-Books. A new edition, thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

Folk-Lore.

Cashen's (William) MANX FOLK-LORE.

Douglas, Manx Language Society

An amusing collection of folk-lore and superstition by a man who was for nineteen years the Assistant Harbour-Master at Peel, and for seventeen years the custodian of Peel Castle, positions in which he naturally had excellent opportunities of indulging in this hobby. There are tales of giants and ghosts, of charms and omens; and one particularly interesting chapter deals with songs, sayings, and riddles. The songs, charming as they may be in Manx, necessarily lose much in a literal translation, but the "sayings" are old-world, though not always polite, as witness "An eel by his tail, as an Irishman by his word; slippery, very." The riddles are delightfully primitive, and would, we think, puzzle the most expert of guessers; for instance:—

The head of the living in the mouth of the dead,
Three feet overhead,
And two feet on the ground.

The answer is "Man with (three-legged) pot on his head."

Education.

Journal of Education, 1912, 7/6

Rice

One of the older educational papers, the *Journal* holds its own well, and the year's number contains many interesting articles and discussions, access to which is made easy by a good Index.

Masque (The) of Ancient Learning and its Many Meanings, a Pageant of Education from Primitive to Celtic Times, devised and interpreted by Patrick Geddes, 6d. net.

Edinburgh, Patrick Geddes; and 2, More's Garden, Chelsea

The successful Masque which we have mentioned more than once in our 'Literary Gossip,' and which we noted as on the way to London on December 14th. The original Masque has now been developed into two—that before us, and another concerned with 'Medieval and Modern Learning.'

Philology.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Vol. II. Part V., 1/ net.

Eaton Press

School-Books.

Bennett (T.), THE NEW ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK, 4d. Blackie

A collection of the most difficult English words, arranged in fifty exercises. It would have been more useful for classwork if a better system of graduation in difficulty had been attained.

Bennett (T.), THE NEW ENGLISH SPELLING AND DICTATION BOOK, 1/ Blackie

These fifty extracts from standard writers afford good material for dictation exercises, the more difficult words of each being set out also in columns.

Daudet (Alphonse), LETTRES DE MON MOULIN, CONTES CHOISIS, 4d.

A series of interesting stories in French of some difficulty for the average school class, with brief notes and questionnaire. One of "Blackie's Little French Classics."

Fry (G. C.), JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY, 2/6 University Tutorial Press

This little book is intended for junior and middle forms of schools. It is written for examination purposes, and suffers from the general defect of such books, which cut down explanations and descriptions to the bare minimum.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPIL'S BOOK OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, Set III., combined with Arithmetic, and Needlework combined with Appliqué Work and Card-board Modelling, Book III., 5d.

Macmillan

This number of a useful series is intended for the upper divisions of girls' and mixed schools, and contains sufficient constructive work to form a two years' course. The illustrations of needlework are particularly practical.

Verne (Jules), VOYAGE AU CENTRE DE LA TERRE, edited by C. W. Bell, 8d.

Blackie

This well-known story is published in pleasing form, with notes, a list of phrases, passages for retranslation, and vocabulary.

Fiction.

Bowen (Marjorie), A KNIGHT OF SPAIN, 6/ Methuen

The scene of this story is laid in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the hero being Don Juan of Austria, the son of Charles V. His short but exciting career furnishes good material for the author's vigorous style.

Cannan (Gilbert), ROUND THE CORNER, being the Life and Death of Francis Christopher Folyat. Bachelor of Divinity and Father of a Large Family, 6/ Secker

Mr. Cannan's latest novel has a wider sphere of incident than its predecessors. Those biographies of solitary youths resemble

this only in the reiterated implication, now a platitude, that success and failure are inseparable. 'Round the Corner' is the history of a family and their father, and shows how one after another, six children are sucked under in the all-but-inevitable whirlpool of emotional maturity.

In 'The Way of All Flesh' Samuel Butler explained that, however great the superficial unlikeness between father and son, there was nevertheless, underneath it all, a fundamental and unalterable continuity. That is the teaching of the biologist. Mr. Cannan, on the other hand, regards his Folyat family with a sociologist's eye: here are so many individuals coming into necessary intercourse: how will they affect one another? His answer is that the father, as the least detachable of the *socii*, will be the most malleable component of the family, and he, more than any other, will react at critical moments to the various stages of development of his children. These grow up, and come into more or less severe contact with breakable commandments: but the children evolve, whereas the father changes, leaving life and nature further and further "round the corner."

The author's customary candour and an altogether unusual gift of phrasing combine to make this penetrating study of family relations a striking affair.

Cross (Victoria), THE NIGHT OF TEMPTATION, 6/ Werner Laurie

Granted beautiful, rich, perfect, passionate men and women, the author is capable of working out their destiny. It is more with her material that we have to quarrel than with her style.

Gillies (E. Scott), A SPARK ON STEEL, 6/ Long

A floridly written story of a girl who has two lovers—one on each side in the Franco-German War. The author has revised his proofs carelessly, and his pen has sometimes run away with him: for instance, we are told of one of the characters—a German officer—that "his heart was soft as melted butter."

Merriman (H. S.), THE VULTURES, 7d. net. Nelson

New edition of this excellent romance of political intrigue.

Meynell (Viola), LOT BARROW, 6/ Martin Secker

The development of Lot Barrow, a servant girl with a tragedy behind her—the nature of which is withheld for no reason until more than one hundred pages have been turned—can hardly be said to achieve consequence or consistency. Nor does the chief male character, with his philosophy concerning the unimportance of joy and sorrow, convince us—in fact, the lesser characters of the rustic drama live far more effectively than the principals.

Necrede Malo, TREMENDAX, AN OPTIMISTIC RECORD, 5/ net. Herbert & Daniel

The haphazard record of a young business man, who, after a domestic quarrel, goes to sea and visits various parts of the world. His views and moralizings on things in general, plentifully scattered through the story of his adventures, do not strike us as arresting or original.

Raythorne (Valerie), THE MYSTERY OF RUSHBROOKE, 6/ Digby & Long

A weak, melodramatic story. One of the characters possesses "flashing sapphire eyes" with "thick, golden lashes," another "purple-black hair," while a third smiles a "cold, wintry smile."

General.

Bacon (Roger), PART OF THE OPUS TERTIUM OF, including a Fragment now Printed for the First Time, edited by A. G. Little. Aberdeen, University Press

The last few years have done much to bring out the true extent of Roger Bacon's work. The popular legend—founded (it is true) on his own words, that in response to Pope Clement's invitation he wrote a long treatise on the science of mediæval times—the 'Opus Majus'; that he then wrote a compendium of this work embodying new treatises on alchemy and astrology—the 'Opus Minus'; and that, not satisfied with this, he composed another compendium with further digressions and explanations—the 'Opus Tertium,' the whole written without any assistance from previous works, and sent off to the Pope in the course of a few months—is plainly improbable, and we ourselves asked in these columns some fifteen years ago what proof there was that these volumes were ever completed or sent to the Pope. The only answer given accepted a statement of Bacon's intentions as a proof they were carried out. Since we wrote much has been done in the way of Bacon study, not only in the publication of unprinted works, but also by the discovery of two hitherto unknown portions of the 'Opus Tertium.' The first of these discoveries was made by Prof. Duhem, who recognized in a late MS., attributed to Alpetragius, a fragment of the book including its end. The second, now published by the British Society of Franciscan Studies, was made by Prof. A. G. Little in a MS. belonging to Winchester College, to which his attention was called by Dr. James.

Prof. Little's services to Bacon study are of long standing. His 'Grey Friars in Oxford' has been a constant incitement to mediæval students since its publication; he was a principal agent in the conversion of the Society of Franciscan Studies from a circle of drawing-room enthusiasts into an organization which has already issued, amongst other unpublished Franciscan tracts, two works of Bacon, not to speak of the constant help he has rendered to other workers in the same field. The portion of the 'Opus Tertium' which Prof. Little now prints comes between that published by Brewer and the portion printed by Prof. Duhem, which it overlaps. It shows conclusively that at least two forms of the 'Opus Tertium' existed, and does away finally with M. Duhem's proposed reconstruction of that work. What is more interesting still is to find Bacon seriously suggesting to the Pope the organization of magical studies by authorized persons—a suggestion which, if it ever came to the ears of Jerome of Ascoli, would certainly have warranted Bacon's condemnation by him for "certain suspected novelties." When we find this section existing in only one manuscript, and even then under another title, we may be convinced that some attention was given to its elimination from the ordinary collections of Bacon's works. The fragment itself is of considerable value in settling the canon of Bacon's writings, and is here accompanied by a summary in English, as well as by a complete Introduction and Index. The 'De Visu' referred to by Bacon is, we believe, Euclid's 'Optics.'

Bacon's Essays, Sydney Edition, edited by Sydney Humphries, 6/ net. Black

Mr. Sydney Humphries has followed in this edition of 'Bacon's Essays' the best typographical models of the eighteenth century, and has succeeded in producing a very fine book of its kind—one that it is

a pleasure to look at and handle as well as read. Mr. A. A. Turbayne's ornamental initials harmonize well with the Caslon type employed, and show considerable mastery over the elements of his composition, especially when it is remembered that each design appears in two forms—with a white and with a black background. Dr. Hagberg Wright has given or selected for this edition translations of the numerous Latin and other quotations in the 'Essays'; and a fine engraving of Bacon has been reproduced in photogravure. The text is that of 1673, collated with the 1625 edition. The design of the book—given the designer's ideal—will bear comparison with any modern work of its kind; the press-work is excellent, and the type is well set on the page. We should not have used the chapter-titles for head-lines; or, if that were thought desirable, we should have made them much smaller, and not included them in the scheme of the type-page. As it is, they distract the eye without emphasizing their position as the top line of the page. Mr. Humphries adds a bibliographical note of his previous essays in book-production, some of which have been noticed in our columns.

Hibbert Journal (The), JANUARY.

Williams & Norgate

This number opens with a sound plea by Lord Haldane for the Civic University. The principle is accepted that English Universities, with their head-quarters in cities, are to be increased. He pleads that the education should be of the highest practicable type, broad-based on general culture, and not merely technical, designed as a means to material ends. "The best specialist can be produced only after a long training in general learning." Lord Haldane thinks that the standard of culture for the higher branches of the Civil Service should not be lowered, but the attainment of it should be made possible to all who are capable of it. Mr. George Coore writes on 'Modernism and Catholicism' from the point of view of "the plain Roman Catholic believer who realizes the difficulties of belief and the necessity for facing them." He contends that the religious consciousness of Catholic people will not find satisfaction in Modernism. Prof. Hugh Walker thinks the Labour revolt justified in the criticism it makes of present conditions, but inadequate in regard to the remedy it proposes. Less work and more wages might still leave men with unreformed lives—might, indeed, provide them with greater opportunities for drink and gambling and other things. Prof. Walker thinks that Ruskin and Morris were much nearer the centre of things when they insisted upon joy in work as the ideal. He regards this as largely a matter of organization, and makes several useful suggestions. Mr. Montefiore answers an indictment of Judaism by the Rev. G. H. Box, and Mr. A. Mitchell Innes has a striking article on 'Love and the Law: a Study of Oriental Justice.'

O'Donnell (F. Hugh), A BORROWED PLUME OF 'THE DAILY NEWS': THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE BULGARIAN RISING IN 1876, 6d. A. L. Humphreys

This description of the Bulgarian Atrocities first appeared in *The Spectator* of June 3rd, 1876, and the reason given by the author for now republishing it is to disclose the unfounded character of the "trumpeted pretensions" of *The Daily News* to the first announcement of the Rising, and the "meanness" of Gladstone in not making "known to England" the name of Mr. O'Donnell as the author of information of such supreme importance—information which he received through his paid agent in Vienna.

Annals.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, STAFF MANUAL, 1913.

Howe's Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1913, THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EDITION, 1/
Longmans

Post Office London Directory for 1913, with County Suburbs, 40/ Kelly's Directories

With the new year we receive, admirably bound for our special use, this indispensable mammoth, as we once called it. It is a triumph of lucid arrangement and accuracy in detail, which reflects the greatest credit on the publishers. Using it for a long term of years, we have never detected in it a serious inaccuracy, while the occasions on which it has fortified or corrected our memory are innumerable. It is full of curious details which might give hints to the writer of romance or the sociologist. The section of trades always interests us. We find one specimen each of firms who are Birch Rod Makers, Blood Driers, Bush or Bung Guard Manufacturers, and Mohair Merchants; three Metallic Book Makers; four Golf Ball Makers; seven Coffee Extract Manufacturers; nine Regalia Manufacturers; and fifteen Paper Bag Makers. The Memory Experts whom, we think, we have noted in former years, do not appear. Probably to-day nobody cares to remember anything.

FOREIGN.**Poetry.**

Jouve (P.-J.), PRÉSENCES (POÈMES, PREMIÈRE SÉRIE). Paris, Crès & Cie.

The author has considerable psychological skill and powers of description, but these are not sufficient to make a poet.

Spetz (Georges), LÉGENDES D'ALSACE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The author has succeeded in his task of translating these old legends into modern French verse. The legends themselves are well worth the trouble of preserving; and the author has increased the value of the book by an historical appendix, with notes on the legends, and bibliographies.

History and Biography.

Hobohm (Martin), MACHIAVELLI'S RENAISSANCE DER KRIEGSKUNST, 2 vols., 30m. Berlin, Curtius

This subject was set for a prize essay by the Faculty of Philosophy of the Berlin University. The subject is more of historical than military interest, as strategy has been altered out of all recognition with the advent of modern weapons. It was one of Machiavelli's objects to set up a militia in place of the then existing bodies of mercenaries. His attempts and failures are here discussed in considerable detail. We may congratulate the author on the thoroughness with which he has accomplished his task. The book would have been rendered more complete by the inclusion of a map and tables of statistics, though we are thankful for a complete Bibliography of the subject.

Hugo (Victor), ACTES ET PAROLES : DEPUIS L'EXIL, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Nelson

Pinchia (Emilio), L'IMPRESA DI TRIPOLI, DIARIO POLITICO : IL PRIMO PERIODO, Settembre, 1911-Marzo, 1912; IL SECONDO PERIODO, Aprile-Giugno, 1912, 5 lire each.

Milan, Società Editrice 'Avanti!'

This book, which consists largely of extracts from newspapers, many of them written

by the author, possesses a certain interest as a commentary upon the Tripoli campaign from the point of view of the anti-Imperialist minority, of which little has been heard in England. Signor Pinchia is a deputy, and, like Prince Teano, the distinguished historian of Islam, who is a deputy for Rome, he opposed the war, not only because he considers it wrong on principle, but also because he believes the new province will always be a useless drain on the treasury. Libya, we are told, is totally unsuited to a European population, while only a fraction of the land is cultivable, owing to lack of water. Its products are similar to those of Southern Italy, with which they will compete, thus helping to aggravate, rather than to solve, the problem of the South. While praising the bravery of the troops, he criticizes the conduct of the campaign, and ridicules the flaming accounts of Italian victories in the nationalist press, the total numbers of the enemy reported killed far exceeding the entire population of the country. He gives ample proof of the misery caused at home by the war, and declares that the much-vaunted prosperity of Libya since the Italian occupation is due almost entirely to the presence of a large army. The collapse of the Turkish power has falsified many of Signor Pinchia's forebodings, and it must be confessed that the picture he draws is not alarmingly black. As to the future, time alone can show whether the annexation of Tripoli will be justified by its results. The book comes from the press of the Socialist *Avanti!*

Geography and Travel.

Lanson (Gustave), TROIS MOIS D'ENSEIGNEMENT AUX ÉTATS-UNIS, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

Prof. Lanson was sent by the University of Paris to lecture for the Winter Term, 1911, at Columbia University, and the present book is a record of his experiences and impressions. Although he was very busy during his stay (he delivered more than sixty lectures during the space of four weeks), he nevertheless found time to study the people of New York and the East. His impressions are rather more favourable than those of most travellers.

Leclercq (Jules), AUX SOURCES DU NIL PAR LE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUGANDA, 4fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The fact is remarkable that it is only fifty years ago that Speke discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza—the travels of Livingstone and Stanley are within the memory of many men. In 1884 it took Joseph Thomson four months to reach the Lake; now, thanks to the Uganda Railway, it can be reached in three weeks from Marseilles. This book is a spirited record of a journey by rail from Mombasa to the Lake and of a cruise round the Lake. It contains several photographs and a map of the railway. We can recommend it to the general reader as a faithful picture of Uganda.

Maurel (André), PAYSAGES D'ITALIE : I. DE FLORENCE À NAPLES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

This, the fifth of M. Maurel's popular Italian travel-books, hardly possesses the novelty of the first series of his 'Little Cities of Italy,' where he had a theory of his own concerning the political history of the peninsula to work out. He is most successful when dealing with less familiar ground—with Pienza, for instance, with

which he couples the story of Pius II., for his interest is primarily historical. He does not pretend to give us a systematic guide-book, but he writes with charm, and the individuality of his outlook makes his footsteps pleasant to follow. The best chapters in this volume are those on Ostia, Anzio, and the desolate Roman shore round the mouth of the Tiber. In spite of his excellent account of Conradin's defeat at Astura, M. Maurel's heart is in ancient Rome rather than in mediæval Italy. Astura appeals to him first as the starting-point of Cicero's flight, and it is in his company that our author visits the chief towns on the Appian Way as far as Gaeta, ending his journey at the spot where the great orator met his death.

General.

Lessing (Otto Eduard), MASTERS IN MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE, 4m. Dresden, Reissner

After a useful chapter on 'Modern Literature in Germany' Herr Lessing gives separate sketches of the lives and work of Von Liliencron, Dehmel, Hauptmann, Holz, and the brothers Mann. Written in English and printed in Germany, the book would have gained much by revision of the proof-sheets at the hands of some English friend. The author's command of our language is praiseworthy, yet it hardly does justice to the penetrating quality of his judgment or the comprehensiveness of the principles which underlie his criticism. The studies of Hauptmann and Holz strike us as particularly good; and the book, as a whole, a useful addition to a scanty literature.

Reynier (Gustave), LES ORIGINES DU ROMAN RÉALISTE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

Readers of 'Le Roman sentimental avant L'Astrée' will be prepared to welcome a new literary study from its author's hands. This time he deals with the realistic elements in mediæval and Renaissance French fiction. The sense he attaches to the word "realism" is that of a style which keeps as near as possible to life, rendering its complexity and its logic, not by an accumulation of useless details, but by choosing the characteristics of the individual and the circumstances which explain his doings. It is opposed equally to excessive simplification and to exaggeration. As an absolute realism, that "grand art scientifique et impersonnel" cannot exist; it is interesting to watch the various stages of approximation to it reached in different times, the degree to which the element of observation enters into composition. After a brief chapter on Petronius and Apuleius, justified by their influence on seventeenth-century literature, and a survey of the realistic element in 'Reynard the Fox' and the *fabliaux*, M. Reynier studies in a series of essays of outstanding merit the 'Quinze Joies de Mariage,' 'Petit Jehan de Saintré,' the 'Decameron' and the 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles,' Rabelais and Noël du Fail, the 'Heptameron' and the 'Celestine.' The appreciation of La Salle's famous romance is one of the best pieces of criticism in a book where every chapter is good and interesting. M. Reynier does not take the view that the author is conscious of the decadence in the spirit of chivalry which he conveys to us, or that any criticism of it was intended. Readers who are unfamiliar with the literature M. Reynier deals with may be assured that he makes no demand on special knowledge, and they will find his volume an excellent introduction to a period of French literature often overlooked.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS held its annual Conference in St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst. Great enthusiasm was evinced in the gatherings, as, in addition to the usual interest felt by members in the important topics under discussion, the Association was congratulating itself on the fact that it had completed the twenty-first year of its existence.

The question of Superannuation for Teachers in Secondary Schools has long been one of the chief aims of the Association, and the Executive Committee is to be congratulated on the fact that success is apparently attained. Teachers in public elementary schools have, since 1898, enjoyed the meagre benefits of a scheme which has recently been much improved; but there has been no provision for secondary teachers. The scheme now under consideration by a Departmental Committee was approved as to its main principles by the Association, although the benefits to be conferred are poor indeed compared with the treatment of teachers by Germany and other countries. By the scheme the teacher and the State contribute to the Fund; men may retire at sixty years of age and women at fifty-five, retirement being compulsory at sixty-five; the minimum pension is to be £100. The Association advocates that the scheme should apply, not only to "recognized," but also to all "efficient" schools.

Mr. J. C. Isard (Leys School, Cambridge), the newly elected Chairman of the Association, presided over the General Meeting.

Mr. S. E. Winbolt (Christ's Hospital), retiring President, moved the adoption of the Annual Report, and reviewed the work accomplished in the past year. He remarked that the Association, now in its twenty-second year, was stronger and more progressive than ever, the membership having increased by just over 1,000; funds were in a healthy condition; the committees were well attended and efficient. The work was growing so rapidly that some system of redistribution would be necessary to prevent overworking of the active and willing members. "Decentralization" would be the watchword.

Of the numerous topics of the year, the most important, and that which had given the liveliest satisfaction to members, was the formation of the Registration Council, on which Mr. A. A. Somerville had been chosen to serve as the representative of the Assistant Masters' Association. That Council's work had hardly begun, but it was the earnest wish of the Association that all parties in the Council might be able to pull together for the furtherance of professional solidarity and efficiency. The history of the Registration movement since the Forster (No. 2) Bill of 1869 showed that the conditions of a Register which was to be a success must, for some years, be of a mild, permissive, and inclusive character.

On the subject of Superannuation also their Association took moderate views, in the hope that the sweet reasonableness of its demands would smooth the way for the Government. It was willing to believe that only modest benefits could at first be looked for in the shape of retiring allowances; but at the same time it hoped that the premiums asked would not be such as to weigh too heavily on poorly paid teachers. When a profession was so poorly paid as that of teachers in secondary schools—and of that

the Board of Education statistics published a year ago were tangible proof—was it not perfectly natural that the offer of any benefits, even of pensions, should be scanned very closely by the intended recipients, who could not for a moment contemplate diminution of their present meagre emoluments, even for Elysium thirty years hence? In these circumstances the two resolutions on Superannuation were strikingly moderate. The Association felt lively satisfaction at the fact that its pioneer work in that direction for many years past was soon likely to culminate successfully.

Referring to the Report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools, the speaker announced that the policy of the Association was to advocate as widely as possible the adoption of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee, and that meanwhile the Federal Council was pressing for a Conference on the subject, to be called by the Board of Education.

On the subject of Tenure Mr. Winbolt declared that there was much room for improvement. In the first place, appointments should be awarded to the best men; to secure this, more publicity should be given when vacancies occurred. Reasonable services should be agreed upon, including a fairly definite understanding as to extraneous duties. Assistant masters should, in the case of dismissal, have the right of being heard by the governing body, a principle already recognized by some of the more progressive local authorities. There were still cases of arbitrary treatment of assistants, but they looked forward to a time when their work would be done in a more genial atmosphere of freedom and independence. Were they much better off in salaries than they were ten years ago? When week after week he glanced down the advertisements in *The Athenæum*, he was forced to doubt it. The salary scale advocated by that Association was £150, rising by automatic yearly increments of at least £10 to £300, and then by yearly increments of £15 to at least £450.

In one sphere of their efforts progress had been remarkable. Never in the history of the Association had such enthusiasm and activity been brought to bear as in the formation of the Secondary, Technical, and University Teachers' Insurance Society, now comprising nine Associations of secondary teachers, with a membership of about 9,000.

The Association had attained its majority in October last, and to celebrate that auspicious event they had created the Teachers' Orphans Scholarship Fund. They had already 200% to the credit of the fund, and the offer of a few scholarships in good secondary schools. Large and successful meetings had been held with the idea of forming a Federation of Secondary Teachers, and the Association must strive to make the project an accomplished fact.

It was satisfactory to note that their relations with the Head Masters' Association had been cordial, and they had to thank them among other things for making an inquiry as to what special facilities existed in schools for the education of children of assistant masters. The prospects of the Association were particularly rosy. There was much work craving to be done, and an increasing number of keen and able men to do it. They lived in goodwill towards their neighbours, and that state of things spelt, in golden letters of the largest size, the word "Prosperity."

Mr. G. H. Heath (Mercers' School) having seconded the motion, the Report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman moved:—

"That this Association is of opinion that for present teachers the regulations for admission to the Register should provide: (a) That two years' satisfactory experience in recognized schools, or in such schools as may be approved by the Registration Council, be accepted as a qualification; (b) That masters in recognized secondary schools, or in such schools as may be approved by the Registration Council, who have not completed two years' service when the Register is established, be eligible for registration when three years have been completed; (c) That all teachers who can show evidence of ten years' satisfactory service in secondary schools be admitted to the Register."

He advocated lenient treatment of present teachers, but a raising of the standard for admittance in future years.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton) moved:—

1. "That this Association considers that no system of pensions for secondary teachers will be satisfactory which does not provide: (a) That the proportion of the contributions paid by the State be at least as high as in the case of elementary teachers; (b) That the pension be of 100% per annum at least for men at sixty years of age, after thirty-five years of recorded service."
2. "That the contributories to the scheme should be the State and the teachers only."

The speaker referred to the famous report of Mr. Sadler, who drew public attention to the conditions of secondary education in Germany, and to our deficiencies from the teaching point of view. The report of the Committee of the Association appointed to inquire into the economic side of secondary education in Germany and elsewhere had impressed public bodies, particularly the Board of Education. As an outcome they had had interviews with the Board of Education, and the Departmental Committee had invited witnesses from their own and other Associations. In moving these resolutions, he urged that they wanted a national scheme to embrace all schools, and one which would permit of free transfer from any one school to any other, and from any one district to any other. They had advocated the inclusion of all schools pronounced to be efficient. Teachers would be tied to a district if the local authorities or governing bodies became contributors. They also thought that the contributions should be returnable in case of death occurring before the retiring age was reached.

Mr. J. E. Mallin (Strand School), in seconding, referred to the scheme as a beginning. They had secured the acceptance of the principle. But in Germany a teacher received without contribution from himself 100% per annum after fifteen years' service, in addition to which there was provision for widows and orphans.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. T. Hankin (King's College School, Wimbledon) proposed, and the Rev. W. A. P. Mason (Perse School, Cambridge) seconded, the following motion, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this Association approves of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools; expresses its gratification that the Committee finds reform possible without adding to the clerical duties of schoolmasters; and recommends the Executive Committee to advocate as widely as possible the adoption of the recommendations."

Mr. J. Hart-Smith (Battersea Polytechnic) proposed, and Mr. F. P. Owen (White-chapel Foundation) seconded:—

"That the Executive Committee be requested to circularize all Boards of Governors and Education Committees in the country to the effect that, before the dismissal of an assistant master or the stoppage of his annual increment of salary be determined upon, he shall have the right to be heard by the Governors of the school."

The motion was carried.

Mr. J. V. Saunders (Hymers College, Hull) moved, and Mr. P. E. Martineau, a private tutor with considerable scholastic experience, seconded, a resolution giving approval to the scheme for establishing scholarships for the children of deceased members of the Association. This was carried unanimously.

After a short discussion on 'School Records,' the Conference terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

L.C.C. CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of this body was held at Birkbeck College, and, if a hall of three times the floor space had been available, it would not have been too large for the morning session of Thursday in last week. Never, probably, in the history of education has there been such interest manifested as in what is rightly called the Montessori method, although the honour of its discovery is due to two eminent physiologists.

Already on the Continent and in America schools are being founded in imitation of the Children's Home at Rome. The idea underlying the practice in the Montessori schools differs from that in Kindergartens in that the education is wholly self-acquired—the teacher in such schools is called a director, a title to some extent indicative of her function. The child acquires by experiments with selected objects (called didactic material) sensory and muscular controls and a power of reacting on its environment much more quickly than by less physiological methods. Of course there is much in the practice of the best Kindergartens that both anticipates and goes beyond that of the Children's Homes, and it is the consciousness of this difference and rivalry that has provoked in letters and debate a sharp critical cross-fire. Whatever may be the result of this battle of methods, it cannot fail to make each combatant look to the trustworthiness of his entrenchments and weapons.

Madame Puyol-Sérgalas, who is the director of a Montessori School in Paris, opened the discussion with an account of her own practice and ideals. She sprinkled her address with many bright *obiter dicta*. Many must have felt her "Let us not endeavour to live the child's life for him," a well-merited reproach to teachers and parents who will persist in regarding children as immature men and women, whom they resemble as little as tadpoles do frogs. She added two other sentences to show her attitude and to leave us to infer how little her pupils are subjected to the ordinary discipline: "We have tried to make the child think our thoughts." "Do not teach too much."

The philosophers are at work analyzing Dr. Montessori's "liberty," of which in her book she speaks much. They will find that liberty is a complex idea, made up of specific liberties, and that there can be no absolute liberty in an organized society, for where there is consciousness there will be inhibitions, and where there are inhibitions there must be curtailment of certain liberties. Possibly Dr. Montessori in her next book will clarify and knit more closely her theory of liberty, which is scarcely adumbrated in her first book.

Friday morning was devoted to the discussion of Attention. Prof. J. W. Adamson took for the title of his paper 'Attention:

the Child's Point of View.' His main argument was that since a child's actions were always purposive, it would only attend to a lesson or thing if it felt that by doing so it would realize some purpose. Mr. Burt emphasized the fact that hitherto attention had been considered from an intellectual rather than from an emotional and instinctive point of view. During his remarks he referred to Dr. Sigmund Freud's studies in psycho-analysis (mentioned recently by *The Athenæum* in noticing a special Medical Part for November last of the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research), and asserted that if the varying healthy emotions and instincts of a child were repressed, they would reappear later in a diseased form. Mr. Pear, taking "attention" to mean awareness, gave an account of experiments proving that attention was really a bundle of attentions, and that the "span of apprehension" was far less than was commonly imagined. The three lecturers never once encroached on each other's domain, and must have left the impression on their audience that a knowledge of modern experimental psychology is as necessary for the outfit of a teacher as clubs are to a golfer. Indeed, the science of psychology will only become exceedingly delicate and valuable when collaboration between teacher and psychologist is much closer and more general.

Dr. Kimmins, the organizer of these lectures, deserves high praise for allotting one session of each Conference to expert psychologists. The lectures at the Conference last year on faculty psychology were most startling and illuminating, since they threw into apparent discredit the culture theory of education, on which has been based for 400 years the practice of all public schools. Even now many eminent teachers are still woefully ignorant of the findings of German and American psychologists in this subject. How often are prize-day speeches garnished by the supposed truism that the ancient classics are the finest instrument yet known for producing general culture! It is of little use telling these gentlemen that you cannot learn one subject by studying another, or that the flow-over from one study to another is surprisingly little.

It is difficult to know what further papers to mention when all were equally good. Prof. Leonard Hill gave some hints on the keeping of one's health. "You cannot tell by reference to a thermometer," he said, "whether a room is comfortable to sit in." Members of Parliament have not yet discovered that, although the temperature of the House is kept at 63° F., it is not comfortable. Some day they will learn that what is wanted to carry off the waste materials of the body is that the air shall be kept in fairly quick circulation by means of fans.

Mr. A. J. Green, the head master of an open-air school, told of the wonderful effects on the physique and brain of slum children due to good food, exercise, and sleep in the open air; and Mr. Daniell had widely distributed a report on the influence of school-books on eyesight, and indicated the defects of type and paper of textbooks in general use.

All the papers will be printed verbatim and collected into a single pamphlet, and accordingly readers interested may have the whole speeches before them, which are more satisfactory than summaries or extracts.

F. K.

* * Further Conferences will be noticed in our columns next week.

BIRTHPLACE OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

The Athenæum has frequently printed notes about Samuel Pepys. So far as I have ascertained, the birthplace of the diarist has never been fixed, claims being made both for Brampton (near Huntingdon, where some early schooldays were spent) and London. When I was searching the records of St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street, Mr. A. W. Peart, the parish clerk, directed my attention to an entry in the register of christenings which, I think, goes far to settle the point. It is as follows, the page being headed 1632:—

"March 3.—Samuell, sonn to John Peapis, wyfe Margaret."

The register passes direct from March 25th, 1632, to March 26th, 1633, and in modern reckoning the date of the christening is, of course, March 3rd, 1633. Samuel Pepys was born on February 23rd, 1633, and there are many surrounding circumstances which indicate that the infant then christened must have been the diarist, and none other.

John Pepys was his father; Margaret Pepys was his mother. The spelling differs from that commonly used, but the name was spelt in various forms in the diarist's lifetime (as below). The family had many associations with St. Bride's Church, and a passage in which Samuel Pepys records the burial of his brother Thomas is important:

"1663[-4]. March 18th.—To church, and, with the grave-maker, chose a place for my brother to lie in, just under my mother's pew. But to see how a man's bones are at the mercy of such a fellow, that for sixpence he would, as his own words were, 'I will jostle them together, but I will make room for him'; speaking of the fulness of the middle aisle, where he was to lie; and that he would, for my father's sake, do my brother, that is dead, all the civility he can."

Although the Diary does not name the particular church alluded to, that it was old St. Bride's is shown by the entry in the burial register there of the same date:—

March 18, 1663[-4].—Mr. Thomas Pepyes.

In St. Bride's Churchyard Samuel Pepys's younger brothers and sisters were buried, as the diarist recalls in a passage under the previous day's date:—

"To my brother's again, preparing things against to-morrow; and I have altered my resolution of burying him in the churchyard among my young brothers and sisters, and bury him in the church, in the middle aisle, as near as I can to my mother's pew. This costs me 20s. more."

No one who recalls the fearful state of the roads at the time, and the difficulties of travelling, can imagine that the parents brought their eight-days-old infant from Huntingdon to be christened in London. Another passage occurs in the Diary, of no great significance standing alone, which in the light of the above facts indicates, I think, that Fleet Street itself, or some one of its immediate byways, may justly claim the honour of having been the birthplace of Samuel Pepys. With "young Mitchell" he rambled about on January 6th, 1667, seeing London, still mostly in ruins after the Great Fire. They began at the baker's house in Pudding Lane where the Fire originated, going all along Thames Street, by Blackfriars, Ludgate, and Bridewell—"and so to look about St. Bride's Church and my father's house, and so walked home."

John Pepys had retired from London to Brampton some years before the Fire occurred. There is something fitting in this intimate association of the gossip with the modern street of newspapers. I printed the entry of the christening in my recent book, 'Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,' but in that long volume the passage seems to have escaped the notice of reviewers. *The Athenæum* will give the matter greater publicity.

WALTER BELL.

THE LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

The University, St. Andrews, Jan. 4, 1913.

ON December 21st I wrote in your columns, complaining of the uncivilized treatment of a foreign savant at Lichfield Cathedral Library. Dean Savage has now replied (January 4th), and startles me by the statement, which I can hardly believe to be serious, that the harsh law was passed in consequence of my defective "expression of appreciation" at a visit to the Library in March, 1910, when the Chapter Clerk "gave up the day to attend on me, and no fee was charged."

The Chapter Clerk, in whose office I studied the St. Chad MS. from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.30 on March 30th, was so extremely kind that, if I failed to express appreciation of his kindness, I am guilty indeed. Of course I did not know then that he was "giving up the day"; for he worked at his desk at one end of the room, while I worked silently at the other end of the room. But I hope that, both by my expressions of thanks to him at Lichfield, and by the letter of thanks which I dispatched immediately on my return home, I showed that I was at least not wholly ungrateful. I was glad to have subsequently the opportunity of being of some slight service in giving information, for which he wrote, about a book which dealt with the MS. When my own book appeared, I sent a copy to the Library (but perhaps the Dean will say "that was the most unkindest cut of all"!); and, when at Lichfield, I bought "for the good of the house" (for I needed only one of them) all the photographs of the MS. sold for the benefit of the Library by the Cathedral officials. The sum charged for these half-dozen photographs would appreciably increase the Library funds. No! I think the Dean's statement about me (if he means it seriously) is untrue.

His statement about Dr. Zimmermann's visit is also defective in candour. He says: "Dr. Zimmermann came to Lichfield in August, 1911, at the most inconvenient season of the whole year." Now Dr. Zimmermann wrote to the Library in July, asking what time would be convenient, and received answer that any day after July 31st would suit. He went, accordingly, on August 1st, was welcomed by the Assistant Librarian, Rev. Edward Bradley (who apparently knew nothing of the harsh library law), had a preliminary two hours' inspection of the MS., and left under a promise of fuller facilities on the next day. It was on the next day that the methods became uncivilized (August 2nd), when the Dean appeared on the scene. At first permission for further study was peremptorily refused; then, after much pleading by the unfortunate savant, two hours were conceded, on payment of a guinea, and also of a second guinea for the two hours of the preceding day. Does the Dean really plead that this treatment of a distinguished foreigner was a piece of revenge for some supposed slight which I, all unwittingly, had passed on the Library eighteen months before?

What I most miss in the Dean's letter is an attempt to explain why the custodians of a library should be so cruelly regardless of the interests of learning and research.

W. M. LINDSAY.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1912.

PART II.

ANOTHER class of books which of late years has become more and more in request consists of copies of the English classics having inscriptions in the handwriting of their authors. Bare signatures are better than nothing, though the comparative ease with which they can be imitated has robbed them of a great deal of the interest they would otherwise possess. *The Athenæum* of April 27th (p. 468) reported the sale of the library of the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton, which contained many presentation copies from Browning, Carlyle, Froude, Tennyson, and other lights in the modern world of literature. The copy of 'The Princess' which Tennyson had given to Carlyle realized as much as 46*l.*, the inscription "T. Carlyle from A. Tennyson" constituting the magic touch that glorified it. Books by Carlyle and others presented by him to Lady Ashburton were numerous, and one of the latter fetched 53*l.* This was 'A Discourse on the Death of Marshal Keith' as translated by Formey, and printed at Edinburgh in 1764. It was inscribed "The Lady Ashburton; T. C. (Chelsea Jan. 7, 1861)," and had a number of manuscript notes and additions in the same hand. It is not necessary to elaborate the reasons investing books of this character with increasing interest, for they are sufficiently obvious. Mr. J. Rogers Rees once wrote a well-remembered work entitled 'The Diversions of a Bookworm,' and one of his chapters—'The Loved Books of some Other Folks'—breathes the same spirit which inspires every one who holds these inscribed volumes more eloquent than words.

On April 18th Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold for 128*l.* a series of the reports of the proceedings at the Anniversary Festivals of the General Theatrical Fund. There were not many pamphlets in the series, but one of them contained the report of the Thirteenth Festival, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on March 29th, 1858, Thackeray being in the chair. Only two or three copies of this are known, and one of them, it may perhaps be remembered, was in the Thackeray Exhibition held in the old Charterhouse in June and July, 1911. It consists of 36 pages in yellow wrappers, with the title repeated on the front cover.

The library of "A Collector" (probably Mr. Edward Henry Hill, as nearly all the volumes contained his book-plate), dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby on May 9th, contained a large variety of books illustrated by Rowlandson, Alken, the Cruikshanks, "Phiz," H. and W. Heath, and John Leech, as well as a number of eighteenth-century French books closely identified with the names of Eisen, De Longueil, Marillier, and other equally celebrated artists of the period (see *Athen.*, May 18th, p. 566). Given the right illustrator and the right date, works of this class have even yet a great future, provided they are in good condition and have not been rebound and cut down, as is too often the case.

The portion of the library of the late Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker sold by Messrs. Sotheby on May 17th contained, as might be expected, a large selection of botanical works, many written by himself and by his father, Sir W. J. Hooker.

The library of the late Mr. Charles Letts, sold by Messrs. Hodgson on June 3rd and four following days, comprised an extensive series of modern books, including the "Edinburgh Edition" of Stevenson's Col-

lected Works, with the Appendix and Graham Balfour's 'Life,' 1894-8, 56*l.* (original buckram); the *Édition de Luxe* of George Meredith's Works, 32 vols., 8vo, 1896-8, 17*l.* (half buckram); the *Édition de Luxe* of Kipling's Works, with 'Departmental Ditties,' 27 vols., 8vo, 1897-1900, 27*l.* (art cloth); the "National Edition" of Dickens's Works, 40 vols., 8vo, 1906-8, 27*l.* 10*s.* (folded, with the cloth cases for binding); and a lengthy series of books illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, comprising 46 vols., 58*l.* 5*s.* (as issued). This was a very good library of its kind, as was that of the late Mr. Charles J. Wertheimer, sold at Christie's on June 5th, though it was not nearly so extensive. The features of the latter sale were Bode and De Groot's Complete Works of Rembrandt, *Édition de Luxe* (limited to 75 copies), 8 vols., 1897-1906, folio, 105*l.* (original wrappers); and Graves and Cronin's 'Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds' (limited to 125 copies), 4 vols., 1899-1901, 4to, 48*l.* 6*s.* (half morocco gilt, as issued). During the last ten or a dozen years modern "Books about Art" have fairly eclipsed "Books about Books," to the unqualified disgust of bibliographers in general, whether they belong to that thorough school which discourses of incunabula and variations of type and format or to that less responsible body which appeals to the people rather than to Caesar. For once these two schools are in much the same position, and united by a common affliction, though there are signs of a change in this respect. Unless these signs are altogether misleading, there will soon be plenty of "Books about Books."

On June 5th Messrs. Sotheby began the eight days' sale of the second portion of the Huth Library (C to D), the total sum realized for this small portion of the collection being 30,169*l.*, making with the part (A to B) sold in November, 1911, nearly 81,000*l.* On this showing, it is hardly likely to come up to the monetary standard of the Hoe Library, though it must be remembered that all the Shakespeariana were sold privately *en bloc*, and that a number of extremely important and valuable books were selected by the Trustees of the British Museum in accordance with the terms of the will of Mr. A. H. Huth. Students and collectors have long been familiar with the Huth Library through the Catalogue published in 1880, and Messrs. Sotheby used that Catalogue as the basis of the one they prepared, revising and amplifying it throughout, in order to include in it, as far as possible, the latest results of bibliographical research. The result has been, so far, not so much a catalogue, in the sense in which that word is usually understood, as a very valuable work of reference, full of detail and accurate to a nicety, reflecting the greatest credit upon every one connected with its production.

Accounts of the sale of this second portion of the Huth Collection will be found in *The Athenæum* of June 15th and 22nd, but only books realizing as much as 100*l.* and upwards were chronicled, it being impracticable to do more—the vast majority being of such a character that a bald list of prices would have been useless. Mr. Henry Huth, the founder of this library, was an exceedingly discriminating collector, and nearly every book he acquired had something about it, in point of date, condition, or variation from the normal, which renders explanation necessary before its individuality can be thoroughly appreciated. He collected at a time when books of the class he favoured—early printed books of classic interest for the most part—were to be got with much greater ease than is now the

case. Some of them, indeed, were accounted unique even then, and time has not in all cases added to the number. The Catalogue, to which reference has already been made, is really a descriptive account of one of the greatest libraries of modern times, and the thorough manner in which this has been carried out will be apparent from the fact that the two parts embodying A to D have monopolized more than 250 closely printed pages of 'Book-Prices Current,' edited, so to speak, down to the smallest space warranted in the circumstances.

As generally happens towards the close of the season, great masses of books were sold at the various rooms during the latter half of June and July—in fact the season did not close until the early days of August. A portion of the library of Mr. E. N. Adler and other properties, sold by Messrs. Sotheby on June 20th and two following days (see *Athen.*, June 29th, p. 731), contained several works with coloured views, another class of book for which there is at present a great demand. These comprised the 'Voyage dans l'Oberland Bernoise,' an oblong folio work, without date, containing 46 coloured views, in a case, 63*l.*; 'Views of the Rhine and Frankfurt,' large oblong folio, comprising 21 coloured views by A. Radl, 71*l.*; and 'Feuilles Détachées et Maisons de la Suisse,' no date, oblong folio, comprising 32 coloured views, 38*l.* In each of these instances the views were mounted, but, whether mounted or not, their interest is undeniable.

On June 27th and 28th one of those miscellaneous sales which are often productive of large amounts came on at Sotheby's (see *Athen.*, July 6th, p. 16). There were only 465 lots in the catalogue, and yet the total sum realized amounted to more than 9,500*l.*, some very rare and costly works by Bacon, Bunyan, Sir Thomas More, and more especially Milton, contributing greatly to that result. The 'Maske of Comus' was mentioned in my former article as realizing 520*l.* In addition, a copy of the first edition of 'Lycidas,' 1638, fetched 400*l.* (morocco extra, a leaf mended); one of the first edition of 'Arcopagitica,' 1644, 29*l.* (calf); and 'Poems,' 1645, by no means an immaculate example, 71*l.* Cocker's 'Arithmetic,' the first edition of 1678 in the original sheep, made 68*l.*, due to the fact that it was absolutely perfect, there being no more than half a dozen copies in that condition known to exist. The first edition of Burns's 'Poems,' Kilmarnock, 1786, sold for 490*l.* (morocco, gilt edges), and Young's 'The Complaint, or Night Thoughts,' 1788, a presentation copy from Burns with inscription in his handwriting, 355*l.* The inscription, which was of an unusual character, was as follows: "To Mrs. McIlhose this, Poem, the sentiments of the heir of immortality told in the numbers of 'Paradise,' is respectfully presented by Robt. Burns."

Private libraries of real interest, regard being had to the classes of books now in the greatest demand, are becoming scarcer with the passing of time. They do not exist in any number, in this country at any rate, and still fewer are in course of formation, owing to the great expense that would be involved. Hence "Miscellaneous Sales"—that is to say, sales of books brought together from many sources—have become of much greater importance than they once were. A library barely worth selling, in the opinion of those who have inherited it, may contain one or two books of exceptional interest and value, and these are detached and sent to join others of a similar character selected from other libraries until the tale

is complete. This accounts for the growing attractions of the "Miscellaneous Sale" for the collector.

July witnessed the sales of the libraries of the late Lieut.-Col. H. S. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, 2,500*l.*, and the late Mr. William Harcourt-Hooper, 1,050*l.* (see *Athen.*, July 20th, p. 64). The first four folio editions of Shakespeare from the library of Henry B. H. Beaufoy were bought in one lot by Mr. Quaritch for 3,500*l.* (*ibid.*). The Miscellaneous Sale of the 24th and two following days realized 3,033*l.* (*Athen.*, Aug. 3rd, p. 121); and another on the 31st 2,800*l.* (*Athen.*, Aug. 10th, p. 145), the latter being one of the best of the series, having regard to the class of books involved. The following by Swinburne are of very infrequent occurrence, and are therefore worth noting: 'Laus Veneris,' 1866, 11*l.* 15*s.* (in sheets); 'Robert Burns, a Poem,' 1896, 6*l.* 10*s.* (wrapper); 'The Bride's Tragedy,' 1889, 4*l.* (in sheets); 'The Ballad of Dead Men's Bay,' 1889, 4*l.* 15*s.* (wrappers); and 'The Ballad of Bulgarie,' 1893, 5*l.* 5*s.* (wrapper).

The new season which will close with the last days of next July is not as yet very far advanced. It was opened well on October 3rd by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, who sold for 900*l.* the three series of the 'Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et du Costume des François,' published respectively in 1774, 1777, and 1783, folio, with 36 engravings by Freudeberg and Moreau le Jeune, the latter being responsible for 24, which in this copy were proofs before letters, hardly ever met with in that state. As a rule, collectors have to be satisfied with the proofs bearing the titles and the letters "A.P.D.R." (Avec privilège du Roi), though even this latest indication was soon suppressed. It is necessary to mention this fine work, as very little notice seems to have been taken of it at the time when it was sold.

Reference may also be made to the selections of books from the library of Mr. S. R. Crockett and from that of the late Mr. G. E. Cower (*Athen.*, Nov. 2nd, p. 524); to the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, which contained many memorials of the celebrated John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of the logarithmic system; to the selection from the library of Mr. R. W. Blathwayt of Chippenham, and other properties, which brought nearly 6,500*l.* (*Athen.*, Nov. 30th, p. 660); to Andrew Lang's library, sold on Dec. 5th and 6th (*Athen.*, Dec. 14th, p. 730); and to about a dozen other sales which have occurred quite recently, and will be fresh in remembrance.

The story told by the sales I have mentioned, whenever they occurred and to whatever degree of importance they may lay claim, is invariably to the same effect. Competition for books of a certain privileged character, or, to put it more bluntly, of a kind which every one wants and only a very few can possibly have, is growing more strenuous year by year. Whenever some enormous price is realized, it is at the time regarded as fixing a limit not likely to be exceeded for a considerable period. The highest amount paid for a book was, until recently, 7,100*l.*, obtained at Paris in April, 1909, for the 6 vols. of Molière's Works printed there in 1773, with the 33 original drawings by Moreau inserted. Would-be buyers had travelled from England, Germany, and America, and all but one had to return empty-handed. A copy of the "Mazarin" Bible fetched 10,000*l.* at the Hoe sale, as we have seen, and so

Molière and Moreau are outclassed. There is, however, no finality even in these prices. Their only value is to prove, if proof were needed, that money is of hardly any account in a war of prices, whether it has reference to a book or a picture, or anything else which each of half a dozen or more exceedingly rich collectors feels that he must and will have, regardless of cost.

Such instances as these are quite exceptional. Taking one book with another, and even choosing the best—those which rise above their fellows for their textual worth and accuracy rather than for the glamour that surrounds them—we may say that books still remain among the cheapest of the collector's possessions. This is apparent after a year's survey of the book sales as they are recorded, not in the journals of the day, which single out exceptional prices, but in the fuller reports which are published from time to time for the benefit of those who take a comprehensive survey of the whole position.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

A LETTER FROM VOLTAIRE TO GEORGE I.

New College, Oxford.

AMONG the many appeals for protection, or reward for such discoveries as squaring the circle, which were enclosed in the dispatches of the British envoys in Paris, and which may now be found in the Record Office, is one which is of more than ordinary interest, for in it Voltaire appeals to George I. for permission to publish the 'Henriade' in London. The poem had already been surreptitiously printed at Rouen in 1723 under the title of 'La Ligue' (*vide* British Museum Catalogue, s.v. 'Arouet de Voltaire'), and it would seem that the permission here applied for was granted, as the first edition under the title of 'Henriade' was published in London in 1728.

The letter, which is in the Public Record Office (S.P. France, 182, fo. 78), is holograph, and runs as follows:—

Sire

il y a longtemps que je me regarde comme un des sujets de votre majesté. j'ose implorer Sa protection pour un de mes ouvrages cest un poeme epique dont le sujet est Henri quatre le meilleur de nos rois. la ressemblance que le titre de pere de ses peuples luy donne avec vous, m'autorise à m'adresser a votre majesté. [fo. 78*b*]

j'ai été forcé de parler de la politique de rome, et des intrigues des moines. j'ai respecté la religion reformée; j'ai loué l'illustre Elisabeth D'Angleterre. j'ai parlé dans mon ouvrage avec liberté et avec vérité. vous etes Sire le protecteur de l'une et de l'autre; et j'ose me flatter que vous m'accorderez votre royale protection pour faire imprimer dans nos états un ouvrage qui doit nous intéresser puisqu'il est l'eloge de la vertu cest pour apprendre a la mieux peindre que je cherche avec empressement l'honneur de venir a Londres vous presenter les profonds respects et la reconnaissance avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Sire

de votre majesté

le tres humble et tres obeissant et tres obligé

Serviteur

Voltaire

a fontainebleau

ce 6 octobre NS [1725]

L. G. WICKHAM LEGG.

Literary Gossip.

CAPT. EJNAR MIKKELSEN, the explorer, who was lost in the Arctic region for over two years and had many adventures, is to give a popular lecture on his experiences at the Æolian Hall next Wednesday. The Geographical Society will hear him next Monday.

GOETHE AND BISMARCK were the subject of a lecture which was delivered last Tuesday night by Dr. H. T. Schorn to students of the Polytechnic. They were treated as national heroes, and points of correspondence were found in their tastes and training. Dr. Schorn is giving three courses of German lectures at the Polytechnic, dealing with Goethe and German culture, the period of Bismarck, and Shakespeare and the Germans. Particulars may be had on application to the Director of Education, the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.

MR. G. C. WHEELER writes:—

"With reference to the review in *The Athenæum* of the 'Festskrift' written for Edvard Westermarck, may I point out that no mention was made of the publisher and price? It is to be obtained from J. Simelii Arvingars, Bocktryckeriaktiebolag, Helsingfors, and costs six shillings post free."

MR. RUDOLF HOLSTI writes with regard to the same book to complain that our critic has failed to grasp the tendency of his contribution:—

"He assumes that my 'main point is to show that savage war does not make necessarily for the survival of the physically fittest, because those who win are largely helped to do so by belief in the efficacy of their magic; so that we have, instead, a survival of the most credulous.' This assumption is the more strange as the material I have made use of proves to a considerable extent just the opposite case, nor is for the other instances such a generalization as your critic argues to the point."

OUR REVIEWER of 'The Annals of Hampstead' sends the following note in reply to Mr. Holloway's suggestion of error in reference to Dickens's celebration of "red-hot" mutton chops in a Hampstead inn:—

"Dickens must have used the epithet 'red-hot' more than once for a mutton chop. The passage which refers to Hampstead, and from which Mr. Barratt quotes, runs as follows:—

"'You don't feel disposed, do you, to muffle yourself up, and start off with me for a good brisk walk over Hampstead Heath? I know of a good house where we can have a red-hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine.'"

"This extract appears in full on p. 25 of Mrs. Maxwell's 'Hampstead.'"

'VEILED WOMEN,' Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's latest novel, will be published before long by Mr. Eveleigh Nash. It is a realistic study of harim life, allowing due weight to the Oriental point of view. The scene is Egypt, and the period ranges from the second year of the reign of Ismail Pasha to the present day. Except Pierre Loti's sentimental work 'Les Désenchantées,' no work of fiction dealing with the subject has previously been attempted on so large a scale.

MESSRS. METHUEN have in the press a cheap edition of Mr. Pickthall's fine book 'Saïd the Fisherman.'

MISS MARY CHOLMONDELEY has completed a new novel which she calls 'Nevertheless.' It is to be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray, and in the meantime is to appear serially in *Country Life*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will begin in April the publication of the Bombay Edition of the Works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling in prose and verse, newly arranged and corrected by the author. This edition will be limited to 1,050 copies, and will occupy twenty-three royal octavo volumes, two of which will appear every two months. The books will be printed by Messrs. R. & R. Clark of Edinburgh, in the well-known Florence type designed by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, and lent by the owners, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, for the purposes of this edition. The paper will be hand-made, and the first volume of every set will contain an autograph signature by the author.

A volume of 'Repton School Sermons,' by the Head Master, the Rev. William Temple, is now in the press, and will be published soon by the same firm.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON, the well-known writer on gardens, is publishing with Mr. Murray a little volume entitled 'The Virgin's Bower,' which is the poetical name for the clematis, of which there are several varieties.

THE distinguished officer who translated the 'Rasplata' of Capt. Semenoff, which told much of the sea-story of the Russo-Japanese War, has put into English a new little work, which is in large measure complementary to the former narrative. Its author, Lieut. Andrew Petrovitch Steer, served on the cruiser the Novik, and had experiences of which he speaks with frankness. Subsequently he commanded a destroyer; a mutiny broke out, and he was murdered.

THE next book to be published in Mr. Murray's "Wisdom of the East Series" is 'Ancient Egyptian Legends,' translated by Miss M. A. Murray. She has given a free rendering of the legends of the ancient Egyptian gods, while in her notes she has made provision for the student.

EDITH C. KENYON, whose Welsh novel 'The Wooing of Mifanwy' has won her the title of "the second Allen Raine," is now engaged upon another story of Wales, to be entitled 'The Winning of Gwenora.' It will be issued, probably in the spring, by the same publishers—Messrs. Holden & Hardingham.

MR. NEWMAN FLOWER, the editor of *The Story-Teller* and *Cassell's Magazine of Fiction* will issue on the 16th inst., through the house of Cassell, a new novel entitled 'Red Harvest.' The book deals with the events which led up to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia nine years ago, and the scene is laid in London, Paris, and Belgrade.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

JAN. *History and Biography.*

14 The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America, by Lewis Melville, 2 vols., 32/ net. Lane

15 Church and Manor, by S. O. Addy, 15/ net. Allen

16 Paul I. of Russia, by K. Waliszewski, 15/ net. Heinemann

16 Twelve Soldiers, edited by Spenser Wilkinson, 1/6 net. Heinemann

16 Twelve Sailors, edited by Sir J. K. Laughton, 1/6 net. Heinemann

17 Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire, by Ludwig Friedländer. Vol. IV., Appendices and Notes, translated by Dr. A. B. Gough, 10/ Routledge

Geography and Travel.

14 Down the Mackenzie and Up the Yukon, by E. Stewart, illustrated, 5/ net. Lane

16 Lost in the Arctic, by Capt. E. Mikkelsen, 18/ net. Heinemann

Folk-Lore.

15 Hausa Superstitions and Customs, an Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk, by Major A. J. N. Tremearne, 21/ Bale

Philology.

17 Dictionary of English Slang and Colloquialisms, by A. H. Dawson, "Miniature Reference Library," 1/ net. Routledge

Fiction.

14 The Finger of Mr. Blee, a Tropical Comedy, by Peter Blundell, 6/ Lane

16 The Romance of Stephen Compton, by J. E. Patterson, 6/ Heinemann

Science.

14 Lockwood's Builder's Price-Book, 1913, edited by F. T. W. Miller, 4/ Crosby Lockwood

18 A Clinical System of Tuberculosis, by Dr. B. Bandelier and Dr. O. Roepke, translated from the Second German Edition by G. Bertram Hunt, 21/ Bale

18 The Dental Directory, 1913, 3/6 Bale

Drama.

16 Esther Waters, a Play, by George Moore, 1/6 Heinemann

THE QUARTERLIES.

THE new number of *The Quarterly Review*, to be published next Wednesday, contains several articles of interest at the present time. 'The Balkan Crisis,' by an author in a position to know at first hand the conditions which gave rise to it, reviews the chances of a pacific settlement; while 'The War in the Balkans' contains information which comes direct from men who have taken a leading part in the movements of the allied armies. 'The History of Canadian Preference' tells the story of that movement, and throws light on a question of the moment in Unionist politics. An article on the Divorce Commission sums up in favour of the Minority Report. A paper on 'Mind Cures,' by Sir T. Clouston, discusses the truths which underlie Faith-healing, Christian Science, &c., as well as the false ideas which obscure them. Among biographical articles may be mentioned those on Queen Victoria's Journal, the Life of Disraeli, Cotton Mather's Diary, and Father Tyrrell's Autobiography. The philosophy of Nietzsche forms the subject of another paper. Literature is represented by an essay on Leopardi, containing new translations of some of his finest poems, and a paper on Swift's correspondence, now in course of publication.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for January, Mr. Cunningham Graham writes on 'Loose and Broken Men' (temp. 1698). Prof. Hume Brown revives with fresh facts the memory of "Volusenus" (Florence Wilson), a brother Scot, and fellow scholar and poet of George Buchanan's continental years. Dr. James Wilson re-examines Father Stevenson's argument for the authorship of the 'Lanercost Chronicle.' The closing section of Sir Herbert Maxwell's translation of that work also appears in this number, which further contains new biographical data about James Mill (1819-36), charter notes on Nostell Priory, and the documents of a singular exercise of appellate Protestant jurisdiction in 1563 over a Roman Catholic sentence of heresy in Scotland in 1534.

SCIENCE

British Bird Book. Section X. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

WHILE the letterpress of this section, entrusted mainly to Mr. W. P. Pycraft, with an occasional contribution from the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, does not fall short of the standard hitherto attained, the artists—Mr. G. E. Lodge and Mr. A. W. Seaby—have excelled themselves. Their subjects are, indeed, such as to call forth a special effort. There is a touch of irony in the arrangement by which the pampered and privileged game-birds immediately precede their hereditary foes, the doomed freebooters of the feathered world.

The strikingly beautiful plates showing golden eagle, hen-harrier (the female, or "ringtail," might have been added with advantage), sparrowhawks, buzzard, osprey, peregrine, kestrels, hobbies, merlin (in a previous section), and Greenland falcon form a noble gallery. Most of these birds of prey are appropriately enough depicted on the wing. A portrait of the kite might well have been included. Gratifying as is the success attending the efforts to save this fine bird from being lost to us, the close attendance of the watcher is not entirely beneficial, for when the sitting bird has been disturbed from the nest, the eggs suffer from the depredations of carrion crows. Mr. Jourdain tells us how the kite will sometimes condescend to very small game, for he has "watched these birds on the Guadalupe for hours together capturing insects, apparently large beetles, in their claws, and transferring them to the beak, without difficulty, on the wing." Of the sparrowhawk it is said that it builds, in most cases, if not always, on the foundation of an old nest of crow, magpie, or woodpigeon; but the reviewer has watched at close quarters a nest being begun without any such foundation. Among unsolved problems Mr. Pycraft is still seeking "a clue to the meaning of the marked disparity in size between the two sexes which this species more than any other displays."

He contends that the polygamy of the pheasant is a natural and not an artificial state of affairs. He shows that with its limited powers of flight it is incapable of migration, and has in consequence become an omnivorous feeder, while, the food supply being plentiful, it would soon cease to fly but for a host of natural enemies.

Some careful chapters upon the geese and swans complete this section, the illustrations being very helpful. All the geese may be reckoned as cold-weather visitors from the far North, though the greylag breeds in Scotland. There is considerable mystery about many of their movements. In this connexion we have never come across anything in print to throw light on some puzzling observations made by

a correspondent of Mr. A. H. Patterson ('Wild Life on a Norfolk Estuary,' p. 242), who for forty years noticed small parties of geese travelling from north to south, always about the same date, viz., the first week of June. These he originally took to be brents (the "black geese" of Yorkshire), but subsequently twice identified as barnacles.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Burroughs (John), TIME AND CHANGE, 4/6 net. Constable

Supplies some account of the history of the earth as seen through the geologist's eyes, but contains much beyond hard facts of science and scientific speculation that should prove of interest to the general reader. The history of the earth and that of life on the earth are naturally bound up together, and the author, like most geologists, is an evolutionist. His reflections in this line of thought are worth listening to, and may well lead to that growth of "human interest and emotion" in the reader's mind which is one of the objects he had in view in writing this book.

Klein (S. T.), SCIENCE AND THE INFINITE, 2/6 Rider

Mr. Klein writes for the ordinary reader as well as for the scientific thinker. His chapter on the 'Physical Film' is good, but it is not made clear that physical theories are hypotheses only. To argue by analogy from hypothetical physical theories, or even from actual physical facts, to mental and psychical phenomena is dangerous, because often misleading.

Live Stock Journal Almanac, 1913, 1/ Vinton

Loewenfeld (Hofrat, Dr. L.), ON CONJUGAL HAPPINESS: Experiences, Reflections, and Advice of a Medical Man, translated from the Third Edition by Ronald E. S. Krohn, 7/6 net. Bale & Sons

Though primarily intended for medical readers, this work, which now appears in an English edition for the first time, may also prove of value to the layman who is married or about to marry, provided he approaches it with the right attitude of mind. That it is extremely outspoken cannot be denied, but to those who are genuinely interested in the subject of human health and happiness this will not prove an objection. The author is obviously sincere in his desire to help men and women, and this sincerity should provide its own justification, if any be needed.

Minchin (George M.), A TREATISE ON HYDROSTATICS: Vol. I., containing the More Elementary Part of the Subject, 4/6; Vol. II., containing the More Advanced Part of the Subject. Revised Editions, 6/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The first volume of this treatise is well suited for the use of students competing for scholarships at the Universities. Its shortcomings are shown in the very first paragraph, in which for an "experimental illustration of pressure" a vessel is fitted with weightless and frictionless pistons. Mathematical abstractions such as these are useful and, indeed, necessary, but the student should always be informed that they are abstractions.

The second volume contains chapters on Centres of Pressure, Stability of Floating

Bodies, General Equations of Pressure, and Capillarity. The chapter on the General Equations of Pressure is good, and should form a fitting introduction to the study of Hydrodynamics. The book is not attractive in form.

Rose (Mary Swartz), A LABORATORY HANDBOOK FOR DIETETICS, 6/ Macmillan

This treatise on food values and certain problems in dietary calculation has been compiled with a view to simplifying the construction of dietaries, and minimizing the labour involved in such work without limiting study to a few food materials. It is intended, not to replace, but to supplement general textbooks on nutrition. Part III. contains a number of Reference Tables, and there is a useful Appendix on 'The Equipment of a Dietetics Laboratory.'

Scotland, Memoirs of the Geological Survey: THE GEOLOGY OF BEN WYVIS, CARN CHUINNEAG, INCHBAE, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, INCLUDING GARVE, EVANTON, ALNESS, AND KINCARDINE (Explanation of Sheet 93), by B. N. Peach, the late W. Gunn, C. T. Clough, L. W. Hinxman, C. B. Crampton, and E. M. Anderson, with Petrological Contributions by J. S. Flett, 4/ Stanford

The country described in this Memoir, which is issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, includes Alness and the district west of that for a distance of about twenty miles. It consists mostly of moorland and deer forest, except a small tract about Alness, Evanton, and Novar, and a portion of the Black Isle, which are marked by the Old Red Sandstone. The interior of Ross-shire is a region of metamorphic schists and gneisses, of which lofty mountains such as Ben Wyvis are built up. The origin of these gneisses, some of which are igneous rocks, while others are sedimentary, is discussed fully in the Memoir. A colour-printed geological map on the scale of 1 inch to the mile is published simultaneously.

SOCIETIES.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 3.—Dr. W. A. Craigie, President, in the chair.—The Council reported that the following volumes will be issued to members during the present year: 'Old Frisian Grammar,' by Dr. Sipma; 'The Dialect of Cumberland and its Relation to Norse,' by B. Brilioth, Ph.D. (Upsala); and 'Droplaugarsona Saga,' edited by Mr. S. Dickson-Brown.

Dr. Craigie in his paper called attention to some important philological works now in progress.

1. (a) An important addition has been made to the glossaries of North Frisian dialects by the publication of one dealing with the dialect of Föhr and Amrum, by Dr. Schmidt Petersen.

(b) A collective glossary of all the North Frisian dialects is now in progress, organized by Capt. Mungard, whose glossary of his own Sylt dialect was published some years ago.

(c) The Nordfriesischer Verein für Heimatskunde und Heimatliebe, which began in 1903, has already printed a large quantity of interesting material. The subscription is only 3/- per year.

2. The Faroese Literary Society has recently issued to its members a reading-book of 462 pages, containing specimens of Faroese poetry and prose, with chapters on the history of the literature and language. Hitherto it has been difficult and expensive to get any Faroese literature: now there is a considerable choice.

3. In Iceland there has just appeared the first part of a new dictionary of Icelandic, by Jon Olafsson, which includes both the ancient and the modern language. This first part contains only the letter A, and is estimated to be about a sixteenth of the whole. It gives a great amount of information not to be found in any of the existing Icelandic

dictionaries, and to the foreign student of the language it will be of very great value.

The Society's Dictionary is now published with-out a break up to *Several* in Vol. VIII., and Dr. Bradley has in type part of the next section. Vol. IX. is published from *Si* to *Sniggle*, and Dr. Craigie has in type as far as *Sootie*, v. Vols. IX.-X. are published from *T* to *Tombac*, and Sir James Murray has a further portion in type.

In dealing with the forthcoming part of S, Dr. Craigie commented on "snip," first recorded as meaning tailor in 1599; "sniping" in war, which dates back to 1773; "snob," first meaning a cobbler; "snuff," first fashionable about 1680, but used earlier in Scotland and Ireland, cf. "sneezing"; "snug," origin obscure; "soap," remarkable for its widespread use, probably originating from Germanic source; "soar" — "soars" in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduea*, IV. iv., is evidently a misprint for "sears," elaws, through intermediate misprint "fears"; "sob" = "rest" in *Comedy of Errors*, IV. iii. 25, from the meaning easing up a horse to allow it to gain its second wind; "socket," of which the derivation is now cleared up; "Socialism," first used about 1832; "soldier," of which some seventy forms are recorded; and "solidarity," the recorded use of which shows how a foreign word gradually secures a footing in the language.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Jan. 6.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. Frank Granger on 'Intuition Thinking.' The return to Reid's theory that we have a direct apprehension of external objects involves the reconsideration of intuition thinking generally. But the theory of Reid is really to be traced back as far as Aristotle. Following Aristotle, it is convenient to consider sensible intuition before we go on to rational intuition. The union of different attributes in the perception of the object of sense may be illustrated by the analogy of the stereoscope, which combines two or more pictures into one. This analogy may also help us to understand the fusion of some of the elements of a concept. But the intuition of the real under the fixed form of the concept is impossible because the fiction of an instantaneous present is necessary for certain processes of conceptual thought. But no process of thought can be reduced to a succession of instants. Hence we must hold that an intuition of reality involves three aspects: backward looking, present and forward looking. But these three aspects are united in one "stereoscopic" picture of events. Thus there is no need to go beyond rational intuition for our knowledge of reality as a continuous series of changes. But inasmuch as we can only apprehend a few out of all the series of events at the same time, the concept is necessary to fill out the serial order of our intuitions. In this way it is possible to combine the vividness of intuition with the comprehensiveness of a systematic view of things.

Prof. Dawes Hicks, Prof. Brough, and Messrs. Benecke, Shelton, and Worsley spoke in the discussion, and Prof. Granger replied.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Late Cretaceous Life,' Dr. T. J. Jehu.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Gothic Doorways and Windows,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'The Invention of Printing and its Spread during the Fifteenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Peckie.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Discussion on Land Values Taxation.'
— Geographical, 8.30.—'An Expedition to North-Eastern Greenland,' Mr. Ejnar Mikkelsen.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Asiatic, 4.—'Tom Coryat in Asia, 1613-17,' Mr. W. Foster.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek State and Nation the Expression of an Ideal,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Bridging Operations conducted under Military Conditions,' Capt. C. E. P. Sankey.
WED. Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Alfred de Vigny (and some English Poets) on Nature and the Deity,' Prof. Gerthwohl.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Annual Meeting; The Snowfall of the United States,' Mr. C. T. Brooks.
— Entomological, 8.—'Annual Meeting.'
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'Old Dorset Customs and Superstitions,' Mr. H. Pouncy.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Presidential Address by Mr. H. G. Plimmer.'
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Present Condition and Future Prospects of the British Sea Fisheries,' Dr. J. Travis Jenkins.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Birds of the Hill Country,' Lecture I., Mr. Seton Gordon.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'The Social System and its Effect on Decoration,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Circular Temples and Basilicas,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Effect of Junctions on the Propagation of Electric Waves along Conductors,' Lord Rayleigh; 'The Influence of Chemical Constitution upon Interfacial Tension and upon the Formation of Composite Surfaces,' Mr. W. B. Hardy; 'Duration of Luminosity of Electric Discharge in Gases and Vapours,' Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'Some Electrical and Chemical Effects of the Explosion of Azonide,' Rev. P. J. Kirkby and Mr. J. E. Marsh; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Agricultural Progress in Western India,' Mr. G. F. Keatinge. (Indian Section.)
FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Indicators,' Mr. J. G. Stewart.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Further Applications of the Method of Positive Rays,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Aspects of Harmony: I. Chord Progression,' Dr. H. Walford Davies.

FINE ARTS

A Catalogue of the Ancient Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Collections of Rome: The Sculptures of the Museo Capitolino. By Members of the British School at Rome. Edited by H. Stuart Jones. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

If the British School at Rome had done nothing but produce this Catalogue, it would amply have justified its existence. The galleries of Rome must always be more or less bewildering, from the abundance and variety of their contents; but the student or visitor of the present day, who requires something more than the general guides that have hitherto been available, has a great advantage over his predecessors. Prof. Amelung has set an example with his excellent Catalogue of the Vatican; and its model is followed in the present Catalogue, which consists of a handy volume of text, with an atlas of 93 plates, giving a photographic reproduction of every object described, between 600 and 700 in all. These illustrations, though not large, are clear, and suffice to show not only the subject, but also the style of the various sculptures. The plan of the Catalogue has evidently been carefully devised, and thoroughly and systematically carried out, so that, although there are several contributors besides the editor, and it is possible sometimes to discover some difference of method or of point of view between different parts, the divergence is not sufficient to cause any confusion, and is not usually greater than must of necessity be caused by the difference of the various classes of objects to be catalogued.

The Capitoline collection, like other Roman galleries, consists to a great extent of statues of Græco-Roman work; and in the case of all such statues the question arises whether we should regard them as the product of the time at which they were actually made, acknowledging, perhaps, the artist's debt to his predecessors, but concentrating our interest mainly on his detailed execution and on the use he has made of an earlier type, or should rather fix our attention on the work of the original sculptor, even if imperfectly transmitted to us by the copyist. Various copies from the same original are in several cases to be found in this one museum, and we often can identify in the Vatican or elsewhere copies from the same original as one of the Capitoline statues. In such cases there are definite data for distinguishing the variations of the copyists; but in the commoner instances where only one copy of a Greek original work is known to exist, or where a work of the Græco-Roman period is presumed, but not proved by definite evidence, to be derived from a Greek original, the problem is difficult. On the one hand, we have the school of critics who virtually deny originality to Græco-Roman art, and see in nearly everything a more or less close copy of a work of the fifth

or fourth century B.C., if possible to be attributed to some artist of that age whose name is known to us; on the other hand, those who, apart from direct evidence of copying, prefer in many cases to recognize an imitation or reflection of earlier styles, often combining in an eclectic manner the characteristics of various schools or periods, rather than a copy of some particular statue. The authors of the Capitoline Catalogue have done good service by constantly keeping these difficulties in mind, and stating in almost every case their conclusions as to the date of the actual execution of each sculpture as well as of its origin or prototype. In this endeavour they have evidently based their work on a careful study of the technique and conventions of Roman art, historical as well as fanciful, and have thus laid a solid foundation for further theory. It is, however, to be noted that the contributors vary in their degree of dogmatism even on this question of the date of execution: while some are content to speak of "Roman work" or "poor Roman work," others give in almost every case a more exact dating, such as the "age of Hadrian," "the second century A.D.," or, more exactly, "the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A.D." It is evident that in some cases the evidence does not admit of such exact conclusions; but on similar evidence we find a difference in the matter of caution.

The question of the date and school of the originals from which the copies are derived is more difficult and complicated. Some statues, for example, seem to bear the obvious stamp of fifth-century tradition; yet we have to allow for the fact that this tradition may not be direct, but indirectly conveyed through a Hellenistic imitation. What should we say, for example, of a Roman copy of the Venus of Melos? For the Roman copyist, though he doubtless turned his attention mainly to works of the fifth and fourth centuries, did sometimes reproduce a popular statue of the Hellenistic age. In such cases there is, perhaps, in this Catalogue too great a tendency to refer many types to an earlier date than that at which they probably assumed their present form; but this is to a large extent a matter of opinion, or even of individual impression, rather than of definite evidence. Examples may be seen in the Zeus, Atrio 41; or the Aphrodite, Galleria 4, where the pose and the high girdle seem inconsistent with the comparison suggested with the pedimental figures of the Parthenon. On the other hand, the colossal head of a goddess, Sala delle Colombe 10, is described as an "adaptation of an Hellenistic type," while Savignoni regards a similar head from Beneventum as fifth or fourth century in origin. A still more notable divergence of authorities is seen in the editor's justifiable doubt whether the originals of the Apollo Belvedere and similar works are to be dated as early as the time of Leochares. It is impossible here to notice more examples of this

difficulty of certain dating; they must occur in any thorough catalogue, and the contributors are to be recommended for facing the problem in almost every case, even if they have not always given the right solution. In a few instances, especially in the later part of the Catalogue, scant justice is done to earlier theories. Thus Sosicles's well-known Amazon is treated very briefly, with a reference to another copy, without its proper head, previously described; and the relation of its head to the Polyclitan type and to Cresilas, apart from this reference, is not even mentioned. Though the type of the Choiseul-Gouffier Apollo is stated to be "better suited to a boxer than to Apollo," Sir C. Waldstein's article in *The Hellenic Journal* is not referred to. On the other hand, it is a relief to find the name of Calamis no longer connected with this statue. Consistency in so complicated a piece of work as a catalogue is not easy to attain, and the editing seems to have been very careful in this respect; an oversight may be noted in the case of a statue, Salone 14, which is described as an "elderly man bald and shaven," while the small-type note states the head is "inserted, probably of sixteenth century."

A most valuable feature of the Catalogue is the note at the end of each entry, stating the provenance, previous history, and references. This evidently represents a most thorough and laborious search through a great variety of documents, some of which are transcribed and reproduced in the appendixes. In this department the editor especially acknowledges the help of Dr. T. Ashby, the present Director of the School. Among other contributors should be mentioned Mr. A. J. B. Wace, whose studies of Roman portrait art are here turned to good account; Prof. P. Gardner; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel; and Mrs. Strong, who gives a careful and detailed description of the *Tabulæ Iliacæ*. In this last case the photographs, though filling whole plates, hardly suffice to enable one to follow the description, and might with advantage have been supplemented by a drawing. The Indexes, compiled by Miss L. Johnson, appear to be careful and complete, and greatly facilitate the use of the Catalogue as a work of reference. A curious omission is the *Tabula Iliaca*, Col. 83, though the reference "*Tabula—Fragment of a*," Col. 82, might guide a reader to it. The classified list of portraits is particularly useful.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Campbell (Colin), THE MIRACULOUS BIRTH OF KING AMON-HOTEP III., AND OTHER EGYPTIAN STUDIES, 7/6 net.

Oliver & Boyd

With the aid of many excellent photographs, the miraculous birth of Amon-Hotep III. (c. 1411–1375 B.C.), his coronation, and his "Osirification" are here described from the series of sculptured scenes in the Luxor temple. This series, representing Amon-Hotep III. as the son of the

god Amon-Ra and a mortal mother Mut-em-na, the consort of Thothmes IV., is not the first monument showing divine parentage, as 100 years previously the divine birth of Queen Hatshepsut was pictorially represented on the Dêr el Bahri temple, her father also being Amon-Ra. The usually accepted theory is that this divine birth was claimed in order to correct any disabilities in descent of an heir to the throne, but Dr. Campbell believes it to have been solely due to the priesthood of Amon, who, by claiming for their god the prerogatives of the ancient god Ra, the Sun, greatly enhanced his prestige and power.

Amon-Ra is further glorified in a series of decorations on the walls of the Great Colonnade of the Temple, which celebrate a progress of the god from his home-seat in Karnak to his abode in the Luxor temple. These are described and discussed; and there is also an account of the tombs of two Theban officials, probably of the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty, which have recently been discovered. The book is of interest to Egyptologists; but the stories unfolded by the sculptures will possess a fascination for most readers, and should certainly be read by intending visitors to Egypt interested in its history.

Dalton (O. M.), BYZANTINE ENAMELS IN MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLECTION, with a Note by Roger Fry, 7/6 net.

Chatto & Windus

Mr. Dalton's studies of a number of the Byzantine enamels in this famous collection merit special attention, not only as a masterly description of some rare and priceless works of art, but also as an attempt to enter into that element of their appeal to the spectator which stamps them as great art. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we see them printed in a separate form, with a Note by Mr. Roger Fry, the editor of *The Burlington Magazine*, in which they first appeared. Cloisonné enamel was an art so strictly limited in its power of expression by its methods, and Byzantine enamelling was so conservative, that its great exponents were driven into a compressed vitality which had to reveal its originality in the repetition of traditional subjects in traditional ways. Yet their achievement in the province of figure art, and especially in religious art, is of the highest order. This is the main theme of Mr. Dalton and of Mr. Fry. The illustrations, particularly those in colour, are of great merit, and will be especially welcome to those students of enamelling who learnt to know the originals when they were in London.

Havell (E. B.), THE BASIS FOR ARTISTIC AND INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN INDIA, 2/ net. Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

The author takes a high view of the important part played by a nation's arts and crafts in its civilization, and in this earnest plea for their encouragement in India he points out that true and lasting culture cannot be grafted on by means of a European training, but must be developed from within by some national scheme of education.

Scheltema (J. F.), MONUMENTAL JAVA, 12/6 net. Macmillan

The recollections and personal impressions of the author, who in long Northern winter evenings lived over again "sunny spells" spent in Java between 1874 and 1903. He repudiates any ideas of striving after technical details or statistics—his book is not designed for a tourist's companion. It was written for pleasure, and it is a pleasure which most readers will share, for it shows spontaneity and freshness apart from the real interest of

the subject. The monuments and temples, the history, archæology, and mythology of Java are all described with quick observation; and the authorities come in for some sharp criticism of their carelessness in regard to the old buildings under their charge. The criticism is, however, balanced by a sense of humour which takes away much of the sting. The photographs taken by the author, with which the book is freely illustrated, are beautiful and well chosen, and there are some interesting vignettes after drawings of Javanese Chandi ornament.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

JUDGED from an artistic point of view, Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema would appear to be one of those who, like many popular painters, put forth their most respectable works almost in their student days. *The Death of the Firstborn* (2), from the Johannesburg Art Gallery, is the one work at once dramatic and dignified which Alma Tadema seems to have produced: it is painted with breadth and power, and though the disentanglement of the elements of the group offers insuperable difficulties, this confusion seems only to mark the tyro instead of indicating the hopeless indifference to the large plastic facts of the scene shown in his later works. *The Portrait of the Artist at the Age of 16* (14) is again a competent and highly serious work, revealing the good boy whose industry and enthusiasm were bound, so long as they were restrained by the precepts and traditions of a good Academy, to have satisfactory results. There are other relatively early pictures: *Sunday Morning* (1) is a typical example which suggests that had he continued under the control of his early masters, he might have resembled closely enough certain little Dutch painters who maintain their places in public collections, even though modern criticism is more convinced of their littleness than of their mastery. Such negative triumphs, however, did not long suffice him. Having found his feet early in life, he gave rein to his ambition.

The quality of an artist's ambition is a factor of signal importance in the ultimate judgment which the world passes on his work. It is useless to disguise our own belief that that of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema was of an ordinary sort, and although we might go round the exhibition, selecting some particular works for praise—such as the charming little *Sunny Days* (70), lent by Mr. John Collier, or the conventionally designed water-colours Nos. 91 and 122, or that curious exception among his paintings *Egyptians Three Thousand Years Ago* (30), which, for all the triviality of certain details, has a massiveness of colour-treatment reminiscent of Poussin—yet we are sadly conscious that we should not in so doing be dealing sympathetically with the work of the deceased painter, but merely picking out from the large number of exhibits the few which do not really represent Alma Tadema at all. Just as the painter who set out to show the life of ancient Rome as it might have appeared to nineteenth-century eyes has left us works which, to any one imbued with the classic spirit, are interesting above all as revelations of the state of mind of the public of his day, so the modern art critics who describe how the pictures of Alma Tadema appear to them will seem to the general public to say less about Alma Tadema than about themselves. In artistic circles his day may be past, but outside those circles he is probably as popular as ever, and his manner of thinking far more

comprehensible, far less open to criticism, than that of his detractors. The latter write of him, indeed, if they write sincerely, as though he belonged to another age and another country, and perhaps no collection of the works of a recently deceased artist could throw into stronger relief the change of outlook which art criticism has undergone in the last twenty years.

Changes of fashion—the fact that critics do not all think very independently—hardly suffice to explain why the defects of Alma Tadema, which afflict the modern artist as the very essence of Victorian stuffiness and triviality, worried our immediate predecessors so little. The modern painter may not always render space finely, but he finds utter indifference to spaciousness depressing. We stifle in Tadema's interiors, where, however far apart the figures may in theory be placed, there is no measured space of free air between them. He may throw up tall columns in his backgrounds (see No. 34 as an example), yet the challenge of their perpendiculars never moves him to trace largely the development of perpendicularity in the fall of the drapery of his personages. He introduces in the same work that fine antique figure of the girl and dove, yet the lesson in design of its finely ordered angles leaves no trace on his picture. Obviously these are qualities inconsistent with the artist's complete absorption in the imitation of textures. The vital facts of human structure also interested him little, and notwithstanding the thousands of hands he so carefully painted, he seemed to the end uncertain of the essential principles of their structure. He had simply a delight in fumbling over the surface of things which he pushed to the point of genius—singularly misplaced when it celebrated the out-of-door athletic existence of ancient Greece; and it is indeed somewhat puzzling that even Englishmen of the nineteenth century should have derived all the pleasure they seem to have done from such a blind man's paradise—the pleasure of stroking imaginatively furs and silks and polished marble and bronze.

When we endeavour to realize the function performed by Alma Tadema's pictures in the past, it is well to remember how little the love of varied shows and of the illusion of change of scene was satisfied then by anything except pictures. These compilations of elaborate properties had then a *raison d'être* which they have not in the days of cinema theatres. They appealed to the same public, which loves them still for the same reasons, but inevitably to-day prizes them less. Even stage-management to-day has been touched with a sense of grandiose proportion—of pointed contrasts of action and grouping—of rhythmic repetition—of economy in sensation. Mr. Gordon Craig and his followers, by their mastery of the grammar of the theatre, have schooled our nerves to a nicety of appreciation which finds these painted stage pictures rather dull. The ingenuous joy in miracles is more fully satisfied by a cinema than by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema—the “producer” surpasses him as a master of stage effects.

While, however, we cannot pretend to differ from the modern judgment as to the aims of his work, it must be admitted that within the limits of his ambition he was highly successful, and his teaching on technical matters probably valuable, for these pictures are for the most part in excellent preservation. Nothing is more foolish than to estimate teaching according to one's opinion of the teacher, instead of on its merits, and students of the Royal Academy will be wise who remember Sir

Lawrence's counsels with proper respect. Moreover, while his power of realizing imagined scenes was limited, there are very many modern artists who have no such power at all; and it is well to remember that, whatever the fashion of the day, this gift of constructive imagination must always be one of the painter's most effective weapons.

CONDER EXHIBITION AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

CHARLES CONDER's extraordinary gift for the tactful use of his materials—often suspended when he worked in oil, but almost unerring in any other medium—is well exemplified in this exhibition, notably in a pastel, *Love's Arrow* (25), and in a vigorous series of lithographs (70–90), which are the best feature of the show. In these lithographs he obviously owes much to the black-and-white work of the earlier part of the nineteenth century—the illustrators of periodicals like *La Vie Parisienne*, and Gavarni—and we confess to tracing also here and there a kinship with that odd development of the naughty boy's scrawls on a slate, the *œuvre* of the mysterious artists of *The Police Budget*, whose psychological state will doubtless some day receive solemn critical consideration. To pass in turn through the exhibitions of Alma Tadema, Conder, and the Grafton Galleries is to realize the rarity of draughtsmanship in art, or rather the disintegration of draughtsmanship into its elements which characterizes modern art. There have been critics—they are perhaps fewer to-day—who have spoken of the perfection of Alma Tadema's draughtsmanship; many have carped at the imperfection of Conder in this respect, yet his part in the divided heritage—a rhythm rather loose and over-suave perhaps, a sense of dramatic action, and of the “regard” of a character—was perhaps more valuable than the Academician's meticulous attachment to inches of surface.

Moreover—and this is of great importance—Conder's personages keep their place in space a little better. The definite, superficial character of the works to which the label was originally attached has, unfortunately, blinded us to the possibly intended and certainly serviceable meaning of the term “Cubism,” as indicating not necessarily a drawing by means of cubes or rectangles, but an interest in the cubical contents or volumes arising out of a given subject rather than in the silhouettes of assorted sizes which belong to an earlier art. In this sense Conder, vapoury as he appears, needs less Cubism than the pitilessly material Tadema, and has more at his disposal.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

At first sight it might seem that all modellers might be Cubists in this sense without difficulty. As a matter of fact, among English sculptors at any rate, nothing is more rare. The advice given to Rodin by an obscure master—“never to think of a surface except as one of the extremities of a volume”—might well be taken to heart by most of the exhibitors at the Fine Art Society. They employ many planes, yet their volumes decline to disengage in any lucid fashion. Onslow's graceful little *Folly* (18), perhaps his best work; Legros's *Torso* (23), Rodin's man with a broken nose (3), Mr. Alexander Fisher's mirror (72), and Mr. R. F. Wells's *Sympathy* (46) are all noteworthy, but have all, we think, been shown before.

THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

THE principal addition to the rearranged show of Post-Impressionists at the Grafton is a roomful of water-colours by Cézanne, often beginnings of such extreme slightness that we are amazed at the highly developed appreciation which frames and exhibits such tentative work. There are some among them, however, such as Nos. 12, 24, and 28, which display, by the very fact of the drawing having been interrupted in its early stages, an extraordinary directness in grasping at once certain intimate relations which most painters arrive at only after their mental processes have been stimulated by considerable preparatory work, in itself less to the point. In such cases it is perhaps dull to regard the drawings as incomplete in spite of the intrinsic slenderness of their structure. Chabaud has a new landscape (64), not quite so good as his *Chemin* (80), and Bogaevsky a powerful *Apocalyptic Star* (134), somewhat discounted by a very similar, but common *Nightfall in the Crimea* (148).

THE BAILLIE GALLERY.

At the Baillie Gallery Mr. Martin Hardie, A.R.E., shows his etchings, carefully drawn with an eye for a good subject, but over-photographic in their emphasis of minor characteristics of line at the expense of broader comparisons.

Mr. Charles Martin Hardie, R.S.A., has an exhibition of landscapes, of which two—Nos. 6 and 7—are spacious and delicately lighted, but the others, less subtle, are over-loose in the treatment of form.

Musical Gossip.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM begins a season of six weeks at Covent Garden on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Strauss's ‘Elektra,’ ‘Salome,’ and ‘Rosenkavalier’ are to be given, the third work for the first time in England. They will all be performed in German, and in ‘Rosenkavalier’ the cast will include Fräulein Margaret Siems and Fräulein Eva von der Osten, the Princess and Octavian respectively when the work was originally produced at Dresden last January. It will be interesting to hear ‘Rosenkavalier,’ the subject of which is so different from the other two works named above. It is a comedy: the last act, indeed, almost a farce. Wagner will be represented by ‘Tristan’ and ‘Meistersinger.’ Strauss may prove the more sensational, but Wagner the more satisfying. The Russian Ballet will appear on certain nights.

THE PROGRAMMES of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's four concerts, the first of which takes place at Queen's Hall on February 11th, will again be devoted to British music. Among the works there will be Sir Hubert Parry's interesting Symphony recently produced at the Royal Philharmonic Society, several new works by Mr. Percy Grainger, a Symphony by Mr. Frederic Austin, and a setting of an ode founded on the Sanskrit poem of ‘Kalidasa,’ by Mr. Gustav von Holst.

A COURSE of eight lectures on ‘Some Aspects of Mediæval French Poetry and Music (XII.–XIV. Century)’ will be delivered by Miss Barbara Smythe at the University of London, University College, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., beginning on the 21st inst. Liturgical Music, Troubadours and Trouvères, Beginnings of Polyphonic Music, are some of the subjects named in the syllabus. Miss Smythe has made a deep study of the music and poetry of the period mentioned.

MR. GUY M. CAMPBELL, who has served on the staff of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind for the last thirty-three years, has been appointed to succeed his father, Sir Francis Campbell, as Principal of that College, founded in 1872.

THE Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde at Vienna celebrated last month the hundredth anniversary of its establishment. It was organized for the purpose of giving concerts, especially choral concerts. Beethoven promised to compose an oratorio for the Society, but the work was never written. The Conservatorium attached to it was not established until 1817. There is a letter from Beethoven to Hauschka, director of the concerts, referring to the founding of this Conservatorium, and expressing his readiness to do all within his power to serve it. At the Centenary Festival Concerts some old works were revived, one of which was Haydn's cantata 'Arianna a Naxos,' which must have proved a quaint curiosity to those present who had heard Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos' a few weeks previously.

IN our review of Mr. Myles Foster's 'History of the Philharmonic Society' (*Athen.*, Oct. 26, 1912, p. 486) we expressed disappointment at finding no explanation of a receipt for 50*l.* in the British Museum signed by Beethoven for the symphony which he wrote for the Philharmonic Society. Of that receipt, to which Mr. Hughes-Hughes called attention, a facsimile was printed in Mr. J. S. Shedlock's 'Beethoven,' published by Messrs. Bell. Mr. Foster merely repeats the statement, made by Hogarth fifty years before, that on November 10th, 1824, the directors resolved to offer Beethoven 50*l.* for a symphony, and that "the money was immediately advanced." An article has now appeared in the *New York Tribune* of December 29th, 1912, signed "H. E. K." This is the well-known writer and critic Mr. Krehbiel, who is engaged on a Life of Beethoven, and who is in possession of all Thayer's documents, including his transcripts of the Conversation Books for the last seven years of Beethoven's life. On April 26th or 27th, 1824, the composer's nephew Karl wrote in one as follows:—

"He [presumably Johann v. Beethoven] is not at home at noon. He will himself come soon after 7. He says you owe him 500 florins, which is squared by the payment for the symphony."

This is soon followed by an entry written by the brother Johann himself:—

"He [Kirchhoffer, the business man from whom Beethoven received the 50*l.* in 1824] wants me to bring him the two documents and the symphony, when he will at once hand over the two shares. I beg you, therefore, to sign this now, so that I can be with him at 10 o'clock. I will bring the two shares at once.—The girl can carry the symphony with me now."

From these extracts it is clear that the money was not sent, as stated, "immediately" to Beethoven in 1822. Had the 50*l.* sent in 1824 been an extra fifty, the nephew Karl and the brother Johann would certainly have expressed surprise; moreover Beethoven would surely have sent a letter of thanks to the Philharmonic Society.

The title of Mr. Krehbiel's interesting article is 'The Ninth Symphony and Error's Long Life.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 TUES. Dorina Zingari's Concert, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — Maurice Warner's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 WED. Melsa's Violin Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Wassili Sazonoff and E. Belousoff's Sonata Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Alexander Sebald's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Claude Gascoigne's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
 SAT. Joseph Malkin's Cello Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
 — Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Rowsby Woolf's Violin Recital, 3, Royal Academy of Music.

DRAMA

Plautinische Forschungen zur Kritik und Geschichte der Komödie. Von Friedrich Leo. Zweite Auflage. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

LATIN studies are by no means so fashionable in this generation as Greek. The wide interest excited by new discoveries, both of texts and of buildings, in Hellenic and Hellenistic lands, has set the faces of the younger generation in that direction. The discoveries of fresh texts of Roman literature are but very few. The wonderful chronicle of the *Scavi* throughout Italy, kept up diligently by the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome, only reaches public libraries or the rare "corresponding members" who exist in England. And last, but not least, Greek literature is infinitely greater than Latin. Nevertheless, there is a splendid record and history to be found in the latter, and in any case the two literatures are so closely connected that no one can read the book before us without finding almost as much about Diphilus and Menander as if he were reading a history of the New Comedy.

The essays are the work of an acknowledged master of Plautus, and editor of the best new edition of the poet. They were intended to serve as a general commentary to the text, and, though first produced in 1895, are now republished with but little change beyond references to new literature, and the corrections which every intelligent worker must desire to make as his knowledge increases. One thing we do regret. Seeing how numerous and acute are Prof. Leo's inferences from the remnants of Greek comedy to illustrate the Roman copies, we miss a chapter on the recently discovered large fragments of four Menandrian plays, which would have enriched his book with many fresh ideas. It is, indeed, lamentable that none of the texts recovered is from any of the known models of Plautus and Terence; it is an equally remarkable fact that in all these 1,200 lines from four different plays there is not a single striking line, fit for isolated quotation, such as we have in hundreds from the lost plays of the poet. But for all that we feel sure that the searching analysis of such a specialist as Prof. Leo would have found ample suggestions to illustrate the relations of Plautus to his Greek models. It might also have helped him to give a more definite answer to the question: How far did Plautus study Greek outside the particular plays that were his models? Prof. Leo says much on the many suggestions given to comedy by the stage of Euripides. He thinks such a play as the 'Helena' was quite a mine of ideas for the Middle and New Comedy. Did Plautus ever take suggestions directly from Greek or Hellenistic tragedy, as his models certainly did?

In a searching essay rather on the Lives than on the Life of Plautus, Prof. Leo is led to reject all the indirect inferences from the language of his characters by which the biographers sought to obtain facts about his obscure life. His very name causes many difficulties. The foreigners or semi-foreigners (apart from liberated slaves) did not bear three names, like the Roman aristocratic prose writers, but one with a second to distinguish them. Thus the poet's father probably called him simply Titus. He presently acquired two different nicknames—Plautus and Maccus, both of which he himself acknowledges; but "Titus Maccius Plautus" is now declared to be wrong. As to the alleged adventures of his life, his trading, losing money, and working for hire, our author believes them to be mere silly borrowings from the *adulescentes* and *senes* of his plays. He shows that this practice was well established in the Lives of the Greek philosophers, such as we find them in Diogenes Laertius and Athenæus. That the poet was poor is likely; that he studied Greek long and earnestly is certain—also that he created an old Latin idiom of great purity and excellence. The temptation to græcize literary Latin must have been very strong. We see how even Cicero interlards his letters with Greek phrases. But when Plautus uses Greek words he uses them with a purpose, and as such; e.g., he even pauses to tell us that the Latin for *φρόνησις* is *sapientia* (not *prudencia*, as might have been expected).

A large part of the volume is devoted to the question, How far can we believe that we have the text of Plautus in a pure condition? Prof. Leo gives a very interesting account of the changes in interest which the *comœdia palliata* experienced at Rome. Forgotten or out of fashion with one generation, these plays commanded attention in the text. Thus the texts which had suffered the caprices of actors came to be collected by scholars, like Varro or Probus, and saved from oblivion. But all the while mistakes could not fail to creep in. What we now have to depend on are the very early palimpsest Ambrosian and the Palatine texts of the Vatican. Though these MSS. are centuries apart, we find a general agreement which tells the ordinary reader that in substance we have the real thing, as in the case of the Plato which he quotes. The Petrie Papyri brought us fragments a thousand years older than our best mediæval texts. Yet though Prof. Leo infers that of these fragments one is a bad text, the other a good one, this conclusion is strongly controverted by other eminent scholars, and the real outcome is that the Plato of the third century B.C. was in argument, and even in diction, substantially what we have from the Middle Ages.

To the student of philosophy, as well as the student of Greek, this result is eminently satisfactory. Those who imagined that a pre-Christian Platonic text might differ as much as the original of the LXX. differs from the mediæval Hebrew texts we have were completely

disappointed. The text of Plato, so far as the whole sense is concerned, has undergone no debasement. Arguing by analogy, we think it quite possible that the text of Plautus is better than many modern critics admit, and that if he rose from the dead, and saw a piece performed at Westminster School, he would wonder how admirably the essence of his drama had survived two millennia of time and chance. Prof. Leo thinks, no doubt rightly, that the extant plays vary much in their relation to the Greek originals—those which were careful translations were artistically far the best; those done in a hurry to meet stage exigencies, wherein he drew material from two plays, and added matter of his own, were far worse as art, but, in compensation, they tell us more of the man. These inequalities due to the hurry of composition have affected even great playwrights—Shakespeare and Molière.

We need hardly say in conclusion how highly we prize this most solid contribution to our knowledge of Greek and of Latin comedy.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Abercrombie (Lascelles), DEBORAH, a Play in Three Acts. 2/6 net. Lane

Mr. Abercrombie's play has its setting in a marsh-surrounded village by an estuary; it opens with a cholera epidemic, and closes with a deserted maiden rushing to death in the marsh at midnight after the death of her baby and the crippling of her faithless lover. He has relied for his tragic effect, in short, upon external circumstances of the most gloomy kind; but his characters are so incompletely realized that the story leaves the reader unmoved. The verse is always vigorous, though sometimes awkward; and here and there it reaches real beauty.

Gubernatis (Angelo de), PROBO, PRINCIPE DELLA PACE: Dramma storico in tre Atti, 1 lire. Florence, Le Monnier

Signor de Gubernatis has written much on many subjects. In this closet-drama on the death of the Dacian emperor we find little action and less characterization, while the blank verse has no particular distinction. Since Signor Sem Benelli, to say nothing of Signor d'Annunzio, has breathed new life into poetic drama in Italy, and proved by his innovations the dramatic possibilities of Italian blank verse, a play of this kind strikes one as rather out of date.

Hamon (Augustin), LE MOLIERE DU XX^e SIÈCLE: BERNARD SHAW.

Paris. Eugène Figuière
'Candida' was presented to the French public in 1908. It interested the critics, and puzzled the spectators. Its partial failure is attributed by some to the interpolation of a kiss in the second act, lending it the appearance of a banal intrigue à trois. According to M. Hamon, the fault lay in the elimination from the representation of Burgess of that Molièresque farcicality which should be its chief characteristic. He is an apostle of the gospel of farce as an essential element in the theatre of ideas. Impressed with the realization of Molière's constant employment of the processes of mediæval farce and the buffoonery of the circus ring, M. Hamon traces in the course of lectures at the Sorbonne—six of

which are reproduced in this volume—what he conceives to be a similar procedure—the exaltation of farce as a vehicle for disseminating ideas—in the case of Mr. Shaw.

With the vehemence of an enthusiast, he is too inclined to demand from others, by way of immediate response to his declamatory laudation, the same passionate regard for his subject that he himself entertains. Had he attempted, with any success, the task which M. Cestre so ably accomplished a few months ago, of placing before the French public a good synopsis of and general introduction to Mr. Shaw's works (see *Athen.*, June 29, 1912), this kindling of enthusiasm would doubtless have been an easy matter; but M. Hamon refers constantly, without actual quotation, to works which are scarcely known at all in France—he himself is at the beginning of a translation of the complete works—and is generally more concerned to emphasize the fact that Mr. Shaw's comedies *are* comedies, and to draw a somewhat overstrained parallel between the two "Molières," than to act as guide to Shavian drama. Whatever may have determined the selection of M. Hamon as the medium through whom the plays should be presented in French, it can scarcely have been any particular literary grace or style. The pithy 'Sait-on jamais?' of M. Cestre's translation becomes 'On ne peut jamais dire'; 'The Unsocial Socialist,' 'Le Socialiste Insociable.' But confidence in more serious matters is shaken when we read of Morell: "Celui-ci, après avoir eu envie de le chasser [Eugène], désire, parce qu'il est partisan de l'égalité des sexes, que Candide choisisse entre eux." This is but one of several errors of judgment and fact—rectified, it is true, under a heading 'Errata,' which may or may not be discovered at the close of the volume. We cannot confess to any great enthusiasm for M. Hamon as the French translator of a leading exponent of ideas in our day.

Massinger (P.), edited by Lucius A. Sherman. New York, American Book Co.

This edition of Massinger's plays forms one of the latest volumes in the series of "Masterpieces of the English Drama," of which Prof. F. E. Schelling is the general editor. Mr. Sherman of the University of Nebraska has performed his task with discretion. In his Introduction he shows considerable insight into Massinger's merits and defects as a playwright, and, even if we do not agree with all his contentions, they at any rate merit respectful attention. The plays printed in this volume are 'The Roman Actor,' 'The Maid of Honour,' 'A New Way to pay Old Debts,' and 'Believe as You List.' A number of useful notes and a Glossary are also included.

Weller (Bernard), STAGE COPYRIGHT AT HOME AND ABROAD, 5/ 'The Stage'

To all those whose work is connected with theatrical matters this book should prove of great value. It contains, besides a clear analysis of the Law of Copyright, a quantity of useful information based on a knowledge of the working conditions of the stage—information which will be particularly welcome to those—and they are many—to whom the Copyright Act is perplexing. There are separate chapters on such subjects as 'Duration of Copyright,' 'Infringement,' 'Music-Piracy,' 'Mechanical Contrivances,' and 'Kinematograph Works'; and two useful Appendices, one containing the text of the existing British statutes relating to Copyright, and the other draft forms of Agreement, Assignment, and Licence. An extended Index adds considerably to the value of the book.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE PRODUCERS of 'The Miracle,' adapted as a Lyricope play in colours, at Covent Garden, have furnished us with another instance of the satisfactory use to which the comparatively new invention has recently been put. Those who were unfortunate enough not to see the representation at Olympia may now get an excellent conception of that wonderful production, which we noticed in our issue of Dec. 30th, 1911. After being afflicted so often by the gesticulations of animated bifurcated radishes, it is indeed a pleasure to view the grace of real actors and actresses. The timing of the chorus with the pictorial representation is capable of amendment. Full justice is done by the orchestra to Prof. Humperdinck's music.

THE artistic use of invention shown in 'The Miracle,' and in the production of 'Santa Claus' at La Scala, which we noticed a fortnight ago, is an earnest of wonderful future attainment. With regard to the latter piece, we congratulate the producers on the concentration they have effected in the play, also on the augmentation of the cast.

To meet the demand to see Mr. Stanley Houghton's three-act comedy 'The Younger Generation,' Mr. Frederick Harrison has arranged to give extra matinées of the play every Thursday, beginning next week. The full programme will be played at these matinées.

MR. F. H. PAYNE, who is well known in London by his production of 'The Miracle' at Olympia, will produce next Thursday, at the Criterion Theatre, Mr. Roy Horniman's new comedy 'Billy's Fortune.' Matinées have been arranged for Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WE have received a long reply to Prof. Wallace's last communication on the Blackfriars Theatre from Prof. Feuillerat. The learned Professor's plea for the insertion of his letter is receiving our earnest attention, though we still hope to avoid prolongation of the debate, which has got beyond its proper limits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. D.—As your statements are incorrect and there appears to be intentional malice, we are consulting our solicitors.

E. D. L.—J. P. R. M.—J. H. R.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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REPLIES:—Descent of Darnley—The Murder of Sarah Stout at Hertford—Fourier Society—Shakespeare's Sonnets CXXV. and CXXVI.—Benjamin Harris and 'The Protestant Tutor'—Jonathan King and his Collections—Fire Ritual—Consecration Crosses—Hugh Peters—Zodiac of Ten Signs—References Wanted—Hymn by Gladstone—Exciseman Gill—Campden House—To be "Out" for a Thing—"Dope," "to Dope," "Doper"—Etymology of Esher—Gray and the Antrobus Family—Wreck of the Royal George—"Hogmanay"—Curious Entry in Registers: Nicknames—"Trow"—Heraldic: Bearer of Coat Sought—Christie of Baberton—Records of Navigation in India—Token-Money—Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'—"Employee"—Chained Books—Lambarde MSS.—Regimental Sobriquets.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England'—'Burlington Magazine.' Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 4) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Primero—Christmas Bibliography—Hugh Peters—Queen Elizabeth and Richard II.—The Leek as Welsh National Emblem—Marlborough in Dublin—Mechanical Piano before 1863—"The sport of kings"—Scott: a Curiosity in Quotation—"Put up this, 'twill be thine another day"—Antiquity of the "Tied House."

QUERIES:—Sir John Greville of Binton—Brisbane of Barnhill—Salehurst, Sussex—A Ballad of the Revenge—Kennedy Family—The First Folio Shakespeare, Earliest Reference—"Tamson's mare"—Words on a Sampler—Cardigan Manuscript—Monuments at Warwick—Polhill Family—Payment for Good Friday Sermon—Records of Navigation in India—H.M.S. Beagle—"A Spur to a Celestial Race"—Parish Registers of Surrey—The Inquisition in Fiction and Drama—"Of sorts"—French Pronunciation of "Law"—Reference Wanted.

REPLIES:—Thomas Chippendale, Upholsterer—Dr. Peter du Moulin and North Wales—Capt. Pitman—W. Carter—Apparent Death—Thomas Pretty, Vicar of Hursley—Long "S," Date of Disappearance—Novels in 'Northanger Abbey'—"Prock"—Yelver in Place-Names—"Dander"—The Stones of London—"Jag"—Irish Families: Taylor of Ballyhaise—Variants in the Text of 'Kenilworth'—Milton's 'Lycidas'—Wrestling Match in Fiction—The Curfew Bell—Secret Service—Harveys of Whittington, Staffordshire—Lord Grimthorpe's List of Churches—"Gammer Gurton"—Seals of Thomas, First Marquis of Dorset—Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress': 'The Black Joke'—Price of Tobacco in the Seventeenth Century.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Whitaker's Almanack, Peerage, and 'The International Whitaker'—'Who's Who'—'Englishwoman's Year-Book'—'Writers' and Artists' Year-Book'—'Whitman's Print-Collector's Handbook'—'Varro on Farming'—Reviews and Magazines.

THE NUMBER FOR DECEMBER 28 CONTAINS—

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QUERIES:—"To carry one's life in one's hands"—"Dope," "to Dope," "Doper"—Brawnne—McFunn—The Sale of Cherries Prohibited—"Oake," "Oke"—A Memory Game—John Wilson—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Fisher Family—Onions planted with Roses—Pope's 'Iliad': Price Received—"Trow": "Wayzgoose"—James T. Saward—Fulwood—Jane Austen: Godmersham House—"Funk": "Fink"—'Ian Roy.'

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LITERATURE

LATIN AMERICA.

M. CALDERON, a Peruvian diplomatist, and we think a secretary of Legation in Paris, was fortunate in getting M. Poincaré, before he became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, to write a Preface which gives high praise to his most interesting book—praise which is deserved, for the work is the result of long study and profound knowledge of the countries concerned. M. Calderon's attempts to understand the problems of South America lead him to survey the whole world, and he would not expect an Englishman to agree with him at all points; but he will keep the attention of his readers, even where they part company in their conclusions. He is, for instance, wide of the mark when he thinks that there are any in England whose desire it is to "oppress and colonize" the countries of the South American continent. There are other statements about problems of colonization where we should prefer to take the views of Prof. Egerton.

In an early chapter on the Spanish colonies we get a fascinating tale of the conquest of South America and the fabulous abundance of gold in ancient cities. After tracing the result of the mixture of Spanish, Basque, and Portuguese blood with that of the negroes and Indians, M. Calderon writes chapters on the struggle for independence, and on military anarchy and the industrial period. He then deals briefly with the history of each of the Latin republics, and tells all the average reader wants to know of the great men of each State.

Latin America: its Rise and Progress. By F. Garcia Calderon. Translated by Bernard Miall. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

There is a good chapter on the 'Literature of the Young Democracies,' in which we are glad to see the place given to Ruben Dario, a poet of Nicaragua, whose work *The Athenæum* has more than once praised.

A passing allusion to the Incas makes us wish that M. Calderon had written more about that wonderful people. But it is when we get to the middle of the book, and read of the "North American Peril," the threat of Germany, and the menace of Japan, that we are most interested. M. Calderon thinks that the tutelage of the United States is a protection against flat invasion by any Power, but he points out that the Monroe doctrine is ineffective against the slow and imperceptible invasion of German immigration, and he sees that, by virtue of their capital and adventurers, Germany and the United States are slowly occupying South America. The German people have (as Dr. Sarolea put it) arrived too late in the race for a colonial empire; but M. Calderon warns his countrymen against the "organized immigration from Germany" and against the "continual incursion of the United States into South American affairs." Germans, he says, aspire to the integral colonization of three Brazilian States. They already rule the municipalities, enjoy rights of self-government, despise the negroes, and live in aristocratic isolation. In Brazil they occupy 8,000 square miles of territory. In Chili they direct the education of the country and organize the army. M. Calderon does not deny the reality of the peril, but thinks the 350,000 Germans in Brazil are already lost in the national mass, while German immigration is diminishing, and those who come prefer the life of towns to the adventures of the country.

In his book on South America Mr. Bryce said that it was difficult for him to speak with freedom on many things, and some readers regretted that he did not give a clearer statement as to the feeling of South America with regard to the United States. Mr. Bryce, however, made it evident that in South America he found no sympathy for the Northern States, and he said that South Americans were beginning to ask why their friend of the North should insist on holding an umbrella over them when there were no longer any rain-clouds. M. Calderon speaks with much freedom, and, when he turns from the "German peril" to the guardianship of the United States, which he finds more dangerous than the German invasion, he says that, "to save themselves from Yankee imperialism, the American democracies would almost accept a German alliance, or the aid of Japanese arms; everywhere the Americans of the North are feared." The moral pressure of the United States is felt in all parts, and it often takes the form of a monopoly. "They aim," he says, "at making a trust of the South American republics." Their supremacy was excellent when it was a matter of basing the independence of twenty republics upon a solid foundation; but now people are asking who will

deliver them from the excess of this influence. The statesmen of South America refuse to believe in the friendship of the North.

The Monroe doctrine is, of course, fully discussed, and M. Calderon shows how its present utilitarian and mystical expansion is opposed to its primitive simplicity. The United States formerly limited their political action to the New World, and renounced all intervention in the disputes of Europe. Forgetting their initial isolation, they defended the integrity of China, took part in the Algeiras Conference, and helped to maintain peace in the East. The two bases of the Monroe doctrine have vanished; but it still exists. The United States have recently interfered in the territory of Acéré, and at Panama they are developing a province. By loans to small republics they have, according to M. Calderon, "reduced the people to a new slavery." But before he concludes his chapter on the North American peril he comforts his friends by some notes on the immigration into the United States from Germany, Russia, and Italy, and by some remarks on the fecundity of the negroes—intended to show that North America has difficulties of her own with which she must deal.

When we come to the Japanese menace, we are told how people from Japan are settling in Peru, and how Japanese statesmen are encouraging a permanent settlement in that South American republic. Brazil is assisting two large groups of immigrants—the one Japanese, the other German; but here the two bodies are inimical the one to the other. Brazil has apparently realized the danger which Dr. Karl Pearson long ago foretold, and M. Calderon thinks that the country must soon fall into the power of the negroes unless the white population is promptly reinforced.

Of Federation M. Calderon has much to say. The South American republics have often been advised to form some sort of Union; but, after a careful examination of all the facts, our author states that they pay no attention to this wise counsel, and he observes a tendency to further disintegration. In another place, however, he suggests that possibly the opening of the Panama Canal, by increasing the influence of the United States, may lead the smaller republics of the North to join hands for the purpose of resisting Anglo-Saxon domination.

In a most interesting passage M. Calderon shows that the peoples of the South American continent do not know one another. Paris is their intellectual capital, where their financiers and statesmen meet. In America everything makes for separation—forests, plains, mountains. What, he asks, does Venezuela know of Chili? Even in the case of neighbouring nations political leaders do not see one another. Their journalism is ignorant of nothing in European life; but of the public life of the American nations it publishes only the vaguest news.

M. Calderon warns the people of his continent (and is backed up by M.

Poincaré) against a continuance of the reckless borrowing of money, and he thinks the only cure for the present unsatisfactory state of finance is an increase of population. He also tells them that the defence of the South should consist in avoidance of the establishment of monopolies, whether granted to Europeans or people of the United States.

The book has been well translated by Mr. Bernard Miall, and includes a good map and many portraits. We think that the dates on the portrait of Porfirio Diaz are wrong, as he was President up to 1911.

Siberia. By M. Phillip Price. (Methuen & Co.)

BESIDES the charming narrative of a traveller who has gone through Siberia by rail and road with ears and eyes open, and possesses a power of description which makes all he tells interesting, this book contains a valuable investigation of the actualities and possibilities of Siberia.

The author has studied his question from all sides; he has collected statistics, he has observed men and manners, and the deductions which he draws are certainly worth consideration. He shows fine impartiality in his judgment, and his remarks on foreign capital already invested or to be invested in Siberia should teach much, not only to foreigners, but also to the Russian Government. The attempt to keep Siberia a closed reserve for Russian industrialism is hindering the development of the country. Foreign industrial enterprise is discouraged by the restrictions placed on it, which are fully stated by the author. Commerce is not so hampered, but the high tariffs make competition with Russian firms difficult, and local conditions are often not sufficiently considered by foreigners. The author lays great stress on the necessity of learning *sur place* how to trade with the Siberians and of knowing the language, and points out again and again the futility of going there with fixed preconceived methods. Thus the custom of demanding cash payments, to which the English trader adheres, leads to failure because the peasant has no capital and must be given credit. Success is achieved where traders combine exports with imports, and take the produce of the peasants in part payment. Much of the produce of Siberia cannot be handled in this way, owing to want of means of transport or heavy freight charges; but dairy produce does not come under this head, a good deal of business being done in it, mainly by German and Swedish firms, on these lines.

The very difficult position of foreign investors is clearly exposed, and the urgency of legislative reform insisted on. At present investors have no control whatever in the actual management, which must by law be entrusted to Russian "representatives," who are responsible to the Government, and who can, and frequently do, circumvent the law by the aid of local officials. These local officials are frequently corrupt; and though—for example, in the case of

the miners—adequate laws exist to protect the men, so great is the power of local agents that such incidents as the recent Lena massacres become possible. But not only has the foreign investor no control over the local conditions; in addition, his debentures, if issued abroad, are not recognized, and the holder of such securities has no priority over any other debtor in the bankruptcy court.

The great Trans-Siberian Railway is, of course, only the first step towards opening up the country, and further railways are projected, mainly in Western Siberia, which will naturally be exploited first as being nearest Europe. The great possibilities of Central Siberia, large areas of which are unaffected by the Trans-Siberian Railway, could be developed if the ingenious plan of Capts. Webster and Wiggins for navigating the Arctic Ocean and the Yenisseisk River were carried out; but the chief impediment to this is the tariff wall, which makes the cost of imports too high for the inhabitants. The interests of the Siberian population and of the Moscow monopolists are diametrically opposed, and so far the Government has sided with Moscow, desiring first to establish its European industries on a firm footing, and allowing the growth of its Asiatic provinces to suffer meanwhile. But, even as matters now stand, dairy implements and cheap machinery can be imported by this route, and return cargoes of grain and timber could be profitably carried.

A long chapter on 'Mongolia in its Present Condition' adds interest to the book. It exhibits the same thoroughness and comprehension as the rest of the work. There are some interesting illustrations, and several excellent and useful maps. The general impression left on the reader is that one of the richest provinces of the world still lies almost untouched, waiting only for man to come and take its stores of wealth. The author can see the main idea that dominates, and has dominated, for centuries, the rulers of Russia, the idea of expansion and unity, and certainly the Muscovites have shown indomitable energy and great foresight in the pursuit of their aims. But the inadequacy of any bureaucracy to deal with such a vast empire is evident. The author declares that only a centralized autocratic power could have carried out the railway, but admits that the railway was badly built, and cost double what was estimated, largely owing to corruption. He passes over in silence the blunders made by the present *régime* with regard to immigrants. There is no excuse for such a line of action, which is harmful alike to the Russian peasant and the well-being of Siberia.

In the beginning of his book the author, with great perspicacity, discriminates between what actually exists in Russia and what Russians like to put down on paper as existing. But in his chapter on colonization Mr. Price seems to forget this, and the legislative measures which read so well—but, alas! are not carried out—are treated by him as actualities.

Men, Women, and Minxes. By Mrs. Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

A PATHETIC interest is imparted to these essays by Mrs. Lang's explanation that they were

"in the press while my husband was still alive. As we had chosen them together and laughed over them together, I have left them as they were in the order that he placed them."

Though taken from various sources and necessarily unconnected, they pass successfully the exacting test of republication in book-form. Now and then we may detect traces of an origin dating in some instances, we are told, as far as twenty-five years back. The conjecture, for example, that, as regards reading for the young of one sex, "the pendulum may shortly swing the other way" (from Mid-Victorian restrictions) would surely assume the historic rather than the prophetic form if written to-day. But the author's thoughtful tone and fund of quiet humour make the volume acceptable throughout.

Once, indeed, and that at an early stage, we are inclined to take exception, namely, against the title of the book, including, as it does, a term which modern literary fashion has converted into a catch-word emphatically of the question-begging order. Yet certainly no such charge can be brought against Mrs. Lang's clever article 'French and English Minxes.' Her definition of the characteristics comprised under the mysterious epithet is exhaustive, and, granting its correctness, we shall agree that Blanche Amory and Gyp's delightful "Ariane" are typical specimens of the English and French genus respectively, while we suggest the heroine of the 'Dolly Dialogues' as a notable example of the French minx in English dress.

Among the literary articles, those on Richardson, Mrs. Sherwood, and Friedrich Melchior Grimm especially show the careful and sympathetic manner in which Mrs. Lang has studied her authors. In her essay on Grimm (always confounded, as she observes, with the writer of fairy-tales and promulgator of the "Law") she brings before us the prudishness of the theatregoing public in eighteenth-century Paris, a paradox which has never, in our opinion, received the attention it deserves. We notice that in her account of Grimm's relations with Rousseau she makes no allusion to recent revelations tending on the whole to the conclusion that Jean Jacques was not, in this case, the victim of entirely imaginary wrongs. But, however these disclosures may affect our estimate of Grimm's moral character, his merit as a critic of art and literature is unimpeachable, and all praise is due to Mrs. Lang for reviving his reputation in these respects.

'The Fairchild Family and their Creator' shows an altogether unusual knowledge and appreciation of an author who seems by some combination of accidents just to have missed greatness, and who in character far surpassed her

own ideals. For most people her work begins and ends with the Fairchild annals, but apparently Mrs. Lang has read, and enjoyed, all the other extant stories—a goodly company. Not only so, but, like this reviewer, she has also embarked upon the tantalizing, and it would seem hopeless quest for ‘George Desmond,’ that pioneer essay in the genre of fiction which aims at reproducing for Western readers the magic of the East. No reference is made in this article to the gratifying circumstance that Mrs. Sherwood outlived her terrible belief in an eternity of torture as the future destiny of all who failed to satisfy the most rigorous demands of Evangelicalism. The pity of it is that her teaching on this point was left unrepealed in her books, to darken the outlook of many a childish spirit.

Richardson’s indifference to the problem of poverty is emphasized in the excellent article bearing his name. Even Clarissa, the character whom he drew with most inspiration, deals in the old, cruel, lying commonplaces about the superior happiness enjoyed by those who have not enough to eat, and Smollett and Fielding have, as social reformers, a far better record.

‘Art in Country Inns and Lodging-Houses’ is a charming apologia for the furniture characteristic of many holiday resorts, representing, as the author points out, the high-water mark of artistic decoration at an earlier day. Sojourners amid such surroundings have, as a rule unconsciously,

“exactly succeeded in transporting themselves into the *milieu* in which most of their grandmothers, if not their mothers, lived and died.”

Mrs. Lang makes the happy suggestion that this survival is a by-product of the wedding-present system. The wax flowers, once the pride of a middle-class drawing-room, are “given to a cook or housemaid on the occasion of her marriage,” and flaunt their beauties in the inn parlour or seaside “apartments” where her lot is subsequently cast. Perhaps some new caprice of fashion will bring them back from their exile.

‘Poets as Landscape Painters’ deals in highly entertaining fashion with the amazing misrepresentations of famous localities which have been uncomplainingly accepted by a docile public on the credit of popular authors. Scott was one of the chief offenders, and Mrs. Lang severely criticizes his creation of “a herd of swans” floating on “St. Mary’s silent lake,” as compared with Wordsworth’s “*retinue* and dignity” in confining himself “strictly to the truth that there was one swan and no more.” But we must qualify her approval of the last-named poet’s veracity by reminding her that his lines on this subject drove the late Mr. Stead,

“when just out of my teens, to walk twenty miles over the Scotch hills to see the swan on the Lake, only to discover when I got there that though the Lake remained, no swan was left to float single or double on its tranquil breast.”

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Ball (Charles R.), PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2/6 net. Skeffington

A volume putting forward some of the more assured results of recent Biblical research, so as to bring them within the sphere of knowledge of all thoughtful readers of the New Testament. The author has deemed it best to adhere closely to the substance, and in many cases the actual words, of the writers quoted, especially in the chapters dealing with the Synoptic Gospels, where frequent quotations have been made from the recently published ‘Studies in the Synoptic Problem.’

Curnock (Nehemiah), THE COMFORTABLE WORDS OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

A devotional treatise on the Holy Communion written by a prominent Wesleyan, based on the four texts read in the Communion Service, the “comfortable words” of the title.

Sinker (Rev. John), INTO THE CHURCH’S SERVICE, 2/6 net. Skeffington

A series of sermons and addresses on a Church of England basis, written in a popular and colloquial style, the moral being well pointed by simple stories and apt quotations.

Poetry.

Ashby-Sterry (J.), THE RIVER RHYMER, 3/6 net. Ham-Smith

Mr. Ashby-Sterry, a veteran in letters, has long been recognized as the laureate of the Thames as a river of pleasure, and we welcome his latest volume, which sketches the attractions of punting, rowing, pretty girls, and riverside hostleries. A note states that a few of the verses have previously appeared in a volume now out of print, and the present reviewer recognizes old friends in ‘The Despot,’ ‘The “Red Lion” Lawn,’ ‘Drifting Down,’ and ‘A Favourite Frock,’ to mention no others. Some of these offer adroit alterations since their appearance in ‘The Lazy Minstrel,’ but we are not sure that we prefer ‘The Cheetah’ to the shorter version entitled ‘Miss Sailor-Boy.’

The new volume covers the Thames from its source to London, and has some pleasant references to the world of Dickens and Thackeray’s fiction. The author has an easy mastery of sentiment, and a graceful sketch like that of Miss Dimplecheek shows him at his best. Mr. Ham-Smith should have given the book binding of a better texture.

Browning (Elizabeth Barrett), POEMS, “World’s Classics,” 1/ net. Frowde
A neat and pleasant little edition.

Butcher (E. L.), POEMS, 1/6 net. Seeley & Service

There is considerable merit in the two poems which go to form this little volume, though the quality of the work is unequal. ‘The Sacrifice’ is the more ambitious; one or two lines linger gratefully in the memory.

Craig-Millar (W. C.), LIGHTS AND SHADOWS, 2/ Glasgow, John Smith

The writer of these verses is not a poet, and to judge by such lines as

For of you I am constantly dreaming,
And yourself am most highly esteeming,

he has no idea of what is possible in the poetic vocabulary. His choice of words is sometimes curiously inept, and he deals in commonplaces.

Drew (Edwin), THE CHIEF INCIDENTS OF THE “TITANIC” WRECK, treated in Verse, Second Edition, 6d. W. Nicholson

Verses which have little beyond their subject to recommend them. But they may appeal to those who lost friends in this appalling catastrophe.

Fuess (Claude M.), LORD BYRON AS A SATIRIST IN VERSE, 5/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press ; London, Oxford University Press

This careful monograph shows the American zeal for analysis and classification. We do not see any great gain in a definition of satire, and that which the author adopts is sufficiently broad. The preliminary chapter, ‘English Satire from Dryden to Byron,’ seems to us of more value than the main body of the work, for it deals with matter much less familiar than the work of Byron.

Judith, and Other Poems, by H. L.

Dawna, the Ridgway, Sutton, Surrey

The author is rather precious in style, and lacks for the most part the true poet’s inspiration. There are one or two touches, however, that make us hope for better things.

Longfellow (Henry Wadsworth), HIAWATHA, THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH, AND OTHER POEMS, “World’s Classics,” 1/ net. Frowde

A good addition to an excellent little series.

Phillips (Gordon), THE SECOND SHOW, 1/ net. Manchester, Lawlors

Of these topical verses many have appeared in *The Manchester Guardian*, and a few in *Punch* and *London Opinion*. There are some comic woodcut illustrations by Mr. Horace Taylor.

Quips and Oddities: REVISED VERSIONS, Second Series, by V. E. X.

Edinburgh, Hillside Press

Pleasant little frivolities in verse, most of which have appeared in various periodicals. Many lines raise a smile, and the standard of humour is for the most part well maintained.

Scott, LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, 8d.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Clearly printed, and issued in a handy form, without introduction or notes.

Tous les Chefs-d’Œuvre de la Littérature Française: LA FONTAINE, FABLES ET PETITS POÈMES, 1/ net. Dent

The latest addition to this little series of French classics is well up to the standard of previous volumes, the biographical and critical notice being adequate. Words in the old French texts which require glossing have explanations in brackets inserted after them.

Bibliography.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LENDING DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY, compiled by F. W. T. Lange. The Institute

Philosophy.

Philip (Alexander), THE DYNAMIC FOUNDATION OF KNOWLEDGE, 6/ net. Kegan Paul

The author of ‘Matter and Energy’ and of ‘The Doctrine of Energy,’ essays published some years ago, pursues in the present volume his theories of a dynamical interpretation of the concept of Matter. He claims for his book that it is a small, but sincere contribution to the inquiry after truth, and that the subject which he discusses is the most practical of problems. His reasoning is logical, and for the most part sound; and his language is clear, and not overburdened with technicalities.

History and Biography.

Arno'd-Forster (H. O.), A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, New Edition, 5/ Cassell

The author's widow has added to this book new matter bringing it up to date, thus completing a task which he meant to carry out. The summary of literature and science in modern times is brief, but judicious. The book is very well illustrated, and deserves the wide success which it has attained.

Bannister (Arthur T.), HEREFORDSHIRE AND ITS PLACE IN ENGLISH HISTORY, 2/6 net. Hereford, Jakeman & Carver

A series of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy in 1911-12. The author, who is a Canon of Hereford Cathedral, hopes to find the time to expand them into an adequate history of Herefordshire, but has in the meanwhile printed the lectures as delivered at the request of many of the students who attended the course.

Brereton (Austin), THE STORY OF OLD WHITEHALL, with a Note on the Whitehall Rooms and the Hôtel Métropole. Gordon Hotels

A little historical brochure, issued chiefly to draw attention to the Whitehall Rooms and Hôtel Métropole. The text contains some interesting reading matter, and there are numerous illustrations.

Fuller (Sir Bampfylde), THE EMPIRE OF INDIA, 7/6 net. Pitman

This, the latest addition to the "All Red Series," has been written by an author well qualified for his task. His duties in the departments of Agriculture and Land Revenue have brought him into intimate connexion with the life of the people in various parts of India, and subsequently, as a Secretary to the Government of India and as Chief Commissioner of Assam, he gained much inside knowledge, which he has used to advantage in these pages. The book supplies a complete survey of modern India, and contains besides some useful remarks as to the prospects of that country.

Gilfillan (Rev. George), Campbell (Duncan), and Blackie (Prof.), THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE AND THE CAMPBELLS OF GLENLYON, 2/ Stirling, Eneas Mackay

The author of the paper on 'The Massacre of Glencoe,' George Gilfillan, died in 1878. It is now reprinted from the original MSS., and contains a passage not hitherto published. The paper on 'The Campbells of Glenlyon' has been extracted from Mr. Duncan Campbell's 'Lairds of Glenlyon,' now out of print. The present volume also includes a dramatic poem on the Glencoe massacre by Prof. Blackie.

Langlois (Ch. V.) and Seignobos (Ch.), INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY, translated by G. G. Berry, with a Preface by F. York Powell, 5/ net. Duckworth

A cheaper edition of a work first published in 1898, and noticed by us on September 3rd. As we then said, it is an admirable manual for the beginner in historical studies, though we consider that M. Seignobos, in the latter part of the book, goes too far when he seems to reject all philosophy in history.

McLaughlin (Robert W.), WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN, LEADERS OF THE NATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ERAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 6/ net. Putnam

The writer has set out to establish the relation between Washington and Lincoln through governmental action and theory, and he has succeeded in producing a book that is both sound and interesting, and

written in a style which makes it tempting to quote and pleasant to read. He first examines the five periods of American history from the Parliamentary period of 1765 to that of the Civil War of 1861, which may be characterized by the five words—experiment, protest, formulation, definition, and application; and then proceeds to draw his parallel. At a first glance the contrast between the two men seems the more striking—one was rich and an aristocrat, the other poor and a democrat; one was solemn and haughty, the other humorous and genial. Yet they were both men of action, they were prudent, and, above all, they were good; and, though neither offered any contribution to the theory of government, or created any movement, each was the commanding personality of his era.

Rose (J. Holland), THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY, with a Supplementary Chapter by Walter Murray, 2/ net. Blackie

Since this book was written, in 1897, a good deal has happened in the evolution of Democracy, and Mr. Murray, in a supplementary chapter, deals with the main lines of development, discussing Trade Unionism and the growth of the Labour Party, the relations between the Lords and the Commons, Franchise reform movements, and social reforms. It is noteworthy that, up to the present time, there is one sphere in which Democracy has been virtually impotent, and that is with regard to foreign policy.

Sarkar (Jadunath), ANECDOTES OF AURANGZIB, translated into English with Notes, and Historical Essays, 2/6 net. Calcutta, Sarkar

This should prove a useful handbook to students of Indian history. It contains a life of Aurangzib, together with anecdotes of himself and his descendants, and a number of historical essays on various Indian subjects.

Wallace, Burns, and Stevenson: APPRECIATIONS BY LORD ROSEBERY, 2/6 net. Stirling, Eneas Mackay

These eulogies are examples of Lord Rosebery's graceful prose, but do not represent his critical powers at their best. The occasions of delivery probably led to honorific exaggeration, especially concerning Stevenson. The speeches are reproduced from reports in *The Glasgow Herald*, and might have been printed with more care. There are ten illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Hargrove (Ethel C.), SILHOUETTES OF SWEDEN 6/ Methuen

These silhouettes possess some of the faults and many of the merits of the same author's 'The Charm of Copenhagen,' already noticed in these columns. Somewhat disjointed in style, and suffering from an informality of arrangement that is here and there carried to excess, they can yet boast a certain charm which is not to be found in all books of travel. There are a number of photographs, most of which are satisfactory.

Kaye (Walter J.), GRASSE (RIVIERA) AND ITS VICINITY.

A little handbook to the Riviera, published under the auspices of the Syndicat d'Initiative of Grasse, illustrated with photographs and sketches by the author.

Northampton, "Homeland Residential Guides," 3d. net. Warne

Well up to the standard of this useful little series of guide-books.

Reynolds (Rothay), MY RUSSIAN YEAR, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

Mr. Reynolds is a new writer, and gives us many vivid pictures of the "land of ideals," but he has not always taken the trouble to string his remarks together in any methodical way, so that occasionally we jump from one subject to another without warning. In spite of this defect, there is much in his writing that is attractive. Why he calls his book his "Russian Year" we hardly know, as he apparently spent several years in Russia, and he writes a good deal of 1905-6 as well as of later years. His pages are full of interest, but some things that he describes as specially Russian are common to Paris and other Continental towns. If in some respects Russia is "the land of liberty undreamt of by the shackled West," if Mr. Reynolds is unrestricted in his praise of certain Russian institutions, and if the large powers of the Mir in matters of local government make Englishmen envious, the author knows how to paint the other side of the picture. The horrible treatment of prisoners in some places, and the account of the way in which certain monks misspend their lives, form disagreeable reading, but no one can peruse these descriptions without feeling that they are true and inspired by no prejudice. In the limited parts of Russia which Mr. Reynolds visited with the object of inquiring into the land question, he found the peasants loud in praise of the new system adopted in 1906. Till that year the people of a village held their lands in common. Under the new law a peasant can leave the commune and receive a portion of the common lands as his personal property. In six years no fewer than 65,000,000 acres have been surveyed and have become the absolute property of individual peasants.

The book is most readable, but it is a pity that it has no map and no index, and that the binding is weak.

Philology.

Classical Quarterly, VOL. VII., JANUARY, 3/ net. John Murray

The more severe of the classical journals contains three excellent articles: 'Notes on Plautus,' by Prof. W. M. Lindsay; 'Notes on Persius,' by Prof. Housman; and a re-examination of 'Pisistratus and Homer,' by Mr. T. W. Allen. Prof. Lindsay expects to get from Egypt sooner or later a Greek original of Plautus large enough to give some real idea of his methods of work, "and (I expect) to curb the excesses of the Contaminatio- and Interpolatio- and Retractatio-hunters." Prof. Housman is, as usual, learned and delightfully pungent. "Persius," he says, "had observed in Rome, what scholars may observe any day without going so far, that a dreary mode of speech or writing is often combined with frivolity of thought, and that the combination is ridiculous."

Education.

Schulze (R.), EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY, 15/ net. Allen

Leipsic justly claims to be the original home and head-quarters of experimental psychology; and in that city the school teachers have outrun all others in their practical recognition of the bearing of this comparatively new branch of science on pedagogic problems. They have formed an association which has made for itself a Psychological Institute; a principal feature of this is a well-equipped laboratory, where the members of the Association familiarize themselves under expert guidance with the methods of experimental investigation. Herr Schulze's book (well translated by Dr. Puntner) is the outcome of work done in this Institute. It is designed to show

school teachers what is being done and what may be attempted in the way of applying these laboratory methods to construct a secure foundation for the art and science of teaching. It achieves this aim fully: no teacher can fail to find much that will interest and, perhaps, stimulate him.

The book has already enjoyed a considerable success in Germany. But it would be a matter for regret if teachers should be led by it into attempting investigations on their own account, without having made a thorough study of the principles of psychology, and without that personal guidance which is more indispensable in this than in any other branch of experimental science.

Fiction.

Blundell (Peter), THE FINGER OF MR. BLEE, 6/ Lane

The tale, which is set in the tropics, recounts how a young Eurasian manages to turn the scale against his master's rivals.

Bosanquet (Edmund), CATCHING A CORONET, 6/ Long

The machinations of a beautiful young lady and her quest are here told along conventional lines.

Brinton (Sybil G.), OLD FRIENDS AND NEW FANCIES, Holden & Hardingham

An imaginary sequel to the novels of Jane Austen, and an attempt at picturing incidents in the after-lives of the characters, forty of whom are introduced. Several love affairs are interwoven in the story, and the scenes are laid in Bath, London, and Derbyshire.

Chesterton (G. K.), THE INNOCENCE OF FATHER BROWN, 1/ net. Cassell

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Sept. 2, 1911, p. 265.

Cole (Sophie), IN SEARCH OF EACH OTHER, 6/ Mills & Boon

Father and daughter are separated in a London crowd; the father loses his memory, and for some months they seek each other in vain, although he resumes his usual occupation, and they live within a stone's-throw. In the interval they just fail to meet with a frequency that gives the book an air of unreality which is not redeemed by their mildly romantic adventures.

Crawshaw (James E.), TALES OF THE OOLITE, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

Tales of the "prehistoric" type of humour, with illustrations in keeping by the author. We should have thought that this vein of humour was worked out by this time.

Diehl (Alice M.), INCOMPARABLE JOAN, 6/ Long

Confronted by a hero who changes his identity, and a heroine who insists upon his committing a bigamous alliance, detectives, and blackmail, the astonished reader can only gasp and wonder why such books appear.

Douglas (Theo.), HADOW OF 'SHAWS, 6/ Methuen

A story of a young wife and her endeavour to escape by a feigned death the obligation of a nominal marriage.

Dyllington (Anthony), A STRANGER IN THE HOUSE, 6/ Werner Laurie

A psychical story with a strong tragic interest.

Eldorado, WOMEN I HAVE LOVED, 6/ Drane

This series of short sketches reminds us forcibly of a catalogue. Each lady is described in detail—her appearance, manners, charms, and virtues; sometimes that

is all, and sometimes a novel in a nutshell is appended. We imagine the author to be very young—possibly still at school.

Fletcher (J. S.), THE BARTENSTEIN CASE, 6/ Long

The author deals with the mystery attached to a certain sword-stick which had been in a family of rank for many generations. A murder, in which this sword-stick plays a part, is unravelled by a Scotland Yard man after many adventures and by-issues.

Flower (Norman), RED HARVEST, 6/ Cassell

A Servian romance *à trois* of the days of Queen Draga, with plenty of incident afforded by a pair of Englishmen.

Foreman (Stephen), THE TERRIBLE CHOICE, 6/ Long

Many cross-roads confront the journeyers in this story of the early nineteenth century. It is not surprising that they become confused, and we are often left wondering whether the choice was theirs or the author's, or merely an accident. Herein, perhaps, lies the art of the book, for there certainly is art in the unusual style of Mr. Foreman. He keeps a seemingly unlimited stock of surprises up his sleeve, which he springs upon us with adroitness, and the climax is worked up to with vigour and subtlety.

Hauptmann (Gerhart), THE FOOL IN CHRIST: EMANUEL QUINT, translated by Thomas Seltzer, 6/ Methuen

Emanuel Quint, the illegitimate son of a Prussian peasant woman and a Catholic priest, is brought up—or, rather, bullied up—by his querulous mother and drunken stepfather. From early childhood he seeks consolation in his religious dreams and thoughts. Being "weakminded," he develops religious hysteria, and attempts to follow literally the teaching of Christ, with unavoidable failure. In a masterly fashion Hauptmann depicts these latter stages. Only a mystic could have described so well Quint's thoughts, visions, and trances; only a mystic will appreciate them fully. The hand of the creator of 'The Weavers' is discernible in the other characters of the book—the weavers Martin and Anton Scharf and Schubert, Bohemian Joe, &c. We must congratulate the translator on the excellent way in which he has accomplished a difficult task.

Heywood (Effie), FANTASY, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

There are pretty touches in this little book, though it is overburdened with sentimentality. Lovers of children will find something to please them.

Hope (Anthony), THE GREAT MISS DRIVER. One of Nelson's Sevenpenny Library.

Kelston (Beatrice), SEEKERS EVERY ONE, 6/ Long

This novel of to-day is an excellent piece of work. The author introduces some charming people; the story goes pleasantly along, and holds our attention all the way; and, if there is no deep note of tragedy or pathos, there is also an entire freedom from sentimentalism which is refreshing.

Mayes (Helen), LOVE IN THE FJORDS, 6/ Ouseley

Upon a poor little romance is foisted the hopeless task of maintaining an interest in a string of descriptions of Norwegian scenery. The result is not much more exciting than a time-table—a comparison suggested by the author's anxiety to record the mealtimes of her characters.

Meugens (Maud G.), DIVERS COLOURS, 3/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A dozen slight sketches and verses, each written round the emotion taken by the author to correspond with a particular

colour. Crimson, for example, denoting hatred, is illustrated by a murder story. A few of these trifles are mildly attractive, but there are some markedly unpleasant strivings after the horrific.

Money (Mrs. Elliot), IDYLLS EAST AND WEST, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

We fear that there is not much in these 'Idylls' to attract attention, but they may give pleasure to an uncritical audience.

Nelson's Sixpenny Classics: LORNA DOONE, Vol. I.

Onions (Oliver), THE DEBIT ACCOUNT, 6/ Martin Secker

Justifiable homicide having been committed, the doer, haunted by recollections, finds himself compelled to write a diary. Unfortunately, the autobiographer is of so common a sort as to detract seriously from the psychological interest, which is, nevertheless, admirably maintained.

Page (Gertrude), THE GREAT SPLENDOR, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

After reading 'The Rhodesians,' we must confess to disappointment with this new novel of Miss Page's. It seems to us to lack the virility of the former, and to sail perilously near sentiments which are strained and even artificial. It may be dubbed a pretty story prettily told—and nothing more.

Pain (Barry), THE NEW GULLIVER, AND OTHER STORIES, 6/ Werner Laurie

A satire; a series of ramblings 'In a London Garden,' in which some entirely pleasing fables are set; and half-a-dozen short stories of uneven merits: these are the contents of Mr. Pain's book. 'The New Gulliver' is an unusually penetrating skit on what is commonly called "modern thought." Thule, a Servile State where the decrepit rule, gives the author many opportunities, of which he takes the fullest advantage. The happiness of the slaves in the face of their slavery is at once the truest criticism and the most unfortunate feature of the Servile State. The shorter stories are marked by some skilful touches, but only one, 'The Pearls and the Swine,' rises above mediocrity.

Pugh (Edwin), HARRY THE COCKNEY, 6/ Werner Laurie

On the wrapper the publisher informs us that this book "is one H. G. Wells might have written." Hardly, perhaps. Mr. Wells has frequently depicted the evolution of a child of poor parents, but there the likeness ends. Mr. Wells would have produced an elaborate study of the early stages of sexual instincts and detailed descriptions of the various formative influences. The first of these things Mr. Pugh has done objectively, and the influences described are few. For example, we hear neither the name of a single book nor, after the Sunday School period, of any religious associations. On one powerful friendship rests almost the whole responsibility for the transition from the grey grubbiness of Cockney infancy to the idealistic outlook of the adult man. The book contains some fine passages, but—since the comparison has been suggested—we may say that Mr. Wells would have made an infinitely better thing of it.

Robins (Elizabeth), WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO—? 6/ Heinemann

If the placid fireside public can find sufficient interest in the story which meanders through a great part of this novel, there is a good chance of their being healthily disturbed. It depicts the tragedy of girls who find themselves suddenly bereft of their country homestead, alone and friendless in London.

Roberts (Theodore Goodridge), THE TOLL OF THE TIDES, 6/ Werner Laurie

A tale of wreckers on the coast of Newfoundland, written with a view to explaining the feeling the fisherman has that anything he can win from the sea is by rights his. Black Dennis Nolan, who had constituted himself skipper, wanted more than the sea yielded. He saved a beautiful singer from the wreck, and fell in love despite the fact that her whole heart was possessed by the grand world where she had made her triumph. Her coming and her going furnish the main incident of the story.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), THE MAN WITH THE MONEY, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

A large sum is inherited by a man totally unused to wealth, who is regarded by the immoral as an obvious pigeon to be plucked. The story is brisk, but undistinguished in style.

Sheehan (P. P.), THE PROPHET, 6/

Fisher Unwin

Deals with an American revivalist who performs many supernatural acts, and meets his end in a labour agitation.

Soissons (Count de), MY SENTIMENTAL ANCESTRESS: THOUGHTS AND SENTIMENTS OF A NOBLEMAN OF THE ANCIENT RÉGIME, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

This highly coloured, but not unromantic story of the outbreak of the French Revolution is intended as a solemn warning to Englishmen of the dangers of "the propaganda of demagogues." The actions of such characters as Mirabeau, Danton, and Desmoulins, however turgidly narrated, should hold the attention of the casual reader, but we do not imagine that the perusal of this book will make many recruits for the Citizen Force, for example.

Spender (Harold), THE CALL OF THE SIREN, 6/ Mills & Boon

This novel is a procession from plot to plot. Mr. Spender writes well in detail, but he does not seem able to see the whole. The story mainly concerns two school friends, Oliver and Jack. Jack grows up, enters the Foreign Office, and marries the "siren," a giddy young lady named Alice. Oliver goes in for journalism (the description of his struggles in Fleet Street is the best part of the book), fails, and, through Jack, enters the Foreign Office unofficially. Jack is a pure, shortsighted, hard-worked husband, and Alice makes love to Oliver; he refuses her, she poisons herself, and there or thereabouts the book ends.

Stone (Christopher), THE BURNT HOUSE, 6/ Seeker

This extraordinarily able study of a woman with but a single purpose suffers from the prolonged detective "business" that purpose necessarily involves. In tracking the criminal who had burnt down her house, she is seen through a medium which must have been at times distasteful to the author, and after a while his keen, psychological analysis gives way to a merely conscientious sifting of evidence. Finally, another purpose is introduced, and the ending is on as generous a plan as the beginning. The author has skilfully introduced the scenery of Cumberland. Without actual descriptions of any length, the wilds and solitudes of the Lake District impalpably enter into the novel, making throughout an admirable harmony of characters and setting.

Temple (Harry), FRESH AIR, 6/ Long

Provincial life is cleverly hit off in this story of the suburb of a manufacturing town, where most of the menfolk are engaged all day. We encounter much gossip, much love-making, and still more flirtation, with

a seasoning of business successes and catastrophes. It is a pleasant story with a healthy atmosphere.

General.

Alston (J. Bruce), HOW TO SPEAK AND READ, 2/ net. Blackie

The patience of most audiences in trying circumstances is amazing, but even so, it may come to an end. Should that happen, it is likely that persons who organize meetings and lectures will suggest to speakers a study of this little book. Even if the principles of good speaking are already known, readers will enjoy Mr. Alston's pawky humour.

British Review, edited by Richard Johnson Walker, Vol. I. No. 1, 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate

Incorporating *The Oxford and Cambridge Review*, this new monthly has a wide range over politics, religion, and literature, and bids fair to take a prominent position. The poetry includes a striking 'Memorial to F. T.' (Francis Thompson), by Mr. J. C. Squire. There are criticisms of Huxley's religious views, George Tyrrell and his recent 'Life,' and Falstaff. Q. moralizes on friends and enemies, and the editor's 'Obiter Dicta' are an interesting feature, showing alike a regard for the past and a keen eye for the present. We hope that the periodical will afford scope for new writers, and will not be dominated by a few prominent writers whose views are already sufficiently represented in the press.

Dublin Review, JANUARY, 5/6 net.

Burns & Oates

Prominent among the articles in the current number is the first instalment of a striking memoir of Disraeli by the editor. Another article that should be read with interest is that by Mr. Charles Bewley on the Irish National Theatre, in which he claims to supply the happy medium between unqualified eulogy and indiscriminate condemnation, the two extremes of criticism which (he says) are all that the Irish dramatic movement has received hitherto. Essays on 'The Mental Deficiency Bill,' 'The Revolution in Cuba,' and 'Foreign Politics of the Day' help to make up an attractive number.

Annals.

Catholic Directory, 1913, 1/6 net.

Burns & Oates

This volume is cheap in view of its comprehensive character. A special feature of this year's issue is an attempt to state accurately the number of Roman Catholics in the British Empire. The grand total, as here stated, reaches over thirteen millions.

Catholic Who's Who and Year-Book, edited by Sir F. C. Burnand, 3/6 net.

Burns & Oates

A volume which is valuable as giving fuller details than most of its sort. Many of the biographies are of special interest to the world of art and letters. We are not keen about the illustrations, which savour of personal vanity, and are surely unnecessary in a record of this kind.

Church Directory and Almanack, 1913, 2/6 net. Nisbet

Contains two main lists of clergy and of parishes, with preliminary matter of interest to Churchmen. We have tested the volume, and found it accurate and detailed.

Willing's Press Guide for 1913, 1/ Willing

The fortieth annual issue offers a comprehensive guide to the varied energies of the press. It has been brought carefully up to date, and records 'Titular Changes and Amalgamations,' even in local publications of minor interest.

LORD HALDANE'S HOPES FOR ENGLISH EDUCATION.

LORD HALDANE has the instinct of strategy in politics. No speech could have been better timed than the one he made in Manchester on Friday, the 10th inst. It was quite unexpected, and gave the public the shock of a great surprise. There are signs that the utterance had not long been premeditated. The London newspapers were unprepared for a disclosure of ministerial policy. *The Manchester Guardian* alone, being on the spot, got a full note of this speech, which is highly significant from the political as well as from the educational point of view. It looks as though the consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Pease, to which Lord Haldane pointedly referred, had taken place within a few hours of his departure from London. This is not the place in which to discuss the political situation which may have given Lord Haldane his opportunity. The fact remains that he seized it, and by so doing he has rendered a great public service. This is the kind of speech for which we have been waiting for years.

English Cabinets have not often shown imagination in their educational policy. Those brought up in the great political tradition have inherited either the Whig half-heartedness as to national education (a half-heartedness which Treasury influences have fostered in the supposed interests of economy), or the Conservative preoccupation with supposed denominational interests, coupled with rural dislike of town ideas about education. Now, for the first time, an important group in a powerful Cabinet appears to have decided that national education, in its largest sense, should be pushed into the central place in their programme. The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Education form, both personally and departmentally, a strong combination. They could not have chosen a better exponent of the new ideas than Lord Haldane, who has shown an almost apostolic perseverance in discoursing upon educational subjects throughout Great Britain. As an event in political history, the speech may have permanent significance. It represents the outcrop of a new set of ideas, distasteful, it would seem, at present to some of those who, like Lord Sheffield, represent Mid-Victorian Liberalism in educational thought. But the future lies with Lord Haldane and with those on whose behalf he spoke. The social policy to which this country is committed for good or evil cannot succeed unless it is associated with a great educational policy. The idea of the Development Fund, the plan of National Insurance, the reform of urban and rural housing, and the attempt to organize casual labour require the kindling of a new national ideal if they are to accomplish the purpose which their promoters have in view. And the kindling of a new national ideal is the highest purpose of educational reform in this country. Both political parties are committed to what is in effect a single social policy. There are differences of opinion on detail, but the main principles are accepted by the progressive elements on both sides. Education therefore, like the Navy and (in some degree) like foreign policy, will gradually become a province of national effort upon which the leaders on both sides of the House will find themselves, at times of crisis, increasingly in agreement. This is evidently Lord Haldane's point of view. He dealt with Mr. Balfour's Education Bill in 1902 in this spirit, and, no doubt at great

personal inconvenience, he has been loyal ever since to the main ideas of Mr. Balfour's Act. Whether he will be able to carry with him some of the old Nonconformists in the Liberal Party remains to be seen. But the younger generation of Nonconformists are with him, and, in the long run, the most thoughtful and influential members of the Labour Party will be with him too.

The finest thing in Lord Haldane's speech is the tone of it. It is hopeful, courageous, synthetic, and (above all) spiritual. "Education must be an affair of the spirit." Those words strike the key-note of the speech. Lord Haldane has no truck with the baser kind of commercialism which corrodes much public talk about education in England. He sees that in its educational system a nation has to lose its life in order to gain it. It must make great disinterested sacrifices for an ideal purpose. This once done, profit in the material sense may accrue. But profits or no profits, the education is good in itself if it kindles a new spiritual and social ideal, if it gives us a new sense of values in life, and if, while deepening the personality of the individual, it helps every man and woman to throw themselves ungrudgingly into the service of the community of which they are a part. This is the secret of every great educational reform in history. Some other nations have learnt the lesson through the bitterness of defeat. We, too, in England have been defeated. We realize the failure we have made in grappling with the problems of modern industrial life. We have not been defeated on the battle-field, but we have been defeated in our own conscience. It is to this sense of failure that Lord Haldane appeals, bringing a message of new hope and purpose in education.

His speech is but a sketch, but he said enough to show the direction in which his mind is moving. It may also be taken for granted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is thinking in the same direction, and that the President and experienced officials of the Board of Education are taking the same line. It is clearly contemplated that a serious effort should be made to deal with the health of elementary school children. Sir George Newman's report points the way, and, if the Treasury will find the funds, a great work could be done, through the elementary schools, for the improvement of the physique of the younger generation.

The work done by the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education during the last few years is at last bearing fruit. The Committee's report on the School Attendance of Children below the Age of Five (1908, Cd. 4259, 1/5) has been temporarily pigeon-holed, but is likely to become the textbook of educational reform in this department of public instruction. The Committee recommended that Nursery Schools should be provided for those children under five whose home surroundings make family education less suitable than school training for them. Formal lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic would be rigidly excluded from the curriculum, as well as everything which requires prolonged, complex operations of the nervous or muscular systems. Freedom of movement, constant change of occupation, and opportunities for sleep are essential for children of this age. The size of infants' classes would be reduced, and no teacher would be put in sole charge of more than thirty young infants at once. In the sphere of elementary education proper Lord Haldane adumbrates hints that the Board of Education and the Treasury have at last made up their mind to sanction in England the establishment of higher-grade schools on the Scottish lines. In addition to this, Supple-

mentary Courses, again on the Scottish model, would be permitted in selected elementary schools. It has long been almost a scandal that Scottish elementary education should have enjoyed large grants for this purpose, while English elementary education was treated like Cinderella before the ball.

Lord Haldane also suggests that a determined effort should be made to grapple with the Continuation School problem. Here, again, the findings of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education are likely to bear fruit. But there are no signs in Lord Haldane's speech that he has yet had time to master the important recommendations of the Committee (Report, 1909, Cd. 4757). One essential reform in English elementary education is an improvement in the salaries of the teachers. The dearth of teachers, under present conditions, is becoming very serious. The Cabinet will no doubt take into careful consideration the question whether it is not sounder policy to make the permanent condition of an elementary-school teacher's life sufficiently attractive to draw into the calling the necessary number of competent men and women, than to bait the trap at entrance by an elaborate provision of bursaries and other persuasives to hesitating adolescents. We may hope also from Lord Haldane's speech that the Government intend to do something on a large scale to improve the financial position of teachers in secondary schools.

Two phrases in Lord Haldane's speech will have been underlined by every careful reader. He said that educational reform must proceed from the top to the bottom. This is one of those dark sayings like a Delphic oracle. In a sense it is true; in another sense it is false. All depends upon the spirit in which it is applied. It is false to think that, by developing University and secondary education, you can remove all the defects of elementary education, without giving large aid to the latter as well. It is true in the sense that national education should be treated as a whole, and that standards of intellectual thoroughness are best imparted by contact with those who practise such standards in the daily discharge of their intellectual work. But educational ideas spring up at every point of the educational area. They are not distilled drop by drop from the Olympian heights of Universities. At the present moment English education is simmering with life, and there is, perhaps, a keener intellectual interest in the deepest problems of education among infant-school teachers than there is among University teachers or masters at the Public Schools.

The second important hint which Lord Haldane dropped is the idea of Provincial Education Authorities. Here he was on dangerous ground. The great local education authorities which are now at work ought not to be displaced, and cannot safely be slighted. It would be unwise to multiply educational authorities *præter necessitatem*. And what would be the area of the new provincial authorities? Would they have rating powers, or would they be organized on the lines of the Scottish provincial education committees? All these vital details are not disclosed in Lord Haldane's speech. But we may take it, perhaps, that what he and his friends in the Cabinet have in mind is encouragement to the great local education authorities to co-operate in those parts of education to which a larger area is appropriate than that of the county or county borough. In such a work of co-operation the Universities should bear an ancillary part. But the

Universities ought not to be set in a position of administrative control over secondary education. It is the business of the modern Universities to work hand in glove with the central authorities in London on the one hand, and with the local authorities of their neighbourhood on the other. This is now being done, with excellent results. What English education needs is a period of quiet encouragement, without exciting legislative interference, and with adequate financial aid from the central authority.

To sum up, Lord Haldane's speech comes as a message of hope to all workers in English education. It has come at the right time, and, most appropriately, at the close of an arduous week of educational discussion. The speech makes an appeal to the imagination of the country. It puts educational policy on a high plane. It hints at better organization, but never allows the reader to imagine that organization alone can accomplish educational reform. "Education is an affair of the spirit."

M. E. SADLER.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at the Guildhall on Tuesday and Wednesday in last week. There was an unusually large attendance of head masters of various types of secondary schools in England and Wales.

The President of the Association this year is Canon Swallow, who retired in July last from the position of Head Master of Chigwell School. Having been joint Hon. Secretary of the Association for sixteen years, he naturally devoted his Presidential Address to a review of its work during the twenty-two years of its existence, and particularly to the changes which have taken place since the Cockerton judgment. He claimed that the Association had occupied a foremost place in all reforms, and that the history of its past was only a forecast of wider influence in the coming time. At the close of his address he formally moved a resolution welcoming the establishment of the Teachers' Registration Council as an important step towards the creation of a teaching profession having control of its own membership. This was carried without dissent.

Mr. W. H. Barber (Leeds) moved a resolution "acknowledging with satisfaction" the sympathetic reception given by the President of the Board of Education and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the claim for pensions for secondary teachers, but expressing the hope that the State would contribute to the Superannuation Fund at a higher rate than that at present proposed. After quoting statistics proving that it was impossible for the great majority of head and assistant masters to make provision for old age out of the small salaries paid to them, he proceeded to criticize the demands put forward by the Joint Committee acting on behalf of secondary teachers in this matter. He thought they had abandoned far too readily the idea of *pro rata* pensions, and that they had made a grave mistake in accepting the proposal that pensions for secondary teachers should be on the same scale as those for elementary teachers, though secondary teachers would have to contribute twice as much. The resolution was passed, but so strong was the impression that the proposed pensions would be inadequate that a rider was proposed, asking the Board of Education to include in the coming Superannuation Bill a clause empowering local education authorities and governing

bodies to establish schemes for providing supplementary pensions and retiring allowances. In spite of protests that this was a direct invitation to the Government to provide insufficient pensions, the rider was passed. It was afterwards shown by Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson and Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton) that the criticism levelled at the Joint Committee was due to a misapprehension. The Committee were pressing the Government to provide larger pensions for secondary teachers than elementary teachers were receiving, and they had accepted the idea of a flat rate because a *pro rata* scheme like the Scottish was impossible, England having spent its whisky money.

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas (Hackney Downs) moved a series of resolutions dealing with the report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools. The resolutions, while welcoming the report as a complete and incontrovertible presentment of the injury done to secondary education by the present multiplicity of external examinations, urged the Association not to approve of the chief remedy suggested by the Consultative Committee, viz., the establishment of a new composite Examination Council. They requested the Board of Education, in co-operation with the Teachers' Registration Council, to confer with the Universities and professional bodies with a view to the institution of common entrance examinations. They approved of the establishment of the Secondary School Certificate proposed by the Consultative Committee, provided that the Universities and professional bodies accepted such certificate in lieu of their own entrance examinations, but disapproved of the proposed Secondary School Testamur. They further contended that acting teachers should be adequately represented on examining bodies, and that examiners should have competent experience of actual teaching in schools. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. E. Barton (Wakefield) read a paper on 'The Appreciative Treatment of Literature in Secondary Schools.' He said that the ability to teach formal grammar and the power of inspiring a love of literature were seldom combined in the same master, and urged that it was important that the teacher of literature should have behind him the power of personal conviction. He could not profess great faith in academic courses of literature. Those who really caught the spirit of our living English masterpieces owed little, as a rule, to the study of Anglo-Saxon or so-called literary history. The Elizabethans were not the products of the common room, but men who met and wrote in taverns.

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley (Owen's School, Islington) proposed a resolution welcoming the proposals of the Board of Education to encourage a system of secondary training based from the beginning upon actual work in secondary schools. He said that these were in no sense proposals for the wholesale substitution of a new kind of training for the system now in vogue in training colleges, but an additional experiment. The resolution was passed *nem. con.*

The proceedings of the first day terminated with the election of Mr. R. F. Cholmeley and Mr. W. Jenkyn Thomas as joint Hon. Secretaries, the re-election of Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (St. Olave's School) as Hon. Treasurer, and a vote of thanks to Dr. McClure (Mill Hill), who, after rendering invaluable service to the Association as Hon. Secretary, is retiring owing to ill-health.

Before beginning the ordinary business of the second session the President moved a

vote of condolence with the relatives of Canon Bell, and paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. A debate then took place on the new scheme for Responsions at Oxford, which was explained by Mr. C. Cookson (Magdalen College, Oxford). He said that those who were advocating the change had no alternative but to accept the decision of Convocation to continue Greek as a compulsory subject, and the scheme was so much the worse. The proposed statute must be regarded as the best that could be done at the moment. Dr. McClure moved a resolution of welcome and general approval of the scheme, but of regret that Greek was still required from all candidates for the examination. The first part of the resolution was carried unanimously, and the latter part was adopted with two dissentients.

Dr. McClure then initiated a discussion on the professional status of secondary-school masters, and discussed the extent to which it was desirable or practicable for them to become Government servants, weighing the pros and cons, but indicating that in his opinion the question was by no means ripe for settlement. Many speakers took part in the debate, and the majority were in favour of Government service, but no resolution was passed.

The Rev. C. J. Smith (Hammersmith) drew attention to the small salaries paid to assistant masters, and contended that it was a matter of urgent necessity to establish adequate salary scales. The quality of the entrants to the profession was deteriorating, and it was a great pity that teachers were practically compelled to remain celibate.

Mr. A. A. Somerville on behalf of the Assistant Masters' Association, welcomed the action taken by head masters, and compared the salaries paid in England with those paid in Germany. He urged that every secondary school should provide free places for the sons of assistant masters.

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas drew attention to the early age at which pupils left secondary schools. In the secondary schools of which the Board of Education had official cognizance 8 per cent only of the boys were 16 and over. In Scotland over 17 per cent, and in the United States of America 29 per cent, remained at school until 16. A resolution was passed regretting that the efficiency of secondary education is seriously impaired by the early age at which pupils leave school, and appealing to parents to give their sons the full benefit of the later and most useful years of school life, and to employers to encourage a longer stay in school by giving preference among candidates for appointments to those who can produce evidence of regular attendance and satisfactory progress at a recognized efficient secondary school at least up to the age of 16. A rider was added, condemning the Civil Service Commissioners for encouraging premature withdrawal by appointing temporary boy clerks at the age of 15; and the unsatisfactory conditions of these appointments were exposed by Mr. R. B. Henderson (Strand School).

Mr. J. L. Paton (Manchester) claimed that there should be some means whereby boys holding scholarships or free places should continue to hold them when their parents moved from one administrative area to another. Mr. Paton was authorized by the Association to approach the County Councils' Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations on its behalf with a view to the formulation of a working arrangement between different local educational authorities.

Mr. T. R. Dawes (Castleford) read a paper on the position of German in English Second-

ary Schools. Hitherto the study of German had been declining, but in his opinion the tide was turning, and the language had a brighter future before it.

The Conference closed with the usual votes of thanks.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

ON Friday week last, at University College, Gower Street, the English Association held its annual general meeting, Mr. John Bailey presiding. The Report of the Executive Committee stated that the Association numbered 1,733 full Members and 501 Associates, and included ten local branches in England. Mr. Balfour was elected President, and the address of the retiring President, Lady Ritchie, absent in consequence of the regretted death of her husband, was read by Mr. E. G. Von Glehn. The solid and philosophic address of Mr. A. C. Bradley was varied this year by a slighter paper of personal reminiscences on the lines of Lady Ritchie's work of some years since, 'A Book of Sibyls.' The later Sibyls she chose were dressed in lop-eared bonnets and crinolines—George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, Currer Bell, and Mrs. Oliphant. When the 'Scenes from Clerical Life' first took the world by storm in *Blackwood*, the author was supposed to be a Cambridge clergyman inclined to melancholy and baldness. A glimpse was given of George Eliot in a black satin gown, seated by the fireside, and dwelling on that unconscious influence which is the theme of the fine close of 'Middlemarch.' Charlotte Brontë was illustrated by a letter about an unfavourable review sent to G. H. Lewes, and the fact that Lady Ritchie, lost in Brussels, recognized the scene of 'Villette.' The gracious kindness of Mrs. Gaskell was emphasized, and it was pointed out that Americans go to Knutsford to realize the scenes of 'Cranford.'

Mrs. Oliphant was presented as a white-haired, bright-eyed lady with a pretty, racy Scotch accent, full of concentration and orderliness in all her writing, and of a hopeful temper which carried her through great trials. She was a mystic, though she hated theories of thought. The paper concluded with a reference to the novel theories of to-day in literature, art, and music, which Lady Ritchie could not regard as likely to impress the rising generation as much as she had been impressed, and others would still be impressed, by the visions of the past. The charm of style and atmosphere in the address was recognized by the subsequent speakers.

In the evening, at the dinner of the Association, Mr. Granville Barker spoke of the current misuse of the English language and the present low level of conversation, which was likely to atrophy the sense of hearing. The theatre was the natural academy of fine speech, and he looked forward to the day when each town would have its theatre with an academy attached, where the beauty of the language would be learnt by all educated persons. Mr. Henry Newbolt also spoke, laying stress on the indirect method as applied to teaching; and Dr. W. H. D. Rouse dwelt on the difficulties due to the British parent. Elocution should begin in the home.

On Saturday morning, with Dr. Nairn, Head Master of Merchant Taylors', in the chair, Mr. Percy Simpson read a paper on 'The Value of the Plain Text in the Literature Lesson.' After twenty years of experience as a teacher, he had given up annotated editions, except for the Sixth Form. The English Literature lesson often consisted of

a race through the notes, ignoring the text of the author. Effective progress was delayed by the boy's lack of vocabulary. He read shallow, slangy stories out of school hours which made no demand on his intelligence or judgment, and which were carefully written down to the level of boy readers. When he quitted these shallows, he found himself hopelessly out of his depth. Time being strictly limited, boys could not be expected to submit to the double burden of Dictionary and notes. Careful use of the former was all-important in the early stages. Mrs. Ewing's 'Jackanapes,' as yet unspoiled by editors, was the best book for boys under 12. Some severe comments were made on annotated editions and the rage for rival series. Passages too long for an editor to quote could be referred to by the teacher and verified in plain texts. Mr. Simpson said that he had just read 'As You Like It' with the assistance of the excellent 'Shakespeare Glossary' of Mr. C. T. Onions. The results were very satisfactory, although the boys preferred "the primrose path" of notes. He also used the latest and most authoritative texts in poetry, and made the class see the value of the changes due to the poets themselves. The editor saved boys the trouble of thinking; his annotations should be reserved for teachers; their main use is for him. The class should take their own notes; thus, at an early age, the power of selection, which copiously annotated texts retard, will be exercised. Older and even so-called educated people were often ignorant. He tried to consult three doctors about the treatment of insanity in 'King Lear,' and they all replied that they had never read the play.

Mr. A. J. Spilsbury followed with a paper on 'Prose Teaching in Schools,' in which, he said, he had to repeat some of Mr. Simpson's points. Surely an interchange of papers before the meeting between the two readers would have avoided this, and saved valuable time. Mr. Spilsbury thought it was the teacher's chief business to arouse sympathy and admiration. There was a natural apathy to be faced, because the young person could not be expected to appreciate the masterpieces of literature. The teacher had to come down from his academic perch and get nearer the point of view of the ordinary middle-class boy. He had also to restrain his delight in imparting information. He should arouse interest by any means he could; he had, in fact, to play the part of the rhapsodist or raconteur. The modern teacher was at a disadvantage because he had to make good the absence of the reading aloud which used to be a feature of the home.

The subsequent speakers dealt with the uses of notes, the lack of descriptions of method in the papers, books suitable for use, the encouraging results of teaching even among pupils regarded as hopelessly stupid, and the schoolmaster's little time for getting up subjects. The Chairman summarized the discussion, which, he said, led to the conclusions that notes might be necessary for junior forms, and that there was a substantial agreement as to the advantages of plain texts over elaborately annotated editions—editions described as "horribly good."

Both readers of the excellent papers obviously exaggerated their views for purposes of effect, but there was not time for them to make an adequate reply to the points raised. We cannot, indeed, see how it is possible to have a reasonable exposition and discussion in a meeting which begins at 11.30 and tends to think of lunch at 1. Both the papers had notable

points, especially Mr. Simpson's, but we fear that the average teacher has not his admirable fund of knowledge as a basis for teaching without notes. In any case, the notes or their equivalent must have been mastered by the teacher at some time or other, and their substance is likely to be delivered better when the first acquaintance with it is not the result of a hasty perusal overnight. Since the press was abused as a whole, in the course of the morning, as supporting over-annotated editions, we think it only fair to our reviewers of school-books to state that for years they have been insisting on the necessity of a boy's thinking for himself, and objecting to special vocabularies on the ground that the use of a Dictionary is preferable. By its means knowledge of other words is also gained, and the vocabulary is steadily, if unconsciously, enlarged. The use of excellent story-books as school-tasks, and the dangers of æsthetic criticism learnt by rote, are further points worth discussion. Of the absurd over-supply of school-books there can be no doubt, and we have spoken clearly more than once on the choice of unsuitable volumes for young people and the kind of notes which editors think it proper to supply.

The whole subject needs much fuller consideration than has hitherto been given to it, and we should be glad to see it discussed at length by teachers of experience who know the resources of English and the limitations of the not particularly "soaring human boy," to say nothing of the girl of to-day, whose aptitude for the pursuit of knowledge is amazing.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Historical Association was held at the Imperial Institute on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th inst. On the Friday Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, the Chichele Professor of Military History at Oxford, delivered a lecture on 'Some Lessons of the War in the Balkans.' At the outset the lecturer laid emphasis on the fact that the actual course of the war was still obscure, that correspondents were not allowed with the Servians and Bulgarians, and that the reports issued by the military authorities were often purposely misleading. It is well to remember what use Napoleon made of dispatches when the telegraph and telephone were not invented, what cheering victories he depicted, and what enthusiasms he provoked. Being thus hampered by lack of data, the lecturer was obliged to generalize to a great extent on war and its motives, and we were forced to the opinion that the attempt to draw conclusions and lessons from this war is as yet unwise and well-nigh impossible. He rightly maintained that the energy developed by a nation was proportionate to the degree in which the motive of the war appealed to the interests of the people and possessed their minds. For centuries the Servians had yearned to throw off the Turkish yoke, but they laboured under two difficulties. First, the Balkan Peninsula was "a mosaic of populations," and it was only lately that the differences between the Allies had been sunk. Secondly, the Servians in the north had learnt to depend on Vienna for protection; in fact, the lecturer went so far as to say that the Austrian Empire owed its existence to the invasion of Europe by the Turks. It was somewhat disappointing that he was prevented, by the title of his

lecture, from developing this theme. He maintained that the composite nature of the Austrian Empire placed her in an extremely delicate position, because the Servian successes and the prospect of an enlarged and prosperous Serbia would render the Serbs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia restless and discontented. Therefore the Austrian statesmen must either offer these Serbs a more liberal government or check the growth of Serbia. Their inclination to do the latter was one of the most dangerous features of the complicated situation.

Another complication in the campaign lay in the fact that co-operation among the four Allied armies had appeared so difficult at the outset that each had been assigned a different task. The rapidity and success of the blows dealt to the Turks had caused a race for Saloniki between the Greeks and the Bulgarians, and subsequent irritation. We should have liked to hear the lecturer's views on the causes of the Turkish failures, as his opinion that the Allied successes were due to the strength of their motives for war is not a sufficient explanation of the Turkish *débâcle*, for it must not be forgotten that the Turk, though a fatalist, is a fine fighter. Prof. Wilkinson maintained that Great Britain must learn one lesson from the Allies—that successful organization for war must be national.

Saturday morning was occupied with two discussions: on 'The Standardization of History,' introduced by Mr. G. G. Coulton; and on 'Public Libraries and their Use for Students and Teachers of History,' by Miss Skeel, of Westfield College, London. Mr. Coulton's speech led to a lively and spirited debate. A general dread of fixed textbooks and syllabuses was expressed, but many teachers held that a minimum of knowledge could be set for the junior forms. This would, we think, be conducive to greater freedom and scope among the higher forms. It was argued that mere outlines would not stimulate interest in the juniors, but the present writer agreed with one public-school master who said that it depended on how the outlines were taught; in fact, if history specialization is allowed in the Sixth Form, it is almost essential that a knowledge of the sequence of events should be gained before the pupils have reached that standard. This specialization in the Sixth Form would obviate the difficulty with which many teachers to-day are faced—the overcrowding of the time-table. Examination in so many subjects means that boys get a smattering of many things, but never receive the fine mental training which concentration on one subject affords. If only examiners would allow a special subject as well as the ordinary qualifying papers, we think it would be a considerable stimulus to boys.

The first discussion encroached upon the time allotted to the second, and Miss Skeel did not begin until after 12 o'clock. The chief obstacles to the utility of Public Libraries are the limited number of copies available for research students, the inability of students to use the reading-rooms, and the cost of keeping the libraries up to date. All suggestions to remedy these drawbacks involved considerable expense, and perhaps the most valuable idea was that students should pay a small fee, which would enable the libraries to have more duplicate copies, and the volumes to be lent for longer periods.

S. M. T.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held on the 8th and 9th inst., and was in several respects one of the most successful ever held. This was partly due to the organized Conference, partly to the great merit and importance of the papers read and the animated discussions which followed them, and not least to the presidency of Dr. Macan, Master of University College, Oxford, whose geniality, coupled with his Hibernian wit and humour, would be a saving grace in the duller of gatherings. The keynote of the meeting was the study of the modern humanities and how far they could replace the ancient ones in the development of the mind.

In his Presidential Address Dr. Macan contended that

"an education based upon natural knowledge and living languages was not merely a good, but was the best education for the vast majority of citizens in a modern state."

Referring to the question of compulsory Greek at Oxford, he stated that

"the indestructible claims, the intrinsic merits of Hellenism and Hellenic studies had been overborne and silenced for the nonce by the cacophonous cries of craftsmen and temple-sweepers, shouting, 'Great is compulsion, great is the irreducible minimum of Greek, great is Artemis of the Oxonians.'"

He looked upon compulsory Greek as one of the chief obstacles to a correct appreciation of ancient Hellas, and pointed out that "there was more of the true Hellenic spirit in your modern lightly equipped cavalry than in the whole phalanx of compulsory Greeklings," for the Greeks at the height of their culture were unwilling and masters of the mother-tongue and of the national literature. He concluded his reference to compulsory Greek by saying:—

"To believe that a subcutaneous injection of a minimum of Greek into everybody was the *sine qua non* for the maintenance and spread of Hellenic studies was a lamentable *non sequitur*. Analogy pointed to a contrary result. You vaccinated everybody to arrest the spread of smallpox."

Dr. Macan then sketched the progress made at Oxford in recent years in the study of modern languages, and urged the importance of travel for the teacher of foreign languages.

In the afternoon a paper was read by Miss Ash (St. Paul's School for Girls) on 'The Literary Element in the Teaching of Modern Languages.' She did not think the utilitarian reasons for learning were worth considering, because such a small minority were likely to use a foreign language either in travelling or in conversing with foreigners at home. For the majority, reading the language remained, but the reading must be intelligent and with correct pronunciation and intonation. The sound must be as familiar as the look. In short, it must be studied as a living tongue. Considering the question, Why do we teach a language at all? she said:—

"If we are to claim for modern languages what the humanists claimed, and still claim, for the study of the classics, we have got to see that we teach much more than the mere language; they must also be made the instruments of a wider culture, a means for enlarging our sympathies, as well as for increasing the alertness of our intellect. We must study the manners and customs of the foreign nation, its past history, its ideals of government, and its thought."

Mr. Kittson opened the discussion. He maintained that, by careful selection, all reading matter from the beginning should be literature, as, for instance, the poetry learnt in the lower forms. It was a difficult thing to appreciate the literature of a foreign nation. The main thing was to appreciate

its spirit. The teacher of French (if not a Frenchman) should endeavour to personate the ideal Frenchman—his vivacity, his courteousness, &c. He had not much sympathy with the study of movements, but had great confidence in the schoolboy's appreciation of literature. The literature, the history, and the geography of the country should be studied together, and made real to the pupil. Mr. Cloudesley Brereton said that the literary stage should be the goal of language-teaching. The linguistic and the literary should go together, while the æsthetic side, sound and rhythm, should not be neglected. He laid stress on the importance of lists of books, a working hypothesis, a guide to what should be read. Miss Ryan (Cork) said there was a crying need for co-ordination between school work and University work. Dr. Breul thought that the study of movements might be begun in school, but should not be developed fully, or they might be treated from a different point of view. Mr. Pardoe thought there should be classified lists of suitable books. The President concluded the debate by saying that it would have given great satisfaction to Mr. Stanley Leathes had he been present. His (the President's) sympathies were with introducing young people to contemporary literature, and then working backwards. He approved the use of translations in the first instance as a means of stimulating interest.

After tea a paper on 'Rostand' was read by Sir Hubert Jerningham, who is an enthusiastic admirer of 'Chantecler' and of Rostand. Whatever some of the audience may have thought of Rostand's genius and of 'Chantecler'—and to many Frenchmen Rostand is like a red rag to a bull—all must have admitted the charm of Sir Hubert's address, especially when he gave quotations in French.

On the morning of the second day (Thursday) the first subject on the programme was 'Modern Language Courses at the Universities, with Special Reference to the Needs of Teachers.' Miss Fowler of Oxford read a paper entitled 'A Need exists for Definite Post-Graduate Courses.' The picture she gave was rather overdrawn in some respects, although it contained much useful criticism.

Miss Tuke of Bedford College followed with a paper on 'The Teaching of Modern Languages at the Universities.' She criticized somewhat severely the changes made from time to time in the Mediæval and Modern Language Tripos, and considered that the academic ideal, as at first conceived, had not been allowed to prevail. She thought that the habit of mind which we call "scholarly" had not been produced by the study of modern languages. The Universities (Oxford, Cambridge, and London) had been successful neither in making scholars nor in giving the power of speaking a modern foreign language. The utilitarian and the academic were in conflict. If we put the training of the mind first, the rest would follow. The study of languages, ancient or modern, should widen the outlook, and train the intelligence and reasoning powers. Training in the spoken language was also very necessary to the appreciation of the literature, and it was also a training in accuracy. The study of Latin should precede that of French. It was also necessary to know something of the history and of the outlines of the literature of the country as a background to study, and this knowledge should be gained at school. In Honours examinations the candidates should write their answers in the foreign language, and a higher standard of excellence in composition and speech should

be exacted. The load of philology should be lessened.

Prof. Milner-Barry's paper dealt largely with the courses of study in the University of Wales. He pointed out that, while most Universities insisted on one or two ancient languages as a necessary condition of an Arts degree, no University insisted on a compulsory test in a modern language. It was possible for a Welsh student to enter the University without a knowledge of French or German. The study of German in particular was almost dead. It was important to have a knowledge of French and German history. The time had come for the Modern Language Association to deliberate on this question of a modern curriculum, and try to influence public opinion. Modern language teachers could offer a curriculum as stimulating and as humane as the older studies.

Dr. Breul emphasized the connexion between the history and the literature of a country. He did not agree with Miss Tuke that the Tripos had not been successful. We could not expect it yet to do quite so well as the older studies. It was of great importance to decide on the irreducible minimum of knowledge on entering the University. It was difficult to test literature by a written examination. Could it not be done better by an oral? He did not agree that answers should be given in the language studied. He admitted that the standard in composition was low, and that the severity of the marking should be gradually increased. He did not think it advisable to interrupt a University course by one year's residence abroad. Miss Pope of Oxford said that there the study of history and literature had to some extent gone hand in hand. She considered that attention should be concentrated on one language. She desired a different correlation of subjects in schools. Miss Ryan thought that philology could easily be made interesting. She did not consider that post-graduate work need always be research work. Miss Johnson (Bedford College) advocated work which involved the use of the spoken language, such as oral composition. Students might also be asked occasionally to give a lecture. Miss Gardner said that London University required some knowledge of history in connexion with the literature. She thought that Latin should be the first language learnt, and pointed out that an Honours candidate had to have some knowledge of four languages. Prof. André Barbier (Aberystwyth) favoured the sending of a student abroad when halfway through his University course. Mr. S. A. Richards said that the University ideal should be scholarship, not utility, and that there should be more co-operation between professor and student. Mr. Cloudesley Brereton said that linguistic study was the key to the literature. We should not forget that there were three sides to culture—the intellectual, the moral, and the æsthetic. We should train both for life and for livelihood. The mediæval University was professional. We could not be satisfied if we compared the English with the French University. He was strongly in favour of the French system of *boursier d'état*. Mr. Siepmann pointed out that the remedy was largely in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, who handicapped the modern language candidate by allotting high marks to the ancient classics. Prof. Rippmann spoke with some warmth on the disfavour with which modern languages were regarded in that quarter.

This discussion was followed by a brilliant paper in French on 'The Moral Evolution of France,' by M. Louis Cazamian, Maître

de Conférences à la Sorbonne. He dealt with the question in its political aspect only, maintaining that in her political life France was becoming more like England, and mentioning the various points in which improvement had been made. His conclusion was that the liberty of England would, perhaps, always be a little more substantial and practical, while the liberty of France would be more intellectual and ideal.

The papers concluded with a practical one by Mr. Cloudeley Brereton on 'Some Improvements in Modern Language Teaching.' He indicated various points where improvements could be made: in the organization from the point of view of method; in the need for small classes; in the co-ordination of teachers; in the proper division of labour; in the use of phonetic charts, syllabaries, and gramophones; in conversation on everyday topics; in the making the subject real by games, songs, and dramatized stories; and in the teaching of free composition on the French *dissertation* method. Mr. S. A. Richards gave one of the five periods allotted to French to the study of English phonetics. He found chorus work valuable in acquiring accent. The gramophone was useful in getting intonation, but was otherwise overrated. So was the *questionnaire*, which was more suitable for weak pupils. The French classroom was a great desideratum. Several speakers strongly recommended the interchange of classes. Prof. Rippmann was in favour of having a head of the Modern Language Department who would have a maximum of fifteen hours' teaching a week. The gramophone could not teach sounds. He pointed out that in teaching foreign languages the words "orthodox" and "heterodox" had changed places in the last ten years. Mr. Siepmann gave an interesting account of how he had accidentally discovered a way of teaching intonation. Finding that imitation was often unavailing, he had hit on the simple expedient of marking it by tapping on the desk with his pencil.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Teachers' Guild for inaugurating the Conference, and the University of London for the arrangements made for its accommodation.

SIGNED CRITICISM.

January 12, 1913.

WILL you permit me, as an old friend of *The Athenæum*, to congratulate you for allowing the writer of your "second notice" of my volume of Essays to sign the article?

While few authors owe more than myself to the generosity of anonymous critics, I have always felt that our anonymous system of reviewing has been an insuperable obstacle to the growth of an English school of criticism. The system is more unjust for the critic than for the author. A conscientious reviewer must possess superhuman pride and patience to be able, week after week, to give of his best in reviewing books without any hope of public recognition of his ability. There must come moments of discouragement, when he sees his fine or careful work constantly printed in the same columns with that of men who "review" twenty volumes a week without reading twenty pages in any one of them.

In writing thus to *The Athenæum* I can claim to be impartial, as your anonymous "first notice," reviewing my essay on

'Cardinal Manning,' is less critical than is the signed "second notice" on 'Idealism in France.' But the latter article, signed by M. André Chevrillon, is "de la bonne critique," courteously expressed, and of value to an author who likes nothing better than to see the subject of his work viewed from a standpoint not his own. It might be said that the article would have been just as valuable in this respect if it had not been signed. It seems to me, on the contrary, that a chief feature of interest in a well-written and able review is the personality of the reviewer, whether a novice taking his first steps in criticism, or a veteran writing with the authority of experience—in this case a disciple and kinsman of Taine who is in sympathy with the younger generation of French writers. To me it is a matter of regret that, owing to the self-effacing system imposed on our able English critics, we rarely have the chance of similarly appreciating the personal point of view of the most cultivated or the most promising writers of our own land.

In one of my Essays I express the fear that national literature, such as has hitherto been the glory of all civilizations, will in time succumb beneath the pressure of the mechanical age. That evil day might, perhaps, be postponed in England if our literary criticism were placed on a sounder and more authoritative basis. The high standard which literature attained in France within living memory, under the Monarchy of July and the Second Empire, without much encouragement from those Governments, was fortified by the respect felt by writers for the signed opinions of Sainte-Beuve and of other vigilant masters of criticism.

The day that your "second notice" appeared I received another important journal containing a review of my book, signed by Mgr. Benson. Its reading gave me immense pleasure, solely because the signature showed that this candid appreciation of my work was written by one whose point of view is far removed from my own. Unsigned, the article would have been an able critical review; but it would have wholly lacked the interest which attaches to the origin, the career, and the character of the writer.

The coincidence of these signed criticisms coming under my notice on a single day leads me to hope that the time is at hand when all able English critics will be permitted to enjoy the credit of their ability.

J. E. C. BODLEY.

** The general tradition of *The Athenæum* is opposed to the argument of Mr. Bodley, and we note that there are things in his letter which do not apply to our own columns. The first notice of his book was unsigned because it was by a member of our regular staff; yet we have no reason to suppose that the reviewer's name, if revealed, would carry less weight than that of M. Chevrillon among English readers. The present tendency is towards a flourishing of prominent names, as if no reliance could be placed on the editor's experience and discretion in choosing competent hands. Our practice here is, we believe, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of our reviewers—true learning is always modest.

As the subject may have a new interest to-day, we are willing to open our columns to a certain number of letters supporting or opposing Mr. Bodley's opinion.

THE DOCTRINE OF FORMAL TRAINING.

IN last week's *Athenæum* F. K., in referring to the important papers by psychologists at last year's L.C.C. Teachers' Conference, writes: (a) "you cannot learn one subject by studying another," and (b) "the flow-over from one study to another is surprisingly small."

In regard to (a), the proper learning of any one subject, as defined and described by eminent educationalists like Prof. Adams and Prof. Bagley, cannot be achieved without other subjects being also introduced.

In regard to (b), the "flow-over," or, to use its technical name, Mental Transfer, is surprisingly little only in the experiments of psychologists, but not in the results of teaching, for the experimental psychologists have in most experiments disobeyed the requisite educational conditions. (For a full discussion of this point see the article on 'Formal Training' by me which will appear in *The Journal of Education* for February.)

MORLEY DAINOW.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- JAN.
- Theology.*
- 23 The Positive Evolution of Religion, by Frederic Harrison, 8/6 net. Heinemann
- 24 St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, by G. W. E. Russell, 5/ net. Allen
- Poetry.*
- 23 Jesus of Nazareth, a Dramatic Poem, by Alexandra von Herder, 5/ net. Heinemann
- Philosophy.*
- 23 The Sakatas or Wise Sayings of Bhartrihari, trans. by J. M. Kennedy, 3/6 net. Werner Laurie
- History and Biography.*
- 21 From Studio to Stage, by Weedon Grossmith, illustrated, 16/ net. Lane
- 23 The Vicar of Morwenstow, by S. Baring-Gould, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
- 24 Memorials of Old North Wales, edited by E. Alfred Jones, 15/ net. Allen
- Philology.*
- 20 Germanic Philology, by Dr. Richard Loewe, translated by Dr. J. D. Jones, 4/6 net. Allen
- Fiction.*
- 21 The Man who would not be King, by Sidney Dark, 6/ net. Lane
- 21 Derelicts, and A Study in Shadows, by W. J. Locke, New Editions, 1/ net each. Lane
- 22 The Lure of Crooning Water, by Marion Hill, 6/ net. Long
- 23 The Poodle-Woman, by Annesley Kenealy, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
- 23 The Frontiers of the Heart, by Victor Margueritte, 6/ net. Heinemann
- 23 Passions of Straw, by E. F. Heywood, 6/ net. Methuen
- 23 WO₂, by Maurice Drake, 6/ net. Methuen
- 23 Joseph, by F. Danby, New Ed., 2/ net. Methuen
- General.*
- 21 My Friend's Book, by Anatole France, translated by J. Lewis May, 6/ net. Lane

FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

AMONG the subjects treated in the January number of *Science Progress* are 'The Mechanism of Infection in Tuberculosis,' by Dr. R. R. Armstrong; 'Animal Nutrition,' by Dr. E. J. Russell; 'Mechanism and Vitality,' by Mr. Hugh S. Elliot; 'Tree Pruning and Manuring,' by Mr. Spencer Pickering; and 'Scientific Problems in Radiotelegraphy,' by Dr. J. A. Fleming.

Blackwood for February will contain the following articles: 'Shooting Takin in Eastern Tibet,' by Capt. F. M. Bailey; 'The Affair at Montrose, a Naval Foot-Note to the '45,' by Douglas G. Browne; 'Khedder,' by B. Seeby; 'The Other Side of the Lights,' by "Secundus"; 'Who Wants Home Rule?' by J. P. Mahaffy; and a review of 'George Frederick Watts,' by "Moira O'Neill." There is also a further instalment of 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern': VIII. 'Kit Marlowe,' Part I., by Alfred Noyes. In the series 'From the Outposts' are included 'The Warrigani Patrol,' by "Semsto," and 'Sara-garhi,' by E. F. K. A short story, 'A Broken Man,' by X.; the serial 'Happy-go-Lucky,' by Ian Hay; 'Musings without Method,' and 'The New Tyranny,' conclude the number.

Literary Gossip.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES (organized by the British Academy in co-operation with universities, societies, and other institutions interested in historical science) will be held in London from April 3rd to the 9th. Proposals in respect of the reading of papers should be addressed as soon as possible to the Secretary for Papers, the Rev. Prof. J. P. Whitney, 9, Well Walk, Hampstead Heath, London. All other communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Congress, Prof. I. Gollancz, Burlington House, London, W.

The Congress is provisionally divided into nine sections: Oriental, with Egyptology; Greek and Roman, and Byzantine; Mediæval; Modern, including colonies and dependencies, and naval and military history; Religious and Ecclesiastical; Legal and Economic; and Mediæval and Modern Civilization.

This seventh section is further divided into (a) Philosophy, Language and Literature, (b) Mediæval and Modern Art, including architecture and music, and (c) Exact Sciences, Natural History, and Medicine.

The eighth and ninth sections are concerned with Archæology, prehistoric studies and ancient art, and Related and Auxiliary Sciences, including ethnology, local history, palæography, bibliography, numismatics, and genealogy.

Such an extended programme as this might engage the attention of the learned for a month at least. The scholars chosen as officers of the various sections are representative of British erudition.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS, which is just now dealing with the subject of the outstanding Records of the Courts of Justice and Legal Registries, will take evidence next Thursday and Friday as to the state of the Records at the Principal Probate Registry and General Register Office, Somerset House.

MR. G. CROSSE writes from St. Leonards:

"The word 'tinglish,' which in your issue of January 4th (p. 12) you speak of as a novelty, was used by W. S. Gilbert in 'The Mountebanks.'"

THE SYNDICS of the Cambridge University Press propose to publish a comprehensive 'History of India,' from the earliest times to the present day, on the model of the 'Cambridge Modern History.' The work, as projected, will be completed in six volumes of about six hundred pages, two volumes being devoted to each of the main periods—Ancient India, Muhammadan India, and British India—under the editorship, respectively, of Prof. E. J. Rapson, Lieut.-Col. T. Wolsley Haig, and Sir Theodore Morison. The various chapters in these sections will be entrusted to specialists, and the Syndics hope in this way to produce a history which shall take its place as a standard work. They are indebted to

the generosity of Sir Dorab Tata for the means of providing additional maps and illustrations.

MR. JOHN LANE has just issued a new edition (the ninth) of Mr. Watts-Dunton's book of poems, 'The Coming of Love,' 'Christmas at the Mermaid,' &c. It has a portrait of the author by Dante Rossetti, and is preceded by an Introductory Note upon the Renaissance of Wonder.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing for Prof. J. G. Frazer two further sections of his rearrangement and enlargement of 'The Golden Bough': Part VI., 'The Scapegoat,' and Part VII., 'Balder the Beautiful.'

They are also issuing for the same scholar Vol. I. of 'The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead,' which deals with the aborigines of Australia, the Torres Strait Islands, New Guinea, and Melanesia.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have ready for immediate publication a book by Swinburne upon Dickens. It consists, first, of the signed article 'Charles Dickens,' which appeared in *The Quarterly Review* of July, 1902, with certain manuscript additions made by the poet; and, secondly, of an essay upon 'Oliver Twist,' included by the consent of Mr. George D. Sproul of New York, for whose large American edition of Dickens's works, now in course of issue, it was originally written.

FOR more than a decade the University of Madras has been considering the possibility of preparing and publishing a standard lexicon of Tamil on comprehensive lines. The Government of Madras have now intimated their willingness to spend money liberally on this "laudable literary undertaking," and the Syndicate of the University has taken the matter in hand. It is expected that the lexicon will take five years to complete, and will cost about 6,700*l.*

PROF. C. M. ANDREWS, who recently issued the second volume of his important 'Guide to the Manuscript Materials in London Archives,' has now practically completed the third and concluding volume, which will be issued as soon as the final corrections can be made.

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS, whose pen finds its happiest opportunities in the diverse characters and rugged circumstances of Dartmoor, is publishing with Mr. Murray another novel, "a modest comedy," entitled 'Widecombe Fair,' in which he brings out the genial aspect of the people of the moor.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly a work by Dr. Paul Dahlke, author of 'Buddhist Essays,' entitled 'Buddhism and Science.' As in the case of the former book, the translation has been made by the Bhikkhu Silācāra. Added authority is given to the work by the fact that the author is a doctor of medicine and a naturalist, and has enjoyed for several years intercourse with the native scholars of Ceylon and Burma.

The same firm will also publish shortly 'Greek Divination: a Study of its Methods and Principles,' by Mr. W. R. Halliday. Together with an account of the methods of divination employed by the ancient Greeks, the book gives an analysis of the underlying principles or presuppositions which, however unconsciously, moulded their forms and maintained their vitality.

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES of Cambridge are publishing immediately Vol. III. of Charles Henry and Thompson Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' This consists of biographies for the period 1609–11, the only portion of the volume which the authors printed. These sheets were acquired by Messrs. Bowes & Bowes, who also possess copies of Vols. I. and II. with numerous manuscript notes by Henry Bradshaw, John E. B. Mayor, and J. Gough Nichols, friends and correspondents of the authors. These notes have been arranged by Mr. G. J. Gray, who has added matter from the University Grace Books and other authorities, and has made a new and complete Index to the whole work, giving dates of degrees, college, and death.

VOLS. I.–X. are now ready, and Vol. XI. will be published in April, of a new edition of Lingard's 'History of England,' with a continuation to date by Mr. Hilaire Belloc. Messrs. Sands & Co. are the publishers.

MESSRS. RALPH, HOLLAND & Co. are publishing this month a book entitled 'Where Education Fails,' by Mr. Preston Weir. Additional interest is lent to the work by the fact that an Introduction is contributed by Lord Sheffield.

THIS WEEK'S publications in Paris include 'Le Grand Coup,' a novel by Gyp; another by Colette Yver, 'Les Sables Mouvantes,' which shows the degeneration of a painter due to feminine seductions; and a piece in two acts by Anatole France, 'La Comédie de celui qui épousa une Femme muette.'

'THE LAND OF THE NEW GUINEA PYGMIES' is the title of a book shortly to be issued by Messrs. Seeley, Service & Co. The author, Capt. Rawling, was the leader of the British Expedition to Dutch New Guinea, sent out under the auspices of several learned societies to obtain geographical information, and collect specimens of the fauna and flora of the land. His account of the discovery of a Pygmy race will be, perhaps, the most interesting part of his book, which will include numerous illustrations taken by him and his friends.

WE regret to notice the death, in his 80th year, on Thursday week last, of Mr. Richmond Seeley, of the firm now known as Seeley, Service & Co., founded by his grandfather in 1784. Mr. Seeley, an elder brother of the Cambridge historian, was a man of considerable cultivation, and was responsible for the publication of some excellent books, devoting particular attention to the art of illustration.

SCIENCE

The Milk Question. By M. J. Rosenau.
(Constable & Co.)

THE public may well ask, Why have we got a milk question? Why all this fuss about milk? Prof. Rosenau answers this question by saying that milk is apt to be dangerous to health. Western civilization has come to depend on cows' milk as an essential diet for children, and in the case of adults it forms an important article of food. Another reason for precautions is that of all foods milk is the most difficult to handle, transport, and deliver fresh and clean. A third reason mentioned by the author is the fact that milk is the only important nitrogenous animal food which is used without being cooked. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no single problem in the whole realm of modern sanitation and hygiene that is more complex. It touches every phase of human activity; and, according to the author, "requires a competent knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, pathology, economics, sociology, animal husbandry, vital statistics, the veterinary and medical sciences, as well as a number of kindred subjects." Legislation on the subject has been long delayed, but we must remember that the ideal is difficult of attainment. It is now at least time for the practical statesman to say what is possible and what is not.

The author points out that there is no better way of educating the public than to establish a "certified milk" under medical supervision; this stimulates the producer to aim at a high standard. In several American States the movement has had a beneficial effect on farmers who are not actually engaged in producing a certified milk. The average farmer has had to improve his methods to suit the popular demand for a better milk supply. The amount of certified milk in America is as a "drop in a bucket," and the reason for this seems to be that the medical profession are too exacting in their demands on the producer. The ideal of cleanliness necessary to produce a germ-free milk can only be attained by those who have mastered the technique which is followed in our operating theatres. We suggest that a course of lectures in aseptic surgery would be the quickest way out of the difficulty.

Certified milk is produced under the immediate supervision of a medical Milk Commission:—

"The certificate does not guarantee that the bottle of milk to which it is attached is of the highest quality, of definite composition and absolutely safe. It is only a general guarantee of the methods and reliability of the producer and his product, and a further assurance of a certain amount of supervision over both."

Recently a similar plan, founded on the American system, has been started in this

country. Certified milk costs eightpence a quart; this increase in price will, of course, exclude the poor from any participation in the movement. The public may in time feel disposed to give a higher price for milk, particularly if the quality is shown to be superior to that in ordinary use. The author refers to the problem of infant mortality, and justly remarks that, even if we succeed in getting a pure milk supply, this will not solve it. We must not forget that such mortality is really a class disease, and virtually non-existent amongst the well-to-do and richer classes of the community; it is therefore evident that intelligence, care, and money may purchase not only health, but also life itself. During the last five or six years an attempt has been made, in the chief European countries, to provide the necessary intelligence and care in the form of Schools for Mothers and Infant Consultations, and the results have been most encouraging. The experience gained at these Infant Consultations goes to show that it is far more important to regulate the amount of cows' milk which the individual child requires than to trouble about the bacterial content of the food. This, of course, does not apply to the hot summer months, when the conditions are different.

The following method is very generally adopted at the Consultations in this country. The mother is told to boil the milk when it arrives, and then pour it into a clean jug, cover the jug over with a piece of clean paper and tie the edges down with string, and place the jug in a basin of cold water. We do not think even Pasteurized milk has any advantages over this simple method of boiling, because Pasteurized milk will not remain germ-free unless the bottle is kept on ice or in cold water. The researches of Finkelstein show that there is no appreciable difference in the nutritive value of boiled and of raw milk. The prejudice against giving the former in infant feeding is fast disappearing. The real problem is, after all, to adjust both the quantity and the quality of the food to the digestive capabilities of the infant, and this can only be adequately done under medical supervision. It is high time that the services of the clinical physician should be recognized as forming part of the Public Health Service in preventing diseases in infancy. In some parts of the country municipalities are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and have already appointed medical practitioners to supervise this department of Public Health.

Prof. Rosenau reminds us that the farmer is not a philanthropist, but a business man. There can be no doubt that he will expect a higher price for his milk to compensate him for the extra expense necessary to produce it in a purer form. As the volume before us is eminently readable, and not highly technical, we can strongly recommend it to the general public.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Bird Notes and News, WINTER NUMBER, 1912.

The Society for the Protection of Birds is conducted on eminently practical lines. An attempt is made in this number to focus attention on the abominable plume-trade, the whole case being convincingly put in a nutshell. It is urged that the time has surely come when the importation of plumage into this country should be prohibited. The House of Lords in 1908 declared in favour of such legislation, and the Trade and Customs authorities have stated that there would be no difficulty in enforcing it.

There is some special pleading for the protection of the heron, the Carnarthen Board of Conservators being pilloried on its behalf. They stultified themselves by failing to distinguish between black-headed and black-backed gulls, but they need not be too much derided for confusing the heron with the crane, for the latter name is commonly applied locally to the heron.

The campaign against the birdcatcher is not yet far-reaching, but the convictions already obtained are important, and show what can be done by vigorous proceedings. The bird and tree (or "Arbor") day is now firmly established in elementary schools. It might perhaps be as well, another year, to narrow down the choice of birds and trees for the essays. The Public Schools competition produced very close results, E. N. Buxton of Harrow—a familiar name—being one of the silver medallists.

The suggestion that landowners should allow no hedge-cutting and no trimming of ivy or other berried creepers until the hard weather is over does not appear very feasible. The postponed autumn cutting would probably be crowded out altogether in the busy spring, and ivy berries are not, in any case, winter fare.

Burns (Daniel), SAFETY IN COAL MINES, 3/6 net.

In accordance with the new Mines Act, colliery firemen will be required to undergo some scientific training and pass certain examinations. This book is written with the purpose of presenting to them the fundamental principles on which their investigations depend.

Davies (Francis H.), FOUNDATIONS AND MACHINERY FIXING, 2/ net.

This is a useful little handbook on a subject which has not, so far as we know, been specifically treated before. It begins with a consideration of the bearing power of various soils, and the best methods of preparing foundations for engines and machines upon them. The materials and construction of foundations are next dealt with; and there are chapters on 'Vibration and its Isolation' and on 'The Fixing of Electric Motors,' supported or suspended. The book is illustrated with fifty-two clear drawings and thirteen tables of weights and areas, compressing into small compass the results of considerable experience. The book justifies the general title of the series, "Practical Handbooks for Practical Men."

Draper (C. H.), MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY, 2/

This book is Section VII. of the author's 'Course of Physics,' and is issued separately for convenience. It is well written, but not well printed: the type is too small. Young students should not be encouraged to strain their eyes.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—*Jan. 10.*—Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The President made an announcement in reference to the proposed reproduction of the late Mr. Franklin-Adams's photographic chart of the heavens.—Sir David Gill gave an account of a paper by Dr. S. S. Hough on 'The Periodic Errors in the Right Ascensions of Standard Catalogues,' describing the method adopted at the Cape Observatory for obtaining great accuracy in meridian observations in spite of some instability in the foundations of the transit instrument.—Prof. Douglass of Arizona spoke on the work done there in recording solar radiation.—Mr. H. E. Wood of the Union Observatory, Transvaal, gave a short statement on the work carried out there, and showed photographs of Gale's comet taken at the Observatory, which is at an altitude of about 6,000 ft. above sea-level.—Father Cortie read a second paper by himself on 'Sunspots and Terrestrial Magnetic Phenomena,' dealing with the greater magnetic storms. He concluded that a general state of sunspot activity corresponds with a general state of terrestrial magnetic activity. At the same time it requires the advent of a large spot, or one favourably situated in heliographic latitude, to produce the greater storms by disturbing the magnetic equilibrium.—Prof. H. C. Plummer read a paper on 'The Motions and Distances of the Bright Stars of Types B-B5.' The stars of the first type appear to be very uniformly distributed on a plane about 200 light-years' distance from the earth, the motions being mostly parallel to the Milky Way.—Prof. Plummer also read a paper by Mr. Martin and himself on 'The Variable SU Cygni,' and showed a drawing of its remarkable light-curve.

MATHEMATICAL.—*Jan. 9.*—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, and temporarily Sir J. Larmor, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. E. H. Neville was elected a Member. Profs. P. J. Heawood and J. W. Nicholson and Mr. A. M. Grundy were admitted into the Society.

The President read a letter of thanks from Lady Darwin. He then mentioned the death of Prof. Paul Gordon, an Honorary Member of the Society, and spoke of his scientific work. On the motion of Sir J. Larmor, seconded by Prof. Hobson, it was agreed that a letter of condolence should be sent to the family.

The following papers were communicated: Prof. J. C. Fields on 'Proofs of Certain General Theorems relating to Orders of Coincidence,'—Mr. W. E. H. Berwick on 'The Reduction of Ideal Numbers,'—Prof. A. E. H. Love on 'Notes on the Dynamical Theory of the Tides,'—Prof. W. H. Young on 'Uniform Oscillation of the First and Second Kind,'—and Mr. H. Bateman on 'Some Definite Integrals occurring in the Harmonic Analysis connected with a Circular Disc.'

Prof. Hobson spoke on 'The Convergence of Series of Orthogonal Functions.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Gothic Spires and Timber Roofs,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Land Tax,' Mr. H. H. Wheeler. (Junior Meeting.)
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing in the Sixteenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Canadian Architecture,' Mr. F. S. Baker.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Liquid Fuel,' Lecture I., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—'Northern Nigeria as I Saw It,' Mr. J. Astley Cooper.
— Statistical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The London and South-Western and Metropolitan District Railways' Widening between Acton Lane and Gales Road,' Mr. E. A. Ogilvie.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.
WED. Royal Society of Literature, 5.—'Simplified Spelling and Purity of Speech,' Prof. H. Wipmann.
— British Numismatic, 8.—'The Oxford Mint in the time of Charles I. and the Gold Coins thence Issued,' Dr. P. Nelson.
— Geological, 8.—'The Fossil Flora of the Cleveland District of Yorkshire; I. The Flora of the Marske Quarry,' Mr. H. Hamshaw Thomas; 'The Derived Cephalopoda of the Holderness Drift,' Mr. C. Thompson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Advertising,' Messrs. E. Street and L. Jackson.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Birds of the Hill Country,' Lecture II., Mr. Seton Gordon.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Thermæ of the Romans,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Relation of the Islets of Langerhans to the Pancreatic Acini under Various Conditions of Secretory Activity,' Dr. J. Homan; 'The Metabolism of Lactating Women,' Mr. E. Mellanby; 'Colour Adaptation' and 'Trichromatic Vision and Anomalous Trichromatism,' Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green; and other papers.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Use of a Large Lighting Battery in connexion with Central-Station Supply,' Mr. F. H. Whysall.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Hydrolysis of Glycol Diacetate' (Preliminary Note), Mr. E. G. Bainbridge; 'Constituents of the Rhizome and Roots of *Carlophyllum thalictroides*,' Messrs. F. B. Power and A. H. Salway; 'Ionization and the Law of Mass Action,' Mr. W. R. Bousfield; and other papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Viking, 8.15.—'The Cultus of the Norwegian Saints in England and Scotland,' Dr. Edvard Bull.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Advances in Scientific Steel Metallurgy,' Prof. J. O. Arnold.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Aspects of Harmony II. Added Dissonance,' Dr. H. Walford Davies.

FINE ARTS

An Introduction to Greek and Latin Palæography. By Sir Edward Maunde Thompson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SIR EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON'S small 'Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography' has long been recognized as the standard introduction to the study; but although it has repeatedly been brought up to date by new editions, it emphasized rather than fulfilled the need of a larger and more complete work for the use of advanced students. Such a work is provided for them in the fine volume now issued by the Oxford University Press. The author, indeed, regards this volume as "an enlarged edition of the Handbook"; but its more thorough and comprehensive treatment, its statement and criticism of the results of more recent discovery, and, above all, its clear and extensive series of facsimiles, entitle it rather to be considered as a new work.

The first eight chapters form a sort of introduction, dealing with the conditions and materials of writing in Greece and Rome, and peculiar forms of writing, such as abbreviations or contractions; the rest of the book, amounting to about four-fifths of the whole volume, consists of a series of 250 full-page photographic facsimiles of various documents, with a transcription below, in every case, to facilitate their reading. It is thus possible for the student, by merely turning over the pages, to familiarize himself with the character of Greek writing from the fourth century B.C. until the fifteenth century of our era, and of Latin writing from the first century to the seventeenth. A running commentary is added, which calls attention to the peculiarities of the specimens selected, and their relation to one another; and there are also more general statements from time to time as to the character of various types of writing, classes of documents, and local schools. More of these would have been welcome, especially if literary, social, or historical conditions could have been more fully treated; but the author has doubtless restricted himself closely in these matters so as to leave more space for the technical treatment of the subject.

The facsimiles are in every case photographic, and, though not in colour, reproduce with a considerable degree of accuracy the relative values of the dark lettering and of the stained or discoloured papyrus or vellum. They therefore offer good practice for reading the actual documents, for they present almost the same difficulties as the originals; while black-and-white blocks, such as those in the old Handbook, give an undue impression of clearness, and must often present a copyist's interpretation of the original letters rather than the letters themselves, with all their irregularities and defects. Moreover, the large size of the page, and the fact that one facsimile only is given on each, make it possible to reproduce a sufficient portion of each papyrus

or manuscript to give an adequate notion of its general appearance and style. The reading of the examples would have been facilitated if the transcription had been printed in lines corresponding to the original text, instead of the lines being separated merely by vertical marks; this would in many cases have been possible without extra space, and, even if it had involved occasionally the transference of the transcription to another page, it would have been well worth while. By a curious oversight, one of the facsimiles, No. 20, has been printed upside down; and as this papyrus is by no means an easy example to read, the student may well be puzzled. By an irony of fate this very facsimile has been selected for reproduction among the specimen pages issued with the prospectus of the book. In case any one should be prejudiced against it by this apparent piece of carelessness, it is only fair to state that any such impression would be misleading, for the rest of the printing is up to the high standard of the Clarendon Press.

The numbering of the chapters in the Handbook has been retained in this larger issue, and thus it is easy to see in what sections the increase is chiefly to be found. The introductory matter, though revised and brought up to date, has not been very largely increased in scope or extent. The most obvious change is in the sketch of the origin and early history of the Greek alphabet. This is a subject which belongs to epigraphy rather than palæography, and the summary is too brief to criticize in detail; but it is to be noted that the old attribution of the Phœnician script to an Egyptian origin has disappeared, as was to be expected in the light of more recent discoveries. In the tables of the Greek and Latin alphabets the headings "Cadmean" and "Pelagian" are retained, though both are somewhat misleading, as implying some definite original alphabet from which the Greek and Italian variations were respectively derived.

In the section on materials for writing, ostraka or potsherds are briefly treated, in view of the mass of cursive Greek documents that exist on this material; and the old note about ostracism at Athens, stating that two potsherds used for this purpose have been found, is repeated with the substitution of "three" for "two." To the three in the Attic Corpus should be added that of Themistocles, found in 1898.

The numerous inscriptions painted or incised on vases, for dedication or otherwise, are a valuable record of private and unofficial handwriting; and a few examples of uncial or cursive forms on marble inscriptions offer earlier evidence of such forms than any quoted in the book. The brush surely should not be omitted among writing instruments.

Among the information as to punctuation, the interesting question of the separation of words is treated briefly. It is a curious fact, borne out by the facsimiles, that, although there was a distinct tendency to separation in written

Greek documents as early as the third century B.C., it is hardly ever found in epigraphical documents, and did not become regular either in Greek or Latin until comparatively modern times—and this, though the earliest Latin document given has the same clear separation of words by dots that we find in Roman monumental inscriptions.

The chief increase in the bulk of the Introduction as compared with the Handbook is due to the number and size of the facsimiles; but there is also much new matter, especially, as was to be expected, in the sections dealing with Greek papyri, both literary and cursive. The tables of the forms of letters are also much fuller and more exact. The whole work will be a great boon to all students of palæography, who now have in a single volume all that is necessary for a general survey of their study; and the way in which the material is arranged to serve as an introduction to the series of facsimile plates issued by the Palæographical Society will commend the book to those who wish to make use of the more extensive apparatus therein provided.

PAINTINGS BY MR. SPENCER GORE AND MR. HAROLD GILMAN.

THE WORKS shown at the Carfax Gallery by these two artists hang admirably together, as, with the exception of a few pictures, they are painted on identical principles. Thus we have the pleasant sense of living in the same world all the time we are in the room.

The somewhat passive method of holding up the mirror to Nature, of which, in its pure form, these artists are on the whole the best English exponents, is now so well known that we may describe it succinctly. It is based on the conviction that the elaborate analysis of the variety of colour produced by effects of lighting will suffice to make of any accidental subject a satisfactory picture, and that the more elaborate the analysis the better—i.e., Mr. Gilman's *Nude No. 1* (7) is probably superior in its author's eyes to *Nude No. 4* (39), because in the former case he has succeeded in reading into a virtually "self-coloured" object a greater number of colour-variations than in the latter. It is essential, moreover, that this very large number of colour-variations should be rendered by the very small number of colours of the spectrum, neutral tones being produced by varying proportions of formal dots of yellow, red, violet, or the like, with a strict avoidance of any analogy between the direction of the brush-stroke and the play of angle of the forms of the picture.

This now familiar method of division, while not very satisfactory for more monumental use, produces excellent exhibition pictures—for an exhibition entirely made up of such things. The somewhat superficial dancing paint, and the absence of distinct physiognomy in the colour of pictures always made up of different proportions of the same chromatic elements, give an agreeable monotony, and—so long as there are no neutral-coloured objects for comparison—a mildness which is restful. The insistence on light as the thing represented rather than substance, the refusal to use the trenchant line—the stroke vigorously suggestive of plastic form—make us not too curious to penetrate the veil of air. Technical curiosity also is lulled to sleep

where the same pigments are always used in an obvious and straightforward manner. The complicated pattern of dots in one painting always offers an accidental form that will be picked up in the next.

Ours is a world of change, however, and neither painter seems entirely satisfied with his lot. The furious sweep of line of Mr. Gilman's *Reapers, Sweden* (11), comes as a horrid shock in a world where every form is usually the resultant of a number of carefully poised spots of paint of impartial roundness. Within itself it is not satisfactory, because the definite choice of forms expressed in the brush-stroke carries with it the obligation of a like choice of colour-elements invented particularly to express the main relations of form with as clear a purpose as dictated the choice of the angles of the design, and Mr. Gilman is haunted by the pigments of his divisionist technique, even when he is endeavouring to design in sharply defined masses. In Mr. Gore's later work there is an even more persistent effort to express his subject in fewer and simpler shapes, but except in No. 34, *The Footpath*, this attempt at formality is sporadic: emphasized in one part of a picture, as in the foreground of No. 26 or the sky of No. 32, but not maintained in other passages of the same works. We confess to preferring as yet such earlier painting as *The Alhambra* (14), with its Romantic suggestion of miraculous suspension over the abyss of the Auditorium, or the delicate bloom of *The Garden* (35), *The Window* (36), and *Luncheon* (43). All these works show a vision, not profound, but singularly charming.

Mr. Gilman has never had quite the quick instinct for the obvious beauty of appearances which is displayed by Mr. Gore at his best, nor the same contentment in moving easily in that plane of thought. He has a stronger plastic sense, and his best work is in indoor portraiture, as in Nos. 3, 6, and 9, wherein the objects surrounding the sitter are really of sufficiently varying quality as reflectors to make elaborate colour-analysis a natural means of rendering form. In the more diffused lighting of landscapes, where objects tend to mass more by their local colour, his determination to model in coloured light becomes sometimes wearisome, and his large *Kyrksjön, Gladhammer, Sweden* (29), resembles a David Murray—modernized, but not altogether improved by the process. In his '*Nude No. 4*,' already cited, we see him engaged, more cautiously than in the '*Reapers*,' in limiting the number of colour-variations to those which elucidate the main categories of form, and recognizing a "vanishing-point" of modelling.

The water-colour drawings by Mr. E. Carter Preston in the outer gallery show him a competent follower of precedent, with some sense of design on familiar lines. No. 5, *Harrison Drive, Wallasey*, is more lively than the others, and more piquant in colour.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE remaining exhibitions of the week are of little importance. Mr. Evert Moll's work is better shown at the Ryder Gallery than on previous occasions, because in certain of the oil paintings, such as Nos. 4, 14, and 15, he is released from the dingy colour and dull handling of the water-colours by which we have previously known him.

M. Maurice Romberg's Algerian water-colours at the Dowdeswell Galleries are monotonously tinged with a black which is not at all dignified, and have the lack of solidity resulting from constantly registering reflected light as the same, both in colour and tone, as full light.

Musical Gossip.

SENHOR VIANNA DA MOTTA gave two pianoforte recitals at Bechstein Hall on the 8th and 11th inst. He played Bach's French Suite in c with marked clearness and understanding. There is a touch of poetry in the short Loure section, and it was rendered with delicacy and becoming simplicity. The pianist also gave three of the 'Well-tempered Clavier' Preludes and Fugues, and for this he deserves praise, since with only a few of the "48" is the concert-going public familiar. Senhor da Motta in Beethoven's Op. 110 reminded us of Bülow's reading of that work: intellect prevailed over emotion. He is a fine interpreter of Liszt, and played that composer's Variations on a basso from Bach's cantata 'Weinen, Klagen.' The variations frequently recall Bach's style, but in certain numbers Liszt changed to his own style. The piece suffers from its length; moreover, it would sound better on the organ, for which, we believe, Liszt originally wrote it.

HERR DANIEL MELZA, a violinist, made his first appearance in London on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. He was born at Warsaw in 1893, and studied at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatorium, afterwards working under Prof. Karl Flesch. His programme opened with Tchaikowsky's Concerto in D, and, though he is gifted and has good technique and musical feeling, his reading was not altogether convincing; but the pianoforte accompaniment—well played by Mr. Charlton Keith—cannot properly support the soloist. The young artist was heard to much greater advantage in Tartini's 'Trille du Diable' sonata; his tone was richer, and his reading displayed both dignity and emotion.

In the evening of the same day, and in the same hall, MM. W. Safonoff and E. Belousoff gave a Beethoven Sonata recital, the three sonatas selected being those in F (Op. 5, No. 1), A (Op. 69), and c (Op. 102, No. 1). The first, fresh and charming, was delightfully rendered. M. Safonoff played the pianoforte part with rare crispness, colour, and refinement. Praise, too, must be accorded to the 'cellist, whose tone and technique were excellent. The Sonata in A, although popular and ably performed, shows little of the genius of Beethoven, but the one in c is on a high level, and full justice was done to it.

THE papers read at the Musical Association during the session 1911-12 have been published. Those on 'Some Indian Conceptions of Music,' by Mrs. Maud Mann (Maud MacCarthy), and on 'Graduate Work in Music in America,' by Mr. A. A. Stanley, will be specially welcome in this printed form, for they both deal with subjects more or less unfamiliar. Dr. T. L. Southgate's 'Music at the Public Gardens of the Eighteenth Century' was entertaining, also instructive, for the concerts given in those old gardens were a progressive development of those given during the seventeenth century in private houses and taverns. NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland will read a paper at Messrs. Broadwood's rooms on 'The Toccatas of Bach.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Geloso Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Floriel Florean's South African Folk-Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Louis Edger and Erna Schulz's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED.	George von Lalewicz's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o' Clocks, Aeolian Hall.
—	Katharine Goodson's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Annabel McDonald's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Albert Geloso's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Aeolian Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. GEORGE M. COHAN'S new four-act comedy 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford,' produced at the Queen's last Tuesday, will not be unique in owing its success more to its defects than to its virtues. Two American adventurers, ably played by Mr. Hale Hamilton and Mr. Julian Royce, invade the sleepy town of Battlesbury, intent on plundering the inhabitants. Unfortunately, in our opinion, for the town and its inhabitants, their schemes, including a company for supplying tacks with heads covered with material to match any carpet, are unexpectedly successful, and instead of "flitting" after giving the townsfolk a much-needed lesson, they are last seen as men who—from their own point of view—have attained the acme of social and commercial success.

The plot is nothing like so far-fetched as the working out of it, which is only accomplished by endowing the townsfolk first with farcical credulity, then with mawkish sentimentality, and ultimately with the blatant vulgarity of the *nouveau riche*—an evolution as unnecessary to the play as it proved diverting to the audience. Miss Madge Fabian took full advantage in the first two acts of her part of a girl typist who keeps her head and her money. Her inconsistency in succumbing to the attentions of the head swindler in the third act, and the incongruity of her company and surroundings in the fourth, were not unduly prominent. We have mentioned defects not with any wish to deter others from seeing a piece which is well acted, well staged, and sufficiently well worded, but because they suggest sheer perversity on the part of a clever author.

MR. ROY HORNIMAN'S new comedy, 'Billy's Fortune,' was successfully produced at the Criterion on Thursday. We propose to notice it further next week.

NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING Mr. Cyril Maude will produce at the Playhouse a new comedy in four acts entitled 'The Head Master,' by Mr. Wilfred T. Coleby and Mr. E. Knoblauch. This will be preceded by a Dutch idyll in four pictures with music, entitled 'In Haarlem there Dwelt—,' by Dora Bright.

IBSEN'S historical drama 'The Pretenders' will be produced for the first time in this country by Mr. Frederick Harrison at the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday evening, February 13th. Mr. Laurence Irving will play Skule; Mr. William Haviland, Bishop Nicholas; and Mr. Basil Gill, King Hakon.

We have decided that we cannot insert Prof. Feuillerat's reply to Dr. Wallace which we mentioned as having been received last week, though we think it only fair to our readers and correspondents to state certain facts. Prof. Feuillerat in this last communication speaks of the long interval which elapsed between his letter of November 30th and Dr. Wallace's reply in our issue of January 4th. The responsibility for this delay rests with us, as Dr. Wallace sent a communication which contained matter irrelevant to what had already appeared, which we rejected, and for which he substituted what it was stipulated must be his final reply. Prof. Feuillerat, writing from France, urges as a reason for our inserting his communication that Dr. Wallace has had more opportunity of consulting us. As regards the editorial "we" this is not so, as we were

aware that in acceding to Dr. Wallace's requests for an interview we should be according him facilities not possible to Prof. Feuillerat. Dr. Wallace did, however, after such a proceeding had been deprecated, see some one on our staff whose acquaintance he had made previously when he was offering an article for insertion in our columns. This gentleman tells us that he put to Dr. Wallace verbally some queries which Prof. Feuillerat has put in writing, but received only one direct affirmative that seemed sufficiently pertinent to be repeated to us. That was in answer to the question whether Dr. Wallace still maintained that the materials for the major part of the later chapters of 'The Evolution of the English Drama' were altogether new.

Our readers now know the full extent of our interposition in the controversy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. P. H.—E. G. H.—C. H.—Received.

V. & R.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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University College, Galway, January 18, 1913.

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FRED. E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.
January 13, 1913.

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Holtton Road, Barry, Glam.

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Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Applications in respect of the Assistant Mastership must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, February 10, 1913, and those in respect of the Assistant Mistressship by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, February 15, 1913. Every communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.

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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
January 22, 1913.

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LITERATURE

The Windham Papers. With an Introduction by the Earl of Rosebery. 2 vols. (Herbert Jenkins.)

IN his admirable Introduction to these volumes Lord Rosebery describes William Windham as "the finest English gentleman of his or perhaps of all time." The eulogy must be pronounced to err on the side of liberality when the names of Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Falkland, John Evelyn, Speaker Denison, and one or two more are taken into account. Still, comparisons apart, Windham was a noble figure—high-minded, accomplished, great at oratory, devoted to manly sports, and the delight of his society. No adequate record of him had been given to the world before the appearance of 'The Windham Papers,' which, well selected from the collection in the British Museum and other sources, and carefully edited, throw, besides, much general light on the period of the French Revolution and the Empire. We are not sure, however, how far the question raised by the editor in a quotation from *The New Monthly Magazine* of 1831—"Why may not the Life of Windham be written in by his letters?"—can be answered with a complete affirmative. Somehow we lay down these volumes with the feeling that, in spite of Lord Rosebery's illuminating Introduction, there is something wanting. We should have liked a more liberal citation of Windham's strangely introspective Diary, published in 1866, particularly during his later years; some passages from his speeches; and, above all, the opinions of his contemporaries like Lord Holland and Miss Burney. Windham does not always reveal himself in his letters, those to Mrs. Crewe especi-

ally conveying but a slight idea of his fascination as a gallant. But Miss Burney read him through and through when she wrote at the time of the Hastings trial, "I can only suppose that by nature he is extremely diffident, and by inclination equally ambitious; and, if so, the conflict may last through life."

The editor has made no discoveries about the appearance of young Mr. Windham of Norfolk in the Johnson circle, but he duly quotes the touching passages in the Diary recording Windham's last visits to the dying sage. The conflict between nature and inclination comes out strongly, however, in Windham's resignation of the Irish Secretaryship after he had held the appointment only four months. He poured out his woes in a passionate correspondence with the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Northington: he was ill, he found his work uncongenial, he wished to stand for the English Parliament. The uncharitable asserted, amongst other surmises, that the breach had occurred because Northington was an enemy to thinking, whereas Windham was an enemy to drinking; but despite his devotion to the bottle, the Lord-Lieutenant showed much consideration to the sensitive Secretary. Windham's impulsive step would take a deal of living down nowadays, but those were easier times, and his reputation had made a great advance when the French Revolution raised its grim head and split the Whig party asunder.

As Windham's Diary has already revealed, he hesitated, when the famous schism occurred, between Fox and Burke; and even entertained a brief quarrel with the man who afterwards became, in Lord Holland's apt phrase, the great god of his idolatry. But once a Burkite, he was always a Burkite; and, if for nothing else, 'The Windham Papers' would be valuable as showing the apostolic force exercised by Burke on the reflective minds of his generation. "If I were a man of ambition and activity and talents for such a situation," Windham wrote to a supporter, "now is the time when I might be a great leader." Certain it is that he was one of the most active among those who drove the lethargic Duke of Portland over to Pitt, yet, when the Portland Whigs decided on taking office, Windham hesitated long. He was never, said his devoted admirer Malone, "what is called a thorough party-man."

As Secretary-at-War, with a seat in the Cabinet, Windham can hardly be called a source of strength to Pitt's Government. He did good service when his high sense of duty compelled him to state in uncompromising terms what others shrank from stating—that the Duke of York was unfit for his command. But by his persistence in regarding the war with France as a holy crusade he gave a fatal twist to the operations. Long after the disaster of Quiberon Bay should have opened his eyes, he went on thinking France ripe for a general Royalist revolt, ignoring entirely the dominant lesson of her internal history, namely, the striking power of her

centralized authority. His confidence in individual Royalists was as implicit as in their common cause. So late as December, 1807, he appears to have recommended De Puisaye to Castlereagh. "I have no hesitation," was Castlereagh's reply, "in expressing to you my regret that Monsieur de Puisaye does not manage his own feelings and those of his countrymen with a little more forbearance at the present moment." Yet twelve years previously Windham had received from his nephew, Capt. Lukin, a searching exposure of that flighty personage's shortcomings at Quiberon. Windham was indeed incapable of regarding the war with the eyes of common sense: "The moment of peace," he wrote to Burke, "is yet, I hope, so far distant, that chance may still do much to save us from so dreadful a catastrophe: I mean, of course, peace with a Jacobin Republic."

Thus, as Lord Rosebery happily observes, "when Pitt retired Windham felt relief; he was no longer linked to an uncongenial colleague, and was free to pummel Addington and Addington's peace." The drawing together of Windham and Fox during "the Doctor's" luckless administration receives full explanation in the second of these two volumes, and the amiability of both men stands revealed. Their points of union were an old friendship and a common objection to Pitt's "system," which had admittedly been none too successful on its military side. But while Fox attacked the "system" because it went too far, Windham was against it because it did not go nearly far enough, and throughout the correspondence we are conscious of a lurking feeling, gracefully thrust into the background, that they had really little in common. A vigorous, but uncomfortable ally joined them in the person of William Cobbett, who, having denounced the peace in *The Porcupine*, persuaded Windham to put money into his famous *Political Register*. When the history of the relations between proprietors and editors comes to be written, those of this ill-consorted pair will make a diverting chapter. Both Windham and Fox early took alarm at Cobbett's tirades against paper money; and when his patrons came into power and Cobbett discovered that he could not pay off old scores on Freeling, who, as Secretary to the Post Office, had pounced on his papers, his indignation was prodigious. But if one opens the later 'Rural Rides' anywhere, one cannot fail to see how utterly absurd was an alliance between Cobbett and Windham. Thus:—

"Simply their [Ministers'] object was this: to make the French people miserable; to force back the Bourbons upon them as a means of making them miserable; to degrade France, to make the people wretched; and then to have to say to the people of England, Look there: see what they have got by their attempts to obtain liberty!"—*Rural Rides: From Dover... to the Wen.*

This is a most unfair criticism of Pitt's policy, but of Windham's ideas it is a legitimate caricature.

'The Windham Papers' throw no fresh light on the bungled expeditions—the Pitt "system" surely in its dotage—set on foot by Windham as Secretary for War and the Colonies in the "Talents" Administration. But if we read a testy letter from Cobbett rightly, Windham's Bill for establishing a seven years' military service really came from the brain of the journalist, who, to be sure, had been a private at sixpence a day. Otherwise the Secretary for War appears as a difficult colleague, whom, in spite of his debating power, Lord Grenville was anxious to relegate to the House of Lords. Windham's propensity to be in a minority of one comes out in his dissent from the rest of the Cabinet on the minute drawn up after the "Delicate Investigation" into the conduct of the Princess of Wales, and the Premier was evidently puzzled to discover the exact point of his qualification. The readers of 'The Windham Papers' will be puzzled too. Out of office, and almost out of public life, he regained his urbanity, and his mind acquired freedom. He perceived at once the importance of the Spanish rising, and deprecated the dispatch to the swamps of Walcheren of troops which were urgently needed in the Peninsula. Characteristically enough, his last letter was directed at the madness and folly of Parliamentary reformers.

A word of praise must be given to the illustrations, which are well chosen, though a casual allusion to Lady Hamilton is hardly excuse enough for dragging her in by her fair head and shoulders. There are three portraits of Windham: taken from the refined, though sadly cracked, Reynolds in the National Portrait Gallery; from an uninspired Hoppner, now at Norwich, which gives, however, a good idea of Windham's presence; and from an unsigned mezzotint in the British Museum. We should like to know the history of this last, since the handsome, ineffectual face must be a speaking likeness of Windham not long before his death. It is amusing, by the way, to find that Lawrence was to have painted the portrait which fell to Hoppner, but that Windham, himself among the most unpunctual of men, was driven to despair by the painter's utter disregard of business appointments!

The Grandeur that was Rome: a Survey of Roman Culture and Civilisation. By J. C. Stobart. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

MR. STOBART knows how to choose an apt title for his attractive books. To 'The Glory that was Greece' he now adds as a sequel 'The Grandeur that was Rome.' He has succeeded admirably, within the limits of a single volume, in giving us a clear and splendid picture of the last great ancient civilization. He cannot avoid being sketchy and omitting many things, which he no doubt regrets as much as we do; but the whole result is very satisfactory, though we do not everywhere agree with him. Perhaps the best feature in his

book is the independent attitude he maintains, never bound to swear by any master. He criticizes with equal freedom the Caesarism of Mommsen and the journalism of Signor Ferrero, though he is not quite free from the vice we have (in these pages) noticed in the latter, of painting Roman society first from the evidence of one author, and then giving a wholly different picture from the evidence of another who is contemporary. It is easy to produce a picture of Rome according to Horace, and then according to Virgil: the real art of the historian is to show how both these poets could reflect the same society in their works. Rome is not the Rome of Juvenal only, but at the same time the Rome of the younger Pliny. Our author knows this indeed, but it causes great difficulties to any one striving to give a consistent account.

There are several capital questions on which Mr. Stobart takes an independent stand, and, we think, with success. Thus he will not admit the prevalent German view that all earlier Roman history is to be explained by commercial considerations, and that the old wars and treaties were all affairs of trade. If this were the character of the ancient Quirites, how is it, for example, that their nobles were prohibited from engaging in trade, and that their financial magistrates, the quæstors, were the youngest and most inexperienced in the whole list? No; the character of that people was in its origin agricultural and in its tastes military. They were fond of conquering more for its dignity than its profit. The decay of this type of character was also the decay of Rome.

When we get deeper into the book we find that Mr. Stobart's main object is a panegyric of Augustus as the greatest political genius that Rome, or perhaps the world, ever produced. We are glad to read all he has to say, for he says it very well, though perhaps he does not give sufficient credit to the various studies on Augustus that have appeared during the last ten years. But we do not like the exaltation of Augustus at the expense of Julius Cæsar, whom he judges harshly, and, as we think, underrates. Yet he has every right to his opinion, and indeed it is not worth while to read a new history of the period except from an independent thinker. He is sound in his judgment of the so-called history of the Emperors, and, though he cannot whitewash some of them, he throws just suspicion on the vulgar and prurient gossip which infects the pages even of the mighty Tacitus. Not one of the writers of that age, till we come to Ammianus Marcellinus, was an historian in our modern sense, but merely a more or less libellous pamphleteer. Mr. Stobart shows that the so-called degradation of morals under the Empire was not the product of that Empire, but had infected Roman society long before it; in fact, the resurrection of morals under the Antonines, and the extraordinary goodness and happiness of society, rather point to the Empire, when once firmly established, as a source of moral reformation. The great crux is to account for

the decay of the Roman world shortly after that epoch of splendour. The world was then in the condition of Europe in 1800. In many respects it was even more civilized. There were more good roads in the remoter parts, and better traffic by sea, owing to the use of oars as well as sails in large ships. But the Europe of 1800 advanced to a period of marvellous development; the Europe of 200 sank into wretched decadence. One of the most potent causes is never mentioned by Mr. Stobart; he could have found it fully expounded in the work of Otto Seeck. It is this: that the dominant race in Italy became barren, and rapidly diminished, while the myriads of Oriental slaves imported for the service of the great houses became the parents of the new population. It was not the Tiber, but the "Syrian Orontes" which "flowed into it," which made the change. Even now the little, dark, fiery, jealous type in Italy is the outcome not of an old Italic, but of an Oriental parentage.

The outward appearance of the volume is worthy of its contents. There are many excellent pictures of the noble remains of old Roman building, but we think there ought to have been fuller explanations of each picture, and more discussion of their merits in comparison with Greek. The account of the Pantheon, for example, never tells the reader that this splendid dome is not built on the principle of the arch, but is a cap of concrete fitted on to a core, which was then removed. But Mr. Stobart tells us very justly that the Pont du Gard and the bridge of Alcántara are equal to any of the splendid buildings which remain in Italy. So is the amphitheatre of Pola, which is as impressive as the Coliseum. The treatment of the busts reproduced is uncritical. Thus there are several given of Julius Cæsar which do not represent the same man, and the best of them, that in the British Museum, is not, we think, among them. Similar things may be said of the busts of Augustus; nor do we at all agree with the judgments on many of them drawn from the character borne by the supposed original in history. The human face is an enigma not so easily solved. Mr. Stobart notes that the Romans never woke up to the importance of sea-power in history, yet the struggle with Cilician corsairs, which almost brought the Republic to its knees, should have told it to them clearly. Moreover, the struggle of the second triumvirs with Sextus Pompey was wholly due to the sea-power of this adventurer, a man whom the author hardly mentions. We wonder why he has so low an opinion of the Scipios, of whom he says: "There was little wisdom or foresight among them, and, above all, there was an aristocratic pride which would have rendered them impossible as leaders, even if they had had any idea of a destination." We should have thought aristocratic airs rather an advantage to a leader of the people. Parnell owed much of his ascendancy to this unconcealed pride. We are not always sure that Mr. Stobart is quoting accurately, because we find in the book

such strange statements as that Otho was murdered in his camp at Bedriacum, whereat the reader of Tacitus is amazed; and that Hannibal wrote Latin, for which we know no evidence; the other remark upon him, that he fought all his battles on one simple plan, is certainly false. We are at a loss to understand the evidence of depravity shown by "dining from dawn to daylight," for in Italy the dawn is very short, and a highly inconvenient hour for dinner. We suppose the author means from twilight to daylight. There are other judgments which struck us as curious or amusing; but we prefer to close our review with the following summary, which is striking enough to attract attention:—

"The Republic that sucked the blood of her provinces is detestable to all right-thinking men. The Autocracy that cleared out the canals in Egypt, planted flax and encouraged pottery in Gaul, irrigated Africa and taught agriculture to the Moorish nomads, set the wild Iberians to mining and weaving, built aqueducts and roads everywhere, established a postal system, and policed land and sea so effectively that a man might fare from York to Palmyra, or from Trier to Morocco, 'with his bosom full of gold,' may be a tyranny governing in its own interests, but it is an institution for which the world has every reason to be grateful."

The Church and Religious Unity. By Herbert Kelly. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book is evidence of how far the High Church party in the Establishment is travelling away from the rigid system of the early Tractarians. Mr. Kelly is, we believe, the founder, and was for some time the head, of one of those new religious orders which are beginning profoundly to affect the life of the Church. He has, moreover, shown remarkable gifts as a teacher, and was the first to tackle seriously the problem of training adequately a supply of poor men candidates for holy orders. These facts are not irrelevant, for they bear closely on the importance of this volume.

Mr. Kelly tells us in his Preface that he had felt no misgivings on the validity of the most high-and-dry theory about the Nonconformist bodies until in 1908 he attended one of the summer camps of the Students' Christian Movement. That movement rests on a basis avowedly inter-denominational. The whole experience set his singularly penetrating and practical intelligence at work. This ferment was intensified by the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910. That gathering was likewise of an inter-denominational character, and the presence thereat of representative High Churchmen like the Bishops of Oxford and Winchester, and Dr. Frere, was resented by the old guard of Tractarianism, and is not yet forgiven.

This book is one of the first fruits, then, at once of the neo-Catholic movement in the Church of England; and of those momentous spiritual forces which are at work,

whether for good or evil, in the Students' Union and the World Missionary Conference. Father Kelly attempts to reach, in a spirit of charity, a better understanding of what Churchmen and Nonconformists mean by their respective attitudes. We can but commend the tone and temper of the whole work. It is free throughout, not only from all traces of bitterness, but also from that tone of superiority often adopted by Anglicans, which is even more irritating than direct hostility. In our judgment the writer is entirely justified in his contention that the difference is concerned not so much with different notions of Church order as with two divergent conceptions of religion. The Churchman is apt to distrust the Nonconformist's plea for freedom and religious fervour, although this distrust has been steadily growing less of late, and in a "Catholic" mission there will be found in use many methods—stirring hymns, extempore preaching and even prayer—which to a former generation would have seemed "Dissenting" in tone. Still more does Nonconformity distrust the whole doctrine of sacramental religion, which it regards as materialist and magical. This distrust is breaking down among the devout of the younger generation, and that result is largely due to the wider knowledge of the beauty of Catholic devotion, and the sense that here men have hold of something real. The author addresses himself, on the one hand, to show the necessity of a sacramental system, if religion is not to sink into a matter of feelings and states of mind; and, on the other, to demonstrate that the Church is maimed in all her work for want of sufficient use of that system of freedom and spiritual fervour which has ever been the strength of Puritanism:—

"With intentions the most passionately sincere, nay, just because of its sincerity, Protestantism failed to see the confusions in which it was involving itself—the confusion between *faith in God*, who is more than man, and *faith in faith*, that is, in a feeling of assurance, which is a virtue and a feeling of man, the confusion between our coming to Christ, and Christ coming to us."

The importance of all this consists in the fact that Mr. Kelly discerns the uselessness of much of the controversy on the subject of holy orders. The difference between Churchmen and Puritans does not turn on the question of the validity of non-episcopal ordinations, although that difference may symbolize it. The author writes as a strong believer in the historic Episcopate, and will gladden his Tractarian allies by still insisting on this point; but he sees deeper, and knows that the whole thing turns on the truth or falsehood of sacramentalism in religion. His notion of the future is not easy to sketch out. Probably he is not quite sure about it himself. He says something about John Wesley being the one man who really understood, at least in his earlier days, how to combine the two elements, the individualist and the sacramental, neither of which can be obscured without injury to religion. We gather, therefore, that

he contemplates a Church of the future still with the existing framework, but with a large number of recognized societies within it, in which the principle of freedom and spontaneity will be the governing notion. The Nonconformists of the future would then be like religious guilds or the monastic orders of the Middle Ages.

As a matter of fact, it is not the practical proposals that are important; it is the spirit of brotherhood and gentleness in which the book is written, and the wholly frank admission of the deficiencies of "Anglicanism" by one who is rightly regarded as an influential leader in the school commonly called "Catholic." For, if Mr. Kelly criticizes the principles of Nonconformists, he is no less severe on the failure of the Church, and he is clearly imbued with the notion that neither can absorb the other—that the two tendencies are complementary rather than opposing, and may by and by find their union in some "higher synthesis." We give one or two citations which illustrate this:—

"We do take some, just the minimum of pains, to ensure that our clergy shall know the correct form of Church teaching, but we take no pains at all to ensure that they have really thought out its meaning. The narrowness, only too common, in our official preaching is just the narrowness of men who do not know enough to trust themselves off set phrases."

"Our real difficulty, therefore, has been and is that we realize the principles of our official system far too clearly to allow us to follow the methods which belong to a different set of ideals or aims, but we do not realize our principles well enough to follow what does belong to them. And for that difficulty there is just one cause. We have not got a Church system, but half a Church system, and we are therefore driven to force that half into attempting two incompatible functions—maintaining the single Christian groundwork which is common to every one, and also pressing on that development of the Christian life which is of necessity so varied, and which moreover, since it must be a spontaneous growth, cannot be 'pressed on.'"

That "common Christian groundwork" is, in Mr. Kelly's view, the faith of the Creeds—the Incarnation and the Atonement. Perhaps his chapters on apologetics were not needed; but they contain some striking things. He is very scornful of any religious aristocracy, of sentiment or intellect:—

"When we have taken out of our Christianity all its crudeness, its miracles, its magic, its super-naturalism, is there anything real left except the moralist conclusion that it is nice to be nice? The niceness of the spiritually nice person is, I admit, very nice, but the niceness of the common person is as crude as ever.... This very enlightened Christianity represents the enlightenment of the enlightened."

"The instincts which are purely human cannot be so lightly set aside without grave peril, not only to the common man, but to those who are most tempted to think themselves superior. Christianity presents itself in formal, material facts—the Birth, Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. A man may grow out of or fall out of these by falling—or growing—into self-satisfaction or self-sufficiency, but there is

nothing else beyond or above to which he can grow. Search the universe from end to end in nature or in history, God you will not find—but if you keep a mind at all, two things you will find to live by—Christ and yourself.”

It is a pity that the whole book is not like this passage. The writer is too egotistical and affects a colloquialism which is as artificial as any pomposity. We regret that a work addressed to a serious audience should be here and there disfigured by rather foolish witticisms, and should descend into forms of slang pardonable in their place, but here neither more nor less than puerile. “Kiddies” and “Enemy Dear” may be all very well by the fireside, but this sort of thing only enhances the prevalent notion that the modern cleric is imperfectly educated. Still, with all its defects, this book will be of real service alike in the ideas which it expresses and in the discussions to which it will lead.

RECENT LIGHT ON WOMAN.

THE outpourings of the man of science on the subject of Woman usually leave woman herself quite unmoved. An influence to which she more readily responds is that which, by reminding her that she is primarily a spirit, appeals to what is felt rather than seen—experienced, not explained. The call to sit at the feet of those who regard her merely as a biological factor falls on deaf ears unless some unusual excellence in the teacher arrests the attention. This Dr. Tayler in ‘The Nature of Woman’ does to a far less degree than Miss Ida Tarbell in ‘The Business of Being a Woman.’ He deserves well, however, even of those of the younger generation of Feminists to whom, on most points, his views will appear out of date, for drawing attention to a little-known article published in *The National Review*, October, 1858. Its author believed that “the collision of many minds, and still more the experience wrung from many misdirected efforts,” would doubtless eventually educe a more or less complete and successful solution of the problem presented by “the defects of our present social condition with respect to the education and position of women.” More pens than ever are to-day engaged in expressing the remedies and advice of many minds, while misdirected effort, some would say, has never been so much in evidence. It is true that there are peaceful spots where there is no longer a woman’s problem; but, generally, in four continents signs are evident of a

restless discontent which some regard as harbingers of reform; others, like Miss Tarbell, as symptoms of a world-old ailment caused by the friction between Nature and Society. The main drift of her contention is that the “Business of Being a Woman,” like so much else that is universal, needs to be definitely undertaken with a conscious realization of its dignity and importance in the scheme of things. “The highest type of civilization,” she finely says, “is that in which the greatest number sense the beauty and the dignity of the everyday and commonplace.” Though Miss Tarbell is an American, and takes for granted many things to which Dr. Tayler is in opposition—the question of women’s economic independence, for instance—her ideas will not find ready acceptance with extremists. For the great mass of women she has a message of inestimable value, and, with a literary ancestry which includes books of repute on political and biographical subjects, she knows well how to deliver it.

Miss Jane Christie, in a preface which acknowledges her indebtedness to Darwin, Lester Ward, Mill, and others, says that her object is to call attention to “the biological plan of the Almighty.” Her ‘Advance of Woman’ is a much over-weighted book. The wheat and the chaff are hopelessly mingled; isolated statements and bitter comments may cause frequent irritation; yet, as a survey of human laws and customs concerning the relations of man and woman, her work will have its uses.

Miss Knowles in ‘The Upholstered Cage’ deals in popular fashion with the lot of many a middle-class English girl, depicting the successive phases from the “coming-out” of youth to the boarding-house refuge of old age. The education of public opinion on the subject of equal provision for daughters and sons makes slow but steady progress, thanks largely to such special pleading as this.

The last of the books under consideration is one which stands quite apart from the rest in its outlook and presentation. It is a series of essays which might well be headed ‘Be Ye Perfect,’ for nothing less is the standard by which Mrs. Re-Bartlett would measure all considerations of ‘Sex and Sanctity.’ Written in a far clearer style than ‘The Coming Order,’ it maintains the same exaltation of the ideal, the same scorn for mediocrity. The high possibilities which she predicts for marriage may not be dreamt of, perhaps, in view of the unequal and frequently sacrilegious unions “blessed” to-day; but the dangers of false mating—that fundamental evil to which every one of the women authors here concerned refers as the root of all evil—will diminish as the economic independence of the unmarried woman increases.

THREE BOOKS ON PSYCHOLOGY.

THE want of an adequate history of Psychology in English has long been felt. Mr. Brett has set himself to supply this need. His ‘History of Psychology, Ancient and Patristic’ (348 pp.), carries the fascinating story only as far as St. Augustine; and it is difficult to suppose that it could, with advantage, be compressed into a smaller space. It is, perhaps, inevitable that his presentation of the doctrines of the ancients should seem here and there inadequate to some of his readers—e.g., the account of Plato’s psychology does not recognize any change of attitude between his earlier and later teachings; and it passes over with the barest mention the Dionysiac and Orphic traditions and their influence on him, and through him on later speculation. This instance exemplifies a certain defect of the whole book, namely, its failure sufficiently to disclose the historical setting of any of the writers whose views are dealt with. There is an almost total lack of dates and of biographical details of the principal authors, such as would help to place each in historical perspective. In short, although the book is a history of psychology, it is not sufficiently psychological.

In his Introduction Mr. Brett explicitly disclaims any intention to interpret, and he formulates his task as that of a recorder merely. “The business of the historian,” he tells us, “is to record rather than interpret.” “There is a perilous affinity between studying the history of psychology and treating the records of the past psychologically.” But why perilous? No doubt such psychological interpretation is more difficult than the mere recording of opinions; but surely it is more instructive and more interesting, and must be the ultimate aim of the historian of thought, for only by such treatment can we hope to arrive at an understanding of the course of development of opinion.

Mr. Brett attempts to justify this limited view of the nature of his task, but, we think, without success. The history, not only of psychology, but also of the whole of philosophy, in the widest sense of the words, still awaits adequate psychological treatment, though beginnings have been made with certain periods, as by Mr. F. M. Cornford in ‘From Religion to Philosophy.’

Within the limits prescribed for himself the author has done his work with care and good judgment, and, if he should succeed in completing his task on the

The Nature of Woman. By J. Lionel Tayler. (Fifield.)

The Business of Being a Woman. By Ida M. Tarbell. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Advance of Woman. By Jane Johnstone Christie. (Lippincott Co.)

The Upholstered Cage. By Josephine Pitcairn Knowles. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Sex and Sanctity. By Luey Re-Bartlett. (Longmans & Co.)

A History of Psychology, Ancient and Patristic. By George Sidney Brett. (Allen & Sons.)

Outlines of the History of Psychology. By Max Dessoir. Translated by Donald Fisher. (Macmillan & Co.)

On the Consciousness of the Universal and the Individual: a Contribution to the Phenomenology of the Thought Processes. By Francis Aveling. (Same publishers.)

scale of this first volume, and maintaining the same level of excellence, he will earn the gratitude of many students.

Prof. Dessoir's 'Outlines of the History of Psychology,' which now appears in an adequate English translation, is not a condensation of his well-known large history of German psychology. It is an attempt to cover the whole field from the earliest times to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Its chief defect is that it attempts to do this in 254 small pages. This results in inadequate accounts of the views of the many authors touched upon, not because Prof. Dessoir desires to avoid the psychological standpoint, but from sheer lack of space. For Prof. Dessoir's book is strong where Mr. Brett's is weak, namely, in tracing the various streams of tradition and speculation which have influenced the course of development of psychological theory. It is much to be regretted also that Prof. Dessoir should have brought his book to a stop just at the time of the inception of the very active modern development of psychology, for an historical guide to this period is already urgently needed. Apart from these defects, the book deserves the highest praise, and the translation will be welcome to many English readers.

Dr. Aveling's book 'On the Consciousness of the Universal and the Individual' is one of many evidences of the recent revival of Catholic activity in philosophy and psychology; for the experimental investigations reported in it were begun in the University of Louvain, and Dr. Aveling is, we believe, a priest of the Roman Church, as well as Lecturer in Psychology in University College, where his research was completed. The book is welcome as the first presentment to English readers (outside the pages of the technical journals) of a mode of experimental observation and of the conclusions reached by means of it which have been in the forefront of controversy among psychologists during the last decade. The method is the introspective observation of thought-processes under experimental conditions. The result is, roughly, the establishment of thought or conception as a mode of consciousness which involves a factor that cannot be analytically resolved into sensorial elements of any kind, which factor (conveniently designated "meaning") is of predominant importance in all thinking. Dr. Aveling, accepting these conclusions, has brought further support to them and increased our knowledge of this factor—grossly neglected until recently by modern psychology—by studying the way in which words gradually acquire meaning; and he has made a special study of "meaning" when the object thought of is a "universal." His results cannot be given here. It must suffice to say that he has succeeded in showing that the experimental method can be profitably applied to these most difficult problems, which, from the earliest times, have divided philosophers into

acutely opposed camps. His work may be recommended to the attention of those who have assumed that experimental psychology must necessarily confine itself to the study of the sensations. The description of the author's own observations and conclusions is preceded by a brief history of the problem of "universals," which serves to define and circumscribe the psychological problem presented by them from the metaphysical and epistemological discussions in which they have figured largely in all ages.

The Novik. By Lieut. A. P. Steer. (John Murray.)

'THE NOVIK' may have lost something of its quality by being first translated from Russian into French, and then from French into English. It is, however, a striking book, though inferior to the brilliant writing of Commander Semenov, whose work we admired; and the English rendering is from the pen of the translator of his 'Rasplata.'

The author (who in 1907 was shot by his mutinous crew) was on board the *Novik*, a third-class cruiser, at Port Arthur, and he says that when the Japanese first appeared there, nothing in the Russian fleet was ready for war. The Russian sailors had been "assured that there would be no war, and that, every one being at peace, we could sleep soundly in our beds." On February 8th a telegram from St. Petersburg had explained that any fear of armed conflict was mere nonsense. Exactly an hour and a half later the first guns went off. The Russian ships were anchored in a way which would not have been allowed if attack had been expected. The *Novik* was knocked out of action in the first attack, but was repaired in ten days; and, if other Russian vessels had been as competently handled, the naval conflicts would not have been so one-sided as they were.

The book gives pitiful tales of ignorance and lack of courage among the Russian officers. Lieut. Steer says: "Not once did our leaders really assume the offensive. Their sole object apparently was . . . to keep . . . their own precious skins out of harm's way." It is clear that not one of the Russian commanders had any conception how to handle ships in company; but the author gives the highest praise to the evolutions of the Japanese squadron: "Never the least hesitation, never a mistake." Englishmen already knew that the Russians were subject to "indescribable panic"; but the descriptions of how they behaved when they thought they were being attacked by submarines is worse than anything we have read before. At the sight of a bit of wood or a floating tin-can they would fire off their guns in every direction, without any regard for their neighbours. At another time we see the Russian vessels making for port—"crowding upon one another like a lot of sheep." But the Russian guns were outranged,

and the officers knew it, and when they tried to return the Japanese fire they saw their shells "pitching about half-way": so that, while the Viceroy was constantly ordering them to go out and drive off the Japanese, the commanders refused to move. As against the orders of the Viceroy, we read that General Stoessel "was so frightened that he swore" that if the fleet did go out, he would "consider such an action a shameful flight, and would order the coast batteries to fire on us."

It is pleasanter to turn to the tributes paid by Lieut. Steer to the courage of the Japanese, and to find that he also makes it clear that the Russian sailors did not lack courage when they were properly led.

Portraits and Speculations. By Arthur Ransome. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE essays collected in this volume are of considerable interest, and one of the main points about them is that they are clearly the work of a developing mind. The pleasant sketch of François Coppée, for instance, the appreciation of Yone Noguchi's prose poems, and one or two other papers, date from the year 1909; by 1911, which is the date of the essay on Remy de Gourmont and that on 'Kinetic and Potential Speech,' Mr. Ransome is already outgrowing the 1909 formulas, with their rather narrow, rather pretentious æstheticism; and in 1912, notably in his essay on 'Art for Life's Sake,' we find promise of a further increase of range. The process is particularly interesting to watch, and particularly fruitful in its results, because it is, in a peculiar degree, a process of self-conquest. Mr. Ransome has a strong natural inclination towards the enjoyment of mysteries, and perhaps also towards the worship of mystery as a nourisher of enjoyments. His ideal man was, and perhaps is still, the artist; his ideal artist would at one time have been scarcely more than the half-superfluous thread upon which a succession of moods were strung, and it is in these moods that he would have found the meaning and essence of life. Experience, to the Mr. Ransome of 1909, was, as it were, a multiplicity of crystallizations, to any one of which the individual man might devote himself, and regard his devotion, not as a sacrifice, but as a fulfilment.

In his essay on 'Art for Life's Sake' Mr. Ransome still lays his emphasis on detached moments; he deduces the entire process of artistic creation from the implications of what one might call a timeless stimulus, and regards inspiration as instantaneous. He sees, however, that the test of the artist is his power to hold his mood, and, by continually re-experiencing it, to enlarge its scope. Intuition thus becomes knowledge, and knowledge is expression—"that perfect expression which is at unity with itself." Portraits are perhaps more in Mr. Ransome's line than speculations; but much of this is very well put, and the description of what we might call creative incubation is

noteworthy. The aim of the essay as a whole is to show at what point the much-sought reconciliation of art and morality is actually effected, and to contend that our final demand from a work of art is simply that it should give us an increased consciousness of life. The conclusion is valuable, but in reaching it Mr. Ransome has rather more originality of manner than is perhaps quite warranted. Nor are we sure that he realizes all the implications of his ideas; they involve, we think, an even closer identification of the moral and the æsthetic impulses than he is at present ready to allow. For the essence of life is its continuity, and the principles of morality are the principles which, recognizing this continuity, show the way to a progressive spiritual up-building. Just in so far, then, as the artist's impulse, becoming expression, becomes knowledge, the moment in which the impulse came to him is transcended; when at last he knows and enables us to know this moment, what he has really done is to bring to bear upon it his whole accumulation of previous experience, his moral achievement, such as it is. His knowledge of the real meaning of the momentary impulse will thus be limited by imperfections of his moral achievement, and the consciousness of life which it stimulates will, according to the degree of that imperfection, partake of illusion.

The essay on Walter Pater is perhaps the best thing in the book—it might be called an essay on the value and the danger of mood-worship; and there are excellent remarks on 'Marius' in its relation to Pater's temperament, and on the faults as well as the beauties of Pater's style. The essay on Nietzsche—an essay in comprehension it is called—strikes us as too slight for the subject, though good as far as it goes; the author himself directs attention to its weakness; it is not comprehensive. Mr. Ransome suffers a little, we think, from what might be called self-anticipation. His thought has strength and dignity; but there is something in his style which throughout seems to be claiming for the thought more strength and dignity than it has, and he often announces imperfect ideas as if they were discoveries. His distinction between the "kinetic" and the "potential" in the language of literature is a case in point, and rests, we think, upon a confusion. We all know that the suggestiveness of a word or a sentence may extend far beyond the surface values which a dictionary or a grammar might assign to them; and it is one of the functions of literature to bring words and phrases together in such a way as to enhance their meaning. But just in so far as their meaning is enhanced effectively it becomes "kinetic," and exerts its force, remaining "potential" only to dulled or undeveloped minds. That is to say, the distinction between "kinetic" and "potential" language is not objective. To Mr. Ransome music is "purely potential" speech; to the musician, who takes the full intention of a piece, it is, we imagine, purely "kinetic."

The Lascarids of Nicæa: the Story of an Empire in Exile. By Alice Gardner. (Methuen & Co.)

THE long reign of the Greek Emperors at Constantinople, from its great founder to his namesake who resisted Mohammed, was interrupted by an interval of fifty-seven years, during which Latin sovereigns kept house in the palaces of Byzantium (1204–61). Greek princes successfully withstood this Western invasion, in various regions of Europe and Asia Minor, and some of them assumed the imperial title. Of all these, Theodore Lascaris, who was the strongest, and whose capital—Nicæa—was nearest to Constantinople, had the best claim to be considered the heir of the Comneni; and the fact that one of his successors won back Constantinople confirmed that claim, if there was any doubt about it, retrospectively. Miss Gardner is therefore justified in describing the dominion of the Lascarid dynasty as an empire in exile, and a very interesting episode it is. The guiding idea of the four Emperors who come before us was the recovery of Constantinople, and throughout all their military enterprises and diplomatic negotiations they never lost sight of this ultimate goal. They were all men of ability, each in his own way.

Miss Gardner has evidently studied her authorities with diligence, and has not neglected modern sources, especially a Greek work by Meliarakes, which covers the same ground, and W. Norden's 'Das Papsttum und Byzanz.' She has a clear view of the military and ecclesiastical transactions, and succeeds in making them intelligible to the reader. But we cannot help wishing that she had cut her narrative a little shorter, and expanded her chapter on literature and art. She has read so widely in the curious literature of the age that it seems a pity that she should not have told us more about the writings of the Acominati, and Blemnydas, and, above all, of Theodore II. All that she says about this epileptic Emperor, a philosopher like Julian, a theologian like Justinian, makes us want to know more. He has left a considerable correspondence, which Miss Gardner describes as "very rhetorical and obscure." He was an admirer of his great contemporary, Frederick II., on whom he composed a funeral oration, of which the idea is "that great rulers, especially if they are intellectually in advance of their people, are bound to be censured and calumniated." Miss Gardner thinks that Frederick's views on the relation of Emperor and Pope may have helped to determine Theodore's policy in Church and State, but she does not quite show why her hypothesis is necessary. Of contemporary art she has little to say, but she has enriched her book with three most interesting frescoes (two of them coloured) from a little church at Boyana, near Sofia.

As the book is not intended merely for specialists, it would have been better if the author had not introduced Old French

without a translation into her narrative, as she does on p. 79. There are some mistakes in proper names; for instance, "Adramythium," "D'Ohrsen" (read D'Ohsson), and "Gregorius" (for Gregorovius). "Fallemeyer," we suppose, is intended for Fallmerayer. We read (p. 93) of "San Lorenzo fuori i Muri." The accentuation of Greek words requires revision. But these are small matters.

Socialism from the Christian Standpoint: Ten Conferences. By Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE should perhaps have had more hesitation in criticizing this work had it not been for a suggestion recently made that *The Athenæum* is now controlled by Roman Catholics. Though this is not the case, we hope the suggestion is the outcome of our respect for, and sympathetic attitude towards, that faith. Having thus declared ourselves, we hope we shall not be misunderstood when we suggest that a better title for Father Vaughan's interesting work would have been 'Socialism from the Roman Catholic Standpoint.' But such a title might have brought with it the misfortune of failing to attract Socialists, who, seeing nothing fundamentally opposed in Socialism and Christianity, may yet see an insurmountable obstacle in what they would term the rule of Roman autocracy as opposed to that democratic rule which has so large a place in their own ideals.

A lesser trouble inherent in the author's thesis is the fact that, while he is able to present his case with homogeneous unity, the force he opposes is that of allies, sharing, perhaps, one fundamental tenet—"that all the means of production should be transferred to the community"—but holding other views at least divergent, and some in cases opposed. Yet the author quotes them all without attempting to gauge the actual backing each receives among Socialists. In fact, were we asked wherein Father Vaughan had succeeded in proving the incompatibility implied in his title, we should hesitate to say, unless it is when he opposes the decrees of the Popes to the outpourings of the British Socialist Party—the former with their origin fixed in the seed of Peter, the latter dating from the recent rallying to one banner of a conglomerate body, composed for the most part of members of the Social Democratic Federation, though counting among its adherents those who formerly owed allegiance to the Independent Labour Party, the Fabians, &c. Let us say, before we pass on, how deeply we appreciate the broad Christianity of the writer, for he finds much to praise among those whose claim to provide humanity with an efficacious belief he must contest with all the vehemence and force at his disposal.

It would be no difficult matter to show contradictions and ill-balanced remarks such as that on p. 223: "The

Christian Church is chiefly concerned with the spiritual welfare of its children though their material well-being concerns it no less"; promises of proof which are not forthcoming, besides numerous statements which Father Vaughan's fair-mindedness obliges him to make, though they are likely to be welcomed more by Socialists than by Roman Catholics. But what is the use of such comment when the author introduces his discourses by warning us that we are reading the spoken word? If we are permitted to have more from the same source, it would add to our indebtedness to find the printed word properly edited. With the present book before him, the historian and economist who is not of the faith will be able to make free play with dates, not to speak of the inconsistency between the teaching and action of Pontiffs who, whatever they may have intended to teach, have fallen oftentimes as far short as others of our Lord's example. Perhaps the clearest perception of the different tenets held by Father Vaughan and the Socialists may be in his enunciation of "a personal God concerned with the saving of individual souls," and theirs of a spirit of good ever evolving a higher righteousness in the minds and hearts of men. It is, however, much easier to recognize the author's right to figure as spokesman for Roman Catholicism than it is to accord such a right to any of the Socialists he quotes on behalf of Socialism.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE list of additions to the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum during the five years 1906-10 bears a witness to the growing scarcity and rise in price of fine manuscripts by the very small number of them it contains, though a catalogue which contains the ninth-century Psalter of the Emperor Lothaire, the tenth-century Bosworth Psalter, two fifteenth-century copies of the 'Canterbury Tales,' and the unique Scots New Testament cannot be said to be wanting in distinction. The great bulk of the 887 manuscripts acquired in the five years are, however, of historical or political interest. Among them are eight volumes of Nicholas papers supplementary to those already in the Museum, including a set of original minutes of the Privy Council from 1661 to 1667; fourteen volumes of Blathwayt papers, 1669-1701, dealing with foreign affairs; fifty volumes of Whitworth papers, 1702-25; ninety-four of Windham papers, 1782-1807; forty-eight of Wellesley papers, 1797-1842; and thirty of Auckland papers,

Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the Years MDCCCVI. - MDCCCX. (British Museum.)

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series. America and West Indies, Jan.-Dec. 1. 1702, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Cecil Headlam. (Stationery Office.)

1836-42. There are also a Register of the Council of Wales, 1586-1634; letter-books of the Commissioners for Scotland in London, 1645-6; of Melfort and Montague, the Secretaries of State to James II., 1689-92, and others. Two volumes of letters to Francis Place, 1813-52, supplement the already large Place collection, so useful to the student of modern political origins; and four volumes of the minutes of the Working Men's Association, 1836-49, will throw much light on the Chartist movement.

Among the manuscripts of purely literary interest are some Shelley letters and a poem 'The Recollection'; the original manuscript of 'Sigurd the Volsung,' by William Morris (described in vol. xii. of his 'Complete Works'), and two volumes of the first draft of the same poem; an illuminated manuscript of FitzGerald's Omar Khayyám, written by William Morris, and decorated by Mr. C. Fairfax Murray from designs by Morris and Burne-Jones; seven volumes of autograph works by Oscar Wilde; poems by Blake, Clare, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and others; and the Berry correspondence, 1783-1852. The Romney diaries published by Mr. Humphry Ward have been presented to the nation, and are here catalogued.

A good deal of fine manuscript music has been acquired, including drafts of ten string quartets by Mozart, and original works by J. S. Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner; compositions by Gibbons, Tallis, and Byrd; and a score of 'Samson,' showing Handel's "cuts," and his opera 'Admeto.'

Classical scholars will be interested in the 352 papyri added, including two charred rolls from Herculaneum, one of them holding fragments of the 'De Natura' of Epicurus; a large number of Oxyrhynchus papyri, and several Hibeh papyri. The collection of printed facsimiles of celebrated manuscripts continues to increase in importance. There is a full index of names and places, taking up considerably more than half the book, and altogether Mr. Gilson is to be heartily congratulated on the first official publication of his Keepership.

The most important documents in the Calendar of State Papers are the letters to the Council of Trade and the Secretaries of State enabling us to trace the history of the movements of the French fleet under Châteaurenault and the English under Benbow, leading up to the disgraceful affair off Cartagena, one of the darkest blots on the story of our Navy. The French fleet was concentrated at Martinique in overwhelming force, apparently with the double object of attacking Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and of convoying home the Spanish galleons assembled at Vera Cruz; while Benbow was stationed at Jamaica, with the idea of protecting the plantations, engaging any detached squadron of the French, and seizing opportunities of picking up a galleon.

It was July before the eight galleons, convoyed by thirty French men-of-war, set sail for Europe, and Benbow, uncertain whether war had been actually declared, was not strong enough to attack them; but, hearing that Ducasse had been detached with four men-of-war, two transports, and four small vessels to Cartagena, with the idea of destroying the English and Dutch trade on the coast, he sailed with seven English men-of-war to intercept him. He fell in with the French on August 19th, and a running fight ensued, lasting for a week. Mr. Headlam's Preface summarizes admirably the events that followed, as they came out in the proceedings of the court-martial at Jamaica. The behaviour of the four English commanders who were condemned at the trial is inexplicable. Two of them, Kirkby and Wade, were condemned to be shot for "cowardice, breach of orders, and neglect of duty"; one, Hudson, died before the trial began; the fourth, Constable, was cleared of cowardice, but cashiered and imprisoned during pleasure. Kirkby's excuse for not firing at the enemy, "because they did not fire at him, for that they had a respect for him," would rather seem to point to treachery than to mere disrespect for Benbow; and the fact that the Admiral did not put him under arrest on the spot seems to point to a consciousness of some influence supporting Kirkby which does not appear on the surface.

Other topics of interest in this volume are the disputes as to pressing of seamen at Boston, the negotiations with the Indians, and the troubles caused by the system of Proprietary Colonies, which the Council of Trade was endeavouring to bring to an end. The signatures, printed in full, to a large number of addresses should be useful to American genealogists, and the Index is admirably complete.

A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT.

AMONG the letters "by other hands" included in the correspondence before us there is one in which Franklin, criticizing a highly bureaucratic Plan of Union submitted to him by Shirley, glances at the reputation of Colonial Governors as a body. The Plan proposed to invest them with very large military and legislative powers; against which it would be argued, says Franklin—"and perhaps with justice," he adds, in his innocent way—

"That Governors often come to the Colonies merely to make Fortunes with which they intend to return to Britain, are not always men of the best Abilities or Integrity, have no Estates here nor any natural Connection with us that should make them heartily concerned for our Welfare, and might

The Correspondence of William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts and Military Commander in America, 1731-1760. Edited, under the auspices of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, by Charles Henry Lincoln. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

possibly be sometimes fond of raising more Forces than necessary, from the Profit accruing to themselves and to make Provision for their Friends and Dependants."

There are records in plenty to prove the truth of this observation. Almost every colony had experience of a kind of Governor who did little credit to the Mother-Country, and was implicitly hostile and a nuisance to the community over which he was set. But there were also some first-rate men among the old Colonial Governors—men of high integrity and ability, men with an individuality worthy of extended literary portraiture—the worthiest of all being surely that same royal Governor to whom Franklin's remarks above quoted were addressed. Yet the circumstances of William Shirley's official début promised no exceptional virtue. An English barrister, he first saw the Colonies in his thirty-sixth year. He went thither under the auspices of the Duke of Newcastle, that famous dispenser of places, with the promise of a post when one should fall vacant. Further, his acknowledged object in going was to mend a shattered fortune and to "provide for his dependents" in the form of a wife and nine children.

Happily, that wife was no mean provider herself, but spoke and fended for her own in most wifely and motherly fashion—*i.e.*, with a laudable lack of impartiality or backwardness in pressing their claims. She was the better able to do this since she remained in England during the waiting years of her husband's exile, and had social access (sometimes with difficulty) to their patron the Duke. When she was refused the door she employed the post, and the result adds some amusing, yet moving pages to the present work. For instance, a hearty and wholly justified encomium of her absent husband ("though I am Sensitive an Husbands Character comes very Improperly from a Wife") is reinforced by this persuasive reminder:—

"Mr. Shirley My Lord Duke, is Descended from an Ancient and good Family in Sussex, your Graces favourite County, his Ancestors were not only Neighbours but had the Honour of an Intimacy and Friendship with your Graces Ancestors, and I am in great hopes (from your Graces General Character of goodness, compassion and readiness to make your great Station a blessing to those below you) that you will not lett Mr. Shirley and Nine Children Sink in a Foreign Country."

She was a dear woman and a valuable wife, it will be seen. There is a great deal of such frank asking here; for even after redoubled proofs of his value had been given, Shirley had again and again to choose between begging for "favours" (so termed) and being forgotten, which meant being allowed to sink. Not the least interest of the correspondence, indeed, is the light it throws on the relations then subsisting between public servants of the highest personal and official worth and the patron oligarchs who placed and displaced them. Howbeit, Shirley respectfully declined

the first post provided for him, after two years of waiting, and gave his reasons. He perceived that an Admiralty judge in that part of the world had either to be untrue to his trust or to forgo the emoluments of his office. The first he would not do; the second he could not afford to do. Here we have those qualities of loyalty, honour, and good sense which marked Shirley's public career, and presently made him the most conspicuous and also the most valuable man in America, from the imperial point of view.

Shirley's main career began when, with ten years' experience of Colonial affairs gained in minor posts, and especially with a thorough knowledge of the debatable land between Canada and New England, he was made Governor of Massachusetts in 1741. It was not an enviable call. Within, the relations between Governor and Assembly, never easy in that province, had become so angry and unrelenting that the Assembly, with unconscious humour, condoled with the new Governor on his official inheritance of difficulties and ill-feeling, and hoped rather hopelessly that he and they might live together somehow. Without, the French had entered with vigour on that course of sporadic and stealthy, yet systematic encroachment which in its beginnings pressed upon the northern (called in America the eastern) Colonies, and proceeded until it led to devastation on the western ones fourteen years later. It would have been easy, therefore, for the new Governor to make a brief unhappy business of it, and fail at all points, as his predecessors had done, without chargeable fault.

It is the distinction of Shirley that he did neither. So far from foundering in a bog of political controversy, he inaugurated an era of mutual goodwill and co-operation between the two branches of the legislature. Before the esteem and confidence which he inspired, inveterate difficulties disappeared, and traditional refusals became ready assents. The finance and economies of the Colony, which had come to a desperate pass, were happily restored. Unexampled unanimity, and New England alacrity without its bitterness, were in the air. Therefore it was that Massachusetts untiringly voted men and money at its Governor's call, during nearly half a generation, to an amount hardly believable of so small a community. Shirley was able to meet French encroachments with a watchful and energetic "forward policy" which only failed to be a crowning success in his hands because the home Government, hearkening to malignant suggestions, superseded and recalled in 1756 the best servant whom the King had in America.

That recall comes upon the book—so full of energy, action, and eager counsel—like a sudden hush, and gives a heart-touching ending to this epistolary record. The Shirley-Loudoun correspondence especially, written while the fallen Governor waited for the ship to take him home, suggests with offensive realism the dying lion insulted by an ass. It settles in the

affirmative, however, a question we have often revolved—whether it was possible for any gentleman at large to be so abundantly an ass as Loudoun's portraits accuse him of being. He was, every bit of it; and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America as well.

The last dozen pages make even more painful reading. Shirley is in London, his case uninvestigated, his reputation unclear, even the validity of his commission during his brief period of supreme command (after Braddock's death) cruelly put in question. From his lodging in Conduit Street he is petitioning successively for employment—for unpaid allowances on account of equipage—for smaller reimbursements—at last (piteously, though with dignity enough) for a pension to stave off distress. Presumably the heads of departments, and even noble patrons, were too preoccupied with the great stir of things in the years 1757-9 to have ears for the claims and requests of a broken man. It seemed for a while as if he would be allowed to sink indeed; he who had repeatedly saved the Government vast sums of money, and had himself lost two sons in its service during one campaign. Fortunately Newcastle, the dispenser of places, was not yet dead nor altogether deaf; and at last an appointment in the Bahamas was found for Shirley. It was a small thing to give to the former Governor of Massachusetts Bay, the preserver of Nova Scotia, the real conqueror of Louisbourg, who would have conquered Quebec also, and with it Canada, had he been given a free hand. It is fair to say this, for the conquest was finally achieved by Pitt's generals along the lines which Shirley had advocated, in and out of season, for nearly twenty years.

Presumably the Bahamas governorship did not, any more than the American one, enable him to "make a fortune with which to return to Britain." At any rate, on retiring he went to spend his last years in a suburb of Boston, near the people for whose welfare (*pace* Franklin) he had certainly been "heartily concerned," and whose interests in peace and war he had served so well.

Take him altogether, Shirley was an Englishman of a kind that this nation is rightly proud of producing, and one of the best of that kind. The course of history has gone against his being remembered in that light, and he has been in effect forgotten. The present work, in the absence of an adequate biography, will do something to bring him forward into his proper category among the great public servants of the Empire. It is the outcome of wide search and laborious selection from a great mass of printed and unprinted material. Some things in the editing we might question, and one or two we might correct. But it is more to the purpose to give thanks for a work that has involved great and perplexing labour, enriches our knowledge of men and things gone by, and considerably rights a wrong.

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.—Vol. V. *Dravidians-Fichte*. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

AN excellent illustration of how two branches of the same subject may be treated with almost equal felicity from totally different points of view is provided by the articles 'Dravidians' with which the volume before us opens, the North-Indian part of the subject being dealt with on the side of anthropology and folk-lore by Mr. W. Crooke, whilst the religion of the South-Indian Dravidians is discussed from the critical and historical point of view by Mr. R. W. Frazer.

The method of imparting information on widely branched subjects by means of articles contributed by different writers, which is an important feature of this 'Encyclopædia,' is, indeed, as much to the fore in the new part as in the previous volumes. The series on 'Dreams and Sleep' begins with two introductory papers, respectively written by Prof. A. E. Taylor and Andrew Lang. The first-named writer draws an able comparison between Aristotle's view of sleep and dreams and the modern scientific aspect of the matter, and then gives an account of the "Divine and prophetic character of dreams" as portrayed "throughout Greek literature." Lang, on the other hand, leads us—as might be expected—in his own genial way, into the savage and more recent mysterious or half-mysterious views of the theme. One may incidentally note how different the dream-experiences of some are from the ordinary modes of dreaming. Prof. Taylor's references to "the exceptional frequency of dreams of fishes" and the assumption by the dreamer of "the personality of some familiar historical character, such as Mary Stuart or Oliver Cromwell," will probably be a surprise to many.

The longest series of articles in the volume is on the weighty subject of 'Ethics and Morality.' The branches treated include, amongst others, those of the American aborigines, the Australians, the Babylonians, the Buddhist, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Parsee, and Dr. Hastings has been as successful as ever in finding thoroughly competent writers on the subject. It is noteworthy that the Buddhist and Japanese portions have been respectively assigned to Profs. M. Anesaki and S. Tachibana of Tokio. For the Hebrew and Jewish parts of the theme the reader is referred to the article on 'Conscience (Jewish),' thus implying agreement with what we said on that point in our review of Vol. IV. of the 'Encyclopædia' (*The Athenæum*, March 9, 1912, p. 276). This important series is, besides, preceded by articles on 'Ethical Discipline,' 'Ethical Idealism,' 'Ethical Movement' (founded by Prof. Felix Adler of New York), 'Ethics' in its general scope, and 'Ethics' as prevailing in rudimentary society.

We can refer to a few only out of the other valuable series of contributions. The introductory article on 'Dualism'

is by Prof. Eucken, who has recently come much to the fore as a philosophical theologian; the series on 'Education,' which is only next in importance to that on 'Ethics and Morality,' opens with an excellent survey of the entire subject by Prof. J. Adams; the contributions on 'Expiation and Atonement' are carefully representative in their various branches; and the series 'Festivals and Fasts,' which, amongst other sections, includes the primitive, Armenian, Buddhist, Egyptian, Greek, Jain, and Tibetan, will also be found very useful.

The valuable articles on 'Dress' and 'Drinks and Drinking,' by Mr. A. E. Crawley, would have been more acceptable still if the author had been careful to avoid too cumbrous and technical a mode of expression. A sentence like "The sensation of thirst is the psychological correlate of the metabolic functions of water" will not be understood by some who may otherwise be capable of using the 'Encyclopædia' intelligently. The same writer's contributions on 'Drums and Cymbals' and 'Eating the God' are, however, not open to the same objection; and the literature is in all four cases copiously indicated in footnotes.

Prof. Flinders Petrie contributes a long article on 'Egyptian Religion' which is full of information. His remark, however, that

"probably the Egyptian saw and thought much less about his forefathers' graves, miles away in the desert, than an English rustic does who walks through the graveyard every Sunday" (p. 240, col. 1),

seems to be much overdrawn, and is, in fact, largely contradicted by the statement that "the successors frequently visited the tomb and held feasts there," and the observations to a similar effect made by the author shortly after. 'Etruscan Religion' is dealt with by Dr. Gustav Herbig of Munich. We here note particularly that the prevalent opinion which regards the Etruscan linen roll preserved at Agram in Croatia as a text relating to the ritual calendar of festivals, &c., is opposed by Dr. Herbig, who sees in it a funerary composition exhibiting some connexion with the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead.'

To illustrate the wealth of information provided, we need only name in addition some representative papers dealing with a wide variety of topics. We meet with contributions on such subjects as 'Dwarfs and Pigmies,' 'Easter Island,' 'Ebionism,' 'Economics,' 'Epistemology,' 'Eschatology,' 'Eskimos,' 'Essenes,' 'Eucharist' (1, to end of Middle Ages; 2, in later times), 'Evil Eye,' and 'Family' and 'Fate.'

The presence of an article on 'Elephanta,' an island on the west coast of India, reminds us that it would have been as well to have a paper on Elephantinê in Upper Egypt, for that island has during the last few years become notable through the excavations of an ancient Jewish temple and the discovery of important Aramaic papyri.

A Bremen Family. By Georgina Meinertzhagen. (Longmans & Co.)

IT was the custom of successive generations of the Meinertzhagens to figure as Senators and to intermarry with the burgher aristocracy of Cologne and Bremen, to call their sons after Biblical patriarchs, and to send them on the Grand Tour through Europe for pleasure and instruction before settling them down to the family business. There is nothing unusual in that, nor in the custom followed by the successive Daniels in keeping journals of their tours. But the diaries here edited by Mrs. Meinertzhagen with a pleasing garrulity have the distinction of showing Europe, and France in particular, as viewed by father and son at two interesting epochs.

The former, the third Daniel Meinertzhagen in a series of seven, was present in London at the Declaration of War with France in 1756, and at the Bed of Justice of Louis XV. in the following December. His diary, indeed, reveals little that is not familiar to the historian. Perhaps the most striking passages are those which describe the grass-grown streets and Exchange in the ruined city of Antwerp. Carcassonne is mentioned only for its varnish manufactory, but the observer notes the shocking state of the roads in France and the depopulation and ruin of the Huguenot towns since the Edict of Nantes. At La Rochelle the remains of the famous boom, which completed the blockade of 1627, were still visible. In Languedoc the traveller observes that numbers were Protestant, but dared not practise their religion.

The fourth Daniel visited France, chiefly Paris, Rouen, and Bordeaux, at a period of even greater moment, when the country, dazed and bleeding, was being governed by the Directory, and seeking to drown the memory of its Terror in a whirl of gaiety. The roads were worse than ever, and infested by bandits; at one place the traveller had to add four bullocks to his four horses to pull his coach out of the mud, and the holes in the road had permanent nicknames, such as "Les Tuileries," where carts lay embedded for days. Business was at a standstill, prices high, ruin and depopulation more striking than half a century before. But Paris was delightful to the young man from Bremen. He found society of the most agreeable order; "public spectacles and concerts and dances so numerous, one has difficulty in choosing." Yet he notes a feeling of apathy in the crowds, as though they were stunned by the novelties and horrors of the Revolution. Nearly all the theatres in France "delight in representing devils, hell, or horrible cruelties, and the audience seem to like it." These pictures confirm the writers of history.

A batch of letters from the fifth Daniel, with an account of his business travels in North America in 1842, closes a book which, if it appeals more directly to a family circle, should be of interest to a larger public.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Bennett (Florence Mary), RELIGIOUS CULTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMAZONS, 5/6 net. New York, Columbia Uni. Press; London, Frowde

A monograph issued with the approval of the Department of Classical Philology in Columbia University. It contains an exhaustive study of the Amazons and their religious cults, with a bibliography.

Forsyth (P. T.), THE PRINCIPLE OF AUTHORITY IN RELATION TO CERTAINTY, SANCTITY, AND SOCIETY, an Essay in the Philosophy of Experimental Religion, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

Dr. Forsyth treats his subject with plodding care, and makes use of a multitude of words. There may be strength, but there is not always grace, in his style, as, for example, when he asks the questions: "Is our final authority a residual Jesus or a compendary Christ? Is it a net Jesus or a gross Christ, an elemental Jesus or the whole New Testament Christ?" It must be said, however, that he shows tenacity of purpose, and pleads his cause with strength and perseverance. Dealing with authority, he affirms that the great question is not as to its seat, but as to its nature; and he sees clearly that when authority ceases to be statutory, and becomes personal and religious, it is no longer a *limit*, but is a *source of power*. True obedience, he says, "is the great culture, the great enrichment."

Dr. Forsyth argues that, as religion is an obedience before it is a liberty, its first requisite is an authority, and this authority must have a theology. His fundamental contention is that the matter of Christian theology, its Word, is a Revelation which speaks with the voice of Eternal God; and he holds that the object of Christian faith is a theological God, or else He is not Holy Love. "We only trust Him," he says, "in a theological function—as our Saviour; not simply as our Father—that is not Christianity—but as the Father of the Eternal Son and sole Redeemer." The Christian significance of "Our Father" in the Lord's Prayer is a problem worthy of Dr. Forsyth's consideration. Progress in theology is admitted, but that progress can be nothing more than an expansion of an absolute revelation not traceable to, and not explicable through, any other influence than the actual and unique visitation of God redeeming in His Son. Religious-historical criticism is rejected, since its starting-point is not an absolute revelation, the objective Gospel of the Church, and its presupposition is that the general principles which form the precipitate of ideas in all religions may account for Christianity. It is maintained that a substantive belief in the historical Christianity of the New Testament, centring in the Godhead of Christ, is part of the Church's constitution, and not merely of its theology or polity. A distinction is thus drawn between the constitution which is fixed and the theology which is progressive within limits. A Church which would vote away the historical Christianity of the New Testament would violate its own constitution, and thereby destroy itself as a Church. "Is a vote," it is asked, "on such a question as the deity of Christ *intra vires* for a Church of the Gospel?" The answer is definite, if the statement is accepted that a Church is not made by the unanimity of wills in a vote, but by a positive historical revelation,

by a new creative act of God, and by the consequent presence and life in it of Jesus Christ. The problem of a Church's freedom to deal with its creed is of speculative interest and practical importance. Many or all will agree with Dr. Forsyth's contention that "surely there is a point at which evolutionary Christianity ceases to be Christian," though there may, and must, be disputes as to the point. Dr. Forsyth, however, has no difficulty, as he maintains that Christianity would cease to be Christian, or a Church to be a Church, if it abolished the Word of the New Testament, taken as a whole. This Word, he says, is not the book nor its facts, but its one divine Fact—its historic Gospel of the Grace of a Holy God, effecting man's forgiven regeneration through man's faith in the Cross and Person of Jesus Christ, the Eternal Son of God; and he claims for, and finds in, the Redeemer an exclusiveness of authority.

Mortimer (Alfred G.), THE LAST DISCOURSES OF OUR LORD, 2/6 Skeffington
Cheaper edition.

Robinson (Forbes), THE SYMPATHY OF GOD, 2/6 net. Longmans

A collection of sermons preached in and around Cambridge by the author, who died in 1904. They are remarkable for a fine sincerity and broad outlook, and, while in no sense of the word "popular," they show a simplicity of style that will appeal specially to young readers.

Law.

Burr (Charles H.), THE TREATY-MAKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE METHODS OF ITS ENFORCEMENT AS AFFECTING THE POLICE POWERS OF THE STATES.

Lancaster, Pa., New Era Printing Co.

An extensive study of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, from which the conclusion is drawn that "a treaty provision, as the embodied manifestation of the Federal Will, is supreme over any and all enactments made in the exercise of the police power." For this essay the author was awarded a two-thousand dollar prize by the American Philosophical Society. Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Society.

Maybrick (Mrs.), edited by H. B. Irving, 5/ net. William Hodge

This latest volume of the "Notable English Trials Series" deals exhaustively with the famous Maybrick Case. The editor does not hazard any opinion as to the justice of the verdict, which has been widely disputed.

Poetry.

Fanning (Cecil), THE FLOWER-STREWN THRESHOLD, 3/6 net. Constable

From out a mass of tangled dreams
I made a nook of whimsied beams:
The chinks I filled with unloved love,
And o'er the entrance placed a dove
With feet as crimson as a flow'r
Sun-shot at day's declining hour.

This is the first verse of the first piece in this collection, and is, we think, a fair sample of the rest. The words do not portray any vivid impression or intense feeling: they are merely familiar words, strung together into verse of the sort which is commonplace.

O'Dowd (Bernard), THE BUSH, 2/6 Melbourne, T. C. Lothian

A book of verses breathing the spirit of the bush, by a writer who has already made a name among modern Australian bards.

Verschoyle (C. M.), SOME ADVENTURES OF THE SOUL AND THE DELIVERER, 2/6 net. Watkins

Verses of a mystical and religious tendency, not without merit, but containing many lines that fall considerably below the standard of poetry.

Walrond (Ernley Francis), THE GODS OF AFRICA, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

The author of these verses is a whole-hearted lover of his country, and his work breathes a spirit of patriotism which sends the rhythm along with an irresistible swing reminiscent of Mr. Kipling, of whose methods he is an obvious disciple. All loyal South Africans and a good many other people will enjoy the little book.

Bibliography.

Columbia Public Library, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OF THE LIBRARIAN, 1911-12. Washington, Government Printing Office

Philosophy.

Chatterji (Jagadisha Chandra), THE HINDU REALISM, 4/ net. Kegan Paul

An essay presenting the main metaphysical doctrines of the Vaisheshika and the Nyāya; the two Hindu schools of philosophy which constitute "Hindu Realism." It is interesting to note, when comparing Hindu with Western philosophy, that morality, from the Hindu point of view, has for its primary object the benefiting of oneself: the benefiting of others is secondary, and follows as a matter of course, since one cannot benefit oneself by conduct which is not beneficial, or is at least harmless, to others. To be moral for the benefit of others is therefore a delusion, unless one has reached a super-moral state of existence. The essay is clearly expressed.

History and Biography.

Blunt (Frederick L.), Bishop of Hull: A MEMOIR, by his Son, with Preface by the Archbishop of York, 3/6 net. Macmillan

A simple and unpretentious record, written under the inspiration of a deep filial affection. A number of interesting personages flit through its pages, and there is much to appeal to the general reader.

Caithness and Sutherland Records, JANUARY, 1913, 2/ Viking Society
No. 39 of the "Old-Lore Series."

Mildmay Family (A Brief Memoir of the), compiled by Lieut.-Col. Herbert A. St. John Mildmay, 20/ net. Lane

The Mildmays come of an old English stock, tracing their descent back to very early times, though it was not until the sixteenth century that they produced any figures prominent in history. Sir Walter Mildmay is the first son of note; he was Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth and the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. His son, Sir Anthony, was Elizabeth's ambassador to Henry IV. of France in 1596. After him came Sir Humphrey, who, from 1633 to 1666, kept a diary, a good deal of which is amusing and irresistibly Pepysian in character. We quote one or two extracts:—

"November 3, 1635. To Mr. Maine's to supper when I laughed and kissed the wenches exceedingly."

"7 August, 1641. Soon after dinner my woeman and I did fall out ill-favourably, and so we both continued sullen, till worthily I did acknowledge the error to be mine, when all became well againe and we to supper and bedd."

Not the least interesting of the family is Lady Jane Mildmay, a lady of some note in her day. She married Sir Henry Paulet St. John, and since when the family has been known as St. John Mildmay.

The book is printed in a limited edition, and is essentially of family interest. Should another and wider issue be forthcoming, we suggest the addition of more notes and an index. The illustrations, mostly reproductions from old prints, engravings, and portraits, are numerous and interesting. Altogether the book is attractive, and contains many well-informed comments on contemporary events.

Naish (Percy Ll.), THE ROLLINGS OF A MOSS-LESS STONE, 5/ net. Ouseley

Sport plays a large part in Mr. Naish's recollections. He began his outdoor career by learning farming, with a view to managing one of his own farms, but seeing there was no great fortune to be made at it, he set out for India to study tea-planting. He soon returned to England, however, and settled down to a life of leisure and pleasure, though not of ease. The reminiscences are strung together in a happy-go-lucky and unpretentious fashion, freely interspersed with anecdote and gossip; and fox-hunting people, especially of Somerset and Devon, will probably find a good deal of amusement in the reading. The author had some difficulty in finding a suitable place of residence, and he suggests that a great want would be supplied by the foundation of a Garden Suburb in a sporting district for sporting families of ancient lineage and small means, one necessary qualification being that none of their grandfathers dropped their *h*'s. This seems rather exclusive. It would certainly rule out any descendants of the late Lord Fitzhardinge, of whom Mr. Naish recounts that he always dropped his *h*'s in the hunting field, his favourite sentence being "You're riding my 'ounds all over the kingdom! You're riding my 'ounds to 'ell! Go 'ome with you." He once addressed Mr. Naish in the following words: "You've 'eaded my fox....I won't 'ave it. I'll take my 'ounds 'ome." He carried out his threat.

Retz (Cardinal de), MÉMOIRES: MEILLEURES PAGES, "Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française," 1/ net. Dent
Another volume in this excellent little series, with a Biographical Introduction and notes.

Turner (Whiteley), A SPRING-TIME SAUNTER ROUND AND ABOUT BRONTË LAND.

Halifax Courier

These papers, reprinted from *The Halifax Courier*, will no doubt be found to contain something of interest to all lovers of the Brontës and their works, though they cannot be said to add anything to our knowledge of them. Undistinguished in style, they command respect by their evident sincerity. The author gossips freely and cheerily.

Worsfold (T. Cato), STAPLE INN AND ITS STORY. Bagster

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, March 5, 1904, p. 302.

Wryde (J. Saxby), BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES, their History and Romance, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

That the lighthouse is a romantic landmark on our coasts nobody will deny, and the author, in dealing with its history, has by no means been unmindful of the romance. As he has also avoided wherever possible statistical and technical details, his book should possess considerable attraction for the general reader.

Particularly good is his chapter dealing with the lighthouses on the East coast,

where they abound, and where the sea is year by year endeavouring to claim more of its own. The first regularly maintained lighthouse, he tells us, was probably that at Sigeum (now Cape Inchihsari) in the Troad, of which the Greek poet Lesches (660 B.C.) makes mention. But we have progressed far in the construction and illumination of lighthouses since those days, and the story of that progress makes entertaining reading.

Geography and Travel.

Englishman (The) in the Alps: BEING A COLLECTION OF ENGLISH PROSE AND POETRY RELATING TO THE ALPS, edited by Arnold Lunn, 5/ net.

Oxford University Press

Mr. Arnold Lunn's collection of Alpine prose and verse is an ideal book for the pocket or knapsack, and on that account some will prefer it to Mr. Harold Spender's larger volume. When we were speaking the other day of Mr. Spender's selection (*Athen.*, Dec. 21, p. 756), we wished he had included some of J. A. Symonds's prose and some of Stevenson's, and we expressed regret that room had not been found for extracts from Mr. Clinton Dent and Mr. Claud Schuster. Mr. Lunn anticipated our wishes; but he has limited himself by his title to English writers, and there is still room for the anthologist who will provide a little of the best work of foreign authors.

In an Introduction (so good that the next compiler of such a book will want it for his collection) Mr. Lunn says that "every sport gets the literature it deserves, so that while pheasant-shooting still awaits its Homer, mountaineering has attracted some of the finest literary talent of the country." When Mr. Lunn expresses the opinion that in the literature of the mountains the prose is better than the poetry, he will, we think, carry most people with him: and perhaps the reason is that few poets have been climbers. We specially notice Leslie Stephen's 'A Bye-Day in the Alps,' which has been rescued from an old *Cornhill*. It was forgotten or inaccessible, and we are glad to have it again. Much of the charm of the early writings is due to their dates; and we suggest to Mr. Lunn that more dates (he has given many) would add interest to some of the later work. Dates, it is true, can be misleading, and, if the historian of the future puts his trust in Leslie Stephen, he may go astray; for in 1874 Stephen, in his inimitable style, wrote of a tunnel under the Simplon as though it then existed!

Guide to South and East Africa, FOR THE USE OF TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN, INVALIDS, AND SETTLERS, with Coloured Maps, Plans, and Diagrams, Edition for 1913, 1/ net.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co.

Though the price of this popular guide-book has been reduced this year, no change has been made in the form of the book, while its interest and value have been increased by the addition of up-to-date matter and maps concerning the East Coast of Africa.

Spens (Archibald B.), HALF-HOURS IN THE LEVANT, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

Personal impressions of cities and peoples of the Near East, illustrated with photographs.

Stewart (Elihu), DOWN THE MACKENZIE AND UP THE YUKON IN 1906, 5/ net. Lane

Mr. Stewart's long journey on Canadian waters was made in 1906, when he started from Edmonton, the capital of Alberta (which, with prophetic exaggeration, he

says will be at once the Moscow and St. Petersburg of Canada), and went as far north as Fort McPherson before he returned by the Yukon River to the Pacific and ended his travels at Vancouver. The distances covered were great, and on the first half of the journey he went downstream for 1,850 miles at one stretch into a land of the midnight sun, and to places where wheat sown only two months earlier was harvested before the end of July. The greater part of his journey was by steamer, but occasionally he had some long and risky canoeing with Indians.

Mr. Stewart has no pretension to literary style, but his book gives a striking picture of the terrible loneliness of many of the places he visited, at some of which the steamer would drop an English nurse or an English missionary. More than once the entire surroundings indicated "want and starvation, sickness and a struggle for existence known only to those who are condemned to live in this Arctic land"; and there are constant references to sufferings undergone from lack of doctors.

The first part of the book is based on a report made by the author, as Superintendent of Forestry, to the Canadian Government; and the second contains chapters on climate, soil, minerals, timber, and other subjects, but seems to be in the nature of padding.

A few mistakes in spelling are obvious, and it is unfortunate that the binder should have omitted to stitch some plates and pages. The excellent map makes it easy to follow Mr. Stewart.

Sociology.

Winder (Phyllis D.), THE PUBLIC FEEDING OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, with a Preface by Norman Chamberlain, "Birmingham Studies in Social Economics and Adjacent Fields," 2/ net.

Longmans

A great deal of the contents of this booklet should be trite, and would be were it not for the apathy of the public. This is not said in detraction of a work in which important facts are succinctly stated. Especially good, as showing the supreme need of education, is the emphasis laid on the first words in the statement from the Chief Medical Officer's Report of 1910: "Defective nutrition stands in the forefront as the most important of all physical defects from which school children suffer." Localization with regard to some evils might have done much to secure their removal. We refer to such sentences as: "In one school the same mugs were used twice over for different children without being washed." The fact that State aid in the matter of feeding is responsible for the diminution of voluntary contributions will no doubt be a cause of regret to many, but social needs are so great that no one need yet fear that the channels for private charity will be difficult to find. Would that such a danger were even approaching!

Economics.

A.B.C. Fiscal Handbook (The), Third Edition, 1/ net. Free Trade Union

Statistics bearing on the fiscal controversy derived from official sources, and especially from the publications of the Board of Trade.

Büchler (Adolph), THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF JUDÆA AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.

Jews' College, London

A scholarly monograph concerning the places and the population of Judæa preserved after the year 70, economic conditions, and landed property.

Facts and Fallacies in Economics, by T. C., 1/ net. Max Goschen

This bald attack on Socialism would have been more successful if the author were capable of distinguishing between the Socialism of the fanatic and the Socialism of the Housing and Town-Planning Act.

Henry (Robert), WHO PAYS? AN INQUIRY INTO THE REAL INCIDENCE OF TAXATION, 2/6 Allen

Extraordinary diagrams and rash statements, such as "It may be remarked that capital is what we live upon," do not commend this work.

Turner (Edward Hartley), THE REPAYMENT OF LOCAL AND OTHER LOANS, SINKING FUNDS, 21/ net. Sherratt & Hughes

Treated throughout from a mathematical standpoint, the subject is presented in the form in which it appears to the municipal accountant. The author, taking no previous knowledge for granted, begins with an exposition of common logarithms, passes on to their application to the compound-interest formula, and explains Thomain's tables before attacking the actual problems of loan repayment, and such matters as the annual instalment and the equation of the incidence of taxation. Apart from the purely mathematical side, there is some sound discussion of principles, as in the chapter on 'The Life of the Asset,' and the work as a whole can hardly fail to benefit any Borough or County Treasurer's office into which it finds its way.

Education.

Basis of National Strength (The): MISS CHARLOTTE MASON ON KNOWLEDGE; THE MONTESSORI METHOD, 6d. P.N.E.U. Office

A series of letters from Miss Charlotte Mason to *The Times*, reprinted from that paper.

Education and Peasant Industry: SOME STATE AND STATE-AIDED TRADE SCHOOLS IN GERMANY, 5d. Stationery Office

Particulars and statistics relating mainly to a small number of schools connected with peasant industries, collected during a visit to Germany in the autumn of 1910.

Liverpool University Calendar, 1913. University Press

Moore (J. Howard), HIGH SCHOOL ETHICS, Book I. Bell

Within the last few years fourteen of the American States have ordered instruction in "morals and humanity" in their public schools for thirty minutes each week. Mr. Moore, who is "working out a four years' course of High School Ethics," supplies in this volume the first instalment of his lectures. He is one of those educational reformers who despise the achievements of their forerunners. "It is sufficient to say," he remarks, "that we have *not really commenced* to educate human young yet." His lectures, delivered at the Crane Technical High School, Chicago, are intended to fill a gap and to be used elsewhere. But our faith in their author as an educator is shaken by passages of this sort: "If you do not want to remain in the lunch room after you are through eating, you are asked to go down at the *far stairway*, the stairway at the west end of the building—not the middle stairway nor the east stairway." This seems mainly of local interest. We can discover no connected scheme in the work. 'Sources of Sealskin, Ivory, &c.' is closely followed by 'The Rights of Women.' A paper on 'Habits' does not naturally lead up to twenty pages of natural-history notes on 'Birds.' Much of what is said about

inhumanity to animals is admirable, though we may not go so far as to resent the use of leather for boots and shoes. There are good things in the book, as well as perplexing *obiter dicta*, but it is an undigested mass of precept and anecdote.

Teachers and Taught Text-Books: CONCERNING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, edited by S. Allen Warner, with a Preface by the Rev. A. E. Garvie; **METHOD IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**, by Mildred F. Field; **THE PERIOD OF THE EXODUS**, by S. Allen Warner, 1/ net each. Headley

To the student or teacher of experience these little books will appear but a repetition of innumerable other such books, full of platitudes and of echoes from Stanley Hall, Mark Baldwin, and others.

The best essay in the first of the three is that by Mr. Brayshaw on Biblical Criticism, which is to say that it is fresher and less cumbered with padding than the others. 'Method in Religious Education' shows plenty of good sense, and, in particular, we are glad to observe some sound and energetic counsels on the need of improvement in the teacher's speech and vocabulary. The essential problems of religious education are nowhere directly attacked; the scope of the books is on the one side historical and on the other ethical, religion being taken virtually to signify hero-worship, accompanied by enlightened conduct and a knowledge of the history of the Jews.

Philology.

Bower Manuscript, GENERAL ENGLISH INDEX. Calcutta, Superintendent Govt. Printing

Classical Review, DECEMBER, 1912, 1/ net. John Murray

In this number Mr. J. M. Edmonds adds some notes on the 'Bucolici Græci' which the scope of his edition in the "Loeb Library" did not allow him to publish. In 'To save the Athenian Walls from Ruin Bare' Mr. E. Harrison offers some keen criticism of Dr. G. B. Grundy's views of Thucydides. An American lady seeks to connect the Greek god Pæan with the Pæonians of Northern Greece. Perhaps the most interesting paper is Mr. Mackail's on 'Virgil's Use of the Word *Ingens*.' It occurs with unusual frequency in the 'Georgics' and 'Æneid,' and Mr. Mackail, who has the support of Prof. R. S. Conway, seeks to find in the word "ingenens," i.e., "in-growing" in an intransitive sense. Thus besides its common sense of "vast" "ingens" can, it is contended, mean "native" or "natural," and the "ingens gloria" of 'Æneid,' ii. 325 and vi. 64, "almost= native or ancestral glory." The meaning of "engendered" applied to some passages seems fanciful.

School-Books.

Barfield (Margery) and Trotter (Eleanor), THE BARON OF BRANDEAN, a Historical Play of the Reign of King John, 1/ net. Blackie

This is an excellent little play, which should afford much amusement to boys and girls, and at the same time interest them in the period. There is an Appendix illustrating the costumes, with instructions for their making, which will be of great use to amateurs in stagecraft.

Birt (Dom Henry Norbert), LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, newly abridged and brought down to the Accession of King George V., 3/6 Bell

A cheap reprint of a popular and useful textbook designed for Catholic schools. Dom Birt's abridgment of Lingard, first issued ten years ago, is very well done;

his own admirable writings on the Elizabethan settlement qualify him to revise, as well as shorten, Lingard's account of the Reformation. His continuation, brought down from 1688 to the passing of the Insurance Act, is concise and judicious.

Blackie's School and Home Library: DEEP DOWN; HERWARD THE WAKE; and THE LIGHTHOUSE, 1/ each.

Children's Classics: Junior—POEMS OF CHILDHOOD, 2½d.; **Intermediate I., SCENES IN FAIRYLAND, Part II.**, 3d.; **Senior—THE TALISMAN**, 4d. Macmillan

Versions of various English classics graduated to suit children of different ages.

Claxton (William J.), STORIES OF INSECT LIFE, 9d. Blackie

One of the "Rambler Nature Books" for young children, brightly written and well illustrated in colours and in black and white.

David (Rev. W. H.), TEST PAPERS IN ELEMENTARY GERMAN GRAMMAR, 1/6 Frowde

These test papers, compiled by an assistant master at Marlborough College, are based on Mr. A. E. Wilson's 'Outlines of German Grammar,' now in use at Winchester and Marlborough.

Jones (Daniel), PHONETIC READINGS IN ENGLISH. Heidelberg. Carl Winter

Designed primarily for foreigners desirous of acquiring the correct pronunciation of the English language. It contains a number of short readings given both in phonetic and ordinary spelling.

Jones (W. H. S.) and Appleton (R. B.), PERSE LATIN PLAYS. Cambridge, Heffer

These little original plays are designed for use in the middle forms of schools, with a view to teaching the classics by the direct method which is employed in the teaching of modern languages. The authors explain their principles of reform in an interesting Preface. The plays themselves are short, but are well calculated to achieve the object in view. Some of them are intended to be read rather than acted.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPILS' BOOK OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, SET III., BOOK I., 4d.; **BOOK II.**, 5d. Macmillan

A series of constructive exercises designed to be used in conjunction with the child's ordinary arithmetic lessons.

Longer Narrative Poems, edited for Schools by George G. Loane, 1/ Macmillan

This member of the series of "English Literature for Schools" contains 'The Eve of St. Agnes,' the 'Morte d'Arthur' of Tennyson, 'Sohrab and Rustum,' 'Atalanta's Race' from 'The Earthly Paradise,' and Ferguson's 'Conary.' The last is the longest of the pieces, and will be an attractive novelty to many readers. Mr. Loane's questions and subjects for essays seem to us better than his notes, which are somewhat thin. At the end, however, he refers to other editions which will supply help.

Morris (William), THE WRITING ON THE IMAGE, AND OTHER PASSAGES FROM 'THE EARTHLY PARADISE', edited by Edith Fry, 2d. Blackie

The text is printed in clear type, and an Introduction and notes are added.

Rudd (Emily A.), DRAMATISED SCENES FROM 'THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS', 6d. net. Allen

Little scenes from 'The Pilgrim's Progress' in stage form. Occasional music, by Dr. Joseph Bridge, is also included in the volume—one of the "Standard Plays for Amateur Performance in Girls' Schools."

Yeld (George), A FIRST VIRGIL, containing Easy Selections from the Works of Virgil, with Very Brief Notes, 1/9

Blackie

A selection, with a few notes which should serve as an excellent introduction to Virgil, a difficult author for the beginner. We should prefer not to have a Vocabulary, as, we think, early use of a Latin dictionary is advisable.

Fiction.

Adventures (The) of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated from the French of Lesage by Tobias Smollett, with an Introduction by W. M. Fullerton, 6/ net.

Routledge

'Gil Blas,' in Smollett's version, is a suitable addition to the "Picaresque Section" of the "Library of Early Novelists," and Mr. Fullerton puts the reader in the way to realize the charm and importance of the book. But, alas! when we come to the text, we find it printed in a smaller type than the Introduction—a type, indeed, so small as to be a distinct handicap. We think a classic might have been extended to two volumes.

Anne Carstairs, by the Author of 'Punchinello,' 6/

Drane

Anne Carstairs is an heiress with little to commend her except her fortune, and she is married by a handsome and attractive man who loves another. It is a somewhat sad story, but the craving of Anne's mother for advancement in society provides some humorous interludes.

Capes (Bernard), BAG AND BAGGAGE, 6/

Constable

Sixteen short stories of rather uneven merit, though some, such as the first, 'The Soft Seraphic Screen,' are marked by insight into character. Mr. Capes has a vivid style which shows his work to advantage.

Daphne in Paris, by the Author of 'Daphne in the Fatherland,' 6/

Melrose

Daphne's mother has matrimonial ambitions of a high order for her daughter, but Daphne, it need hardly be said, prefers the hero to a duke. Her cheerful chatter and gay doings in France will pass a leisure hour pleasantly enough.

Dickberry (F.), STEPHEN ORMOND: A MAN'S LIFE, 6/

Long

Stephen Ormond had spent twenty-five years in hard work, for the most part in Canada, and had achieved happiness and success while defying the conventional laws of Society, when the ghost of his unhappy youthful past rose and overcame him and those dearest to him. This is the story of his struggle, and to a certain extent it is interesting. But the manner of the telling is so grandiloquent, and the conversation so stilted, that the book is difficult reading.

Ernst (Otto), ROSWITHA, being Leaves from the Life of my Little Daughter, translated by A. C. Caton, 5/ net.

Caton

A capable, easy-running translation of a study in child life, not without charm, by a writer known in Germany as the author of several books on the subject. Owing to the failure of a firm, Mr. Caton has published the book himself.

Forman (Justus Miles), THE HARVEST MOON, 6/

Ward & Lock

This tale, centred round a wonderful pearl, appeared serially in *The Windsor Magazine*, and is now republished with additional chapters entitled 'Another Point of View.'

Gould (Nat), THE TRAINER'S TREASURE, 2/ and 1/ net.

Long

We think that a sensible public will sufficiently satisfy their requirements with the cheaper edition of this fresh example of the author's facility. Once again he provides a readable story of racing. We have not ourselves got the characters clearly defined—the printers, who must have spent much more time over the matter than we have, misspell the chief villain's name—but such considerations will not spoil an hour or so's bright reading.

Herring (Francis E.), NAN, AND OTHER PIONEER WOMEN OF THE WEST, 3/6

Griffiths

Sketches reminiscent of life in British Columbia dating back forty or fifty years ago.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpennies: MISS GRACE OF ALL SOULS, by W. E. Tirebuck; **THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING**, by Gilbert Parker.

Hunt (Violet), THE CELEBRITY'S DAUGHTER, 6/

Stanley Paul

Dull vulgarity and meretricious glitter characterize both the theme and treatment of this book. The reader is thrust into a semi-professional-political-artistic circle in which not one single soul deserves the title of gentleman or gentlewoman. The last paragraph would fittingly advertise some mild disinfectant.

Kenealy (Annesley), THE POODLE-WOMAN, 6/

Stanley Paul

Overloaded with Suffrage arguments and maxims, this book will appeal, we fear, only to the novices of the movement. We admire the author's frankness in not adopting any disguise as to the object of her writing, though it may lose her the "anti-Suffrage" public. If she had taken more time over her work, she might have avoided repetition, and had more consideration for the digestion of readers recently weaned.

Klein (Charles), MAGGIE PEPPER, 6/ net.

Ham-Smith

A romance of business life in America, in which the heroine is an assistant at a large drapery establishment in New York. Unfortunately, the author has endowed this young lady with so many virtues that the detailed description of them produces a feeling of unreality. It is, however, to be expected that such a paragon should quickly attract the notice of the impressionable and wealthy young proprietor, who, tiring of a life of pleasure in Europe, returns to America as the result of a surprisingly sudden conviction that he would be better employed in attending to his own business. The inevitable love-story is brought to a happy conclusion after various complications, in which sensation is conspicuous.

Marshall (Archibald), THE TERRORS, AND OTHER STORIES, 6/

Methuen

Mr. Marshall has journeyed for many years in the land of fiction, but he has not travelled far. He seems, however, to have journeyed in good company, for his stories are chiefly of lords and ladies. They are, without exception, pleasing, ephemeral sketches or episodes, and that is all. There is nothing lasting about them, but they will serve to while away a rainy afternoon. Of the longer ones, perhaps 'The Llannrhyl Mystery' is the best, and 'Cheek,' a story five pages long, is a delightful piece of nonsense.

Mastin (J.), THIS WORK-A-DAY WORLD, 6/

Drane

The story of two successful young men—one an analytical chemist, the other an

artist. The conclusion is rather unsatisfactory, for we take abrupt leave of the young chemist when he is unexpectedly confronted with apparent failure.

Niven (Frederick), THE PORCELAIN LADY, 6/

Martin Secker

Of the human agents who keep the vast mechanism of Fleet Street vomiting its never-ending stream of fact and fiction no one has written with better effect than Mr. Niven in this book. His smallest touches are purposeful, and every incident is introduced judiciously. The strain and stress of journalism, the conflicting claims of conscience and economics it provokes, the sacrifices it demands for the Moloch of "increased circulation," are all suggested, but not to the exclusion of the happier aspect—the consolations to be found even in writing serial stories for the people's amusement, the good *camaraderie* of its followers, the mingling together of men and women in its service. The delicacy of the title is, some would think, scarcely attuned to the theme of Fleet Street; but, apart from one or two besmirching touches, the author has maintained throughout a rare purity of phrase and idea.

Patterson (J. E.), THE STORY OF STEPHEN COMPTON, 6/

Heinemann

In a Prefatory Note the author explains that, eight years ago, he designed "a series of seven novels, each one being intended to exhibit a certain phase of our industrial and commercial life." The first two stories projected have been amalgamated, and form the substantial work before us. Stephen Compton's early years were passed amid the whirl of cotton-spinning machinery. Later he entered into politics and the apostolate of "a marriage between capital and labour." It is in assembling the myriad details of the hero's environment that the book is most successful. The changeable associations of his ascension are always convincing. Yet, perhaps by reason of the lavish display of background, the central figure is lacking in clearness. Compton was born to succeed; for that there is much assurance, but insufficient reason. Little hint is given of the intellectual loneliness which accompanies those who seek to break the barriers of class. In some respects Compton resembles the hero of 'The New Machiavelli,' for his career is hampered by a loveless marriage. Here the release comes with the death of his wife, at the period when all his personal and political interests have reached their climax. But the evolution of Stephen Compton has been too rapid: his latest successes are too inexplicable to hold the reader's attention as closely as his beginnings. Mr. Patterson has attempted writing on the scale of a Balzac: it is no small triumph to have achieved partial success.

Ryven (George), THE SHINING DOORS, 6/

Griffiths

A book so obscure in style and arrangement, and so full of sudden transitions, as to be difficult and irritating. It is a pity, for Mr. Ryven has invented some telling scenes and characters. His hero, belonging to a Highland family whose "gallant history is coeval with the land," is great in war, sacrifice, and love, and takes on himself the burden of a murder which forces him to leave the country. He returns to rejoin his hastily married wife after risking his life on an Indian mission. Mr. Ryven appears to have an affection for French old and new, and scatters it about his pages, even making a modern English Premier quote Bossuet in the House of Commons.

Sidgwick (Mrs. Alfred), MR. SHERINGHAM, AND OTHERS. 6/ Mills & Boon

'Mr. Sheringham,' which occupies 171 pages of this book, is the story of a governess turned out of her place, suddenly called to Paris by a rich uncle, taken in by adventurers, and finally rewarded with an opulent husband. The story is not much like life, but pleasantly sensational. 'Laura and Trudi,' the only other story of any length, is not exciting, but shows Mrs. Sidgwick to advantage on her familiar ground of German life. The rest of the volume consists of brief sketches of ten pages or less, mostly concerned with courtship or married life. All have served their turn in the press, and are well written: but the volume as a whole is not a notable addition to the author's work.

Wallace (Edgar), GREY TIMOTHY, 6/ Ward & Lock

Grey Timothy is a horse belonging to a young man who comes home from Australia with a reputation for racing and a knowledge of stocks and shares. When he finds a solemn uncle, a pretty cousin, and a peer whom he recognizes as a bad character pretending to her hand, the end can be easily foreseen. The characters are not more than puppets, but the author has some pleasant touches of humour, and shows ingenuity in inventing villainy.

Wentworth-James (Gertie De S.), THE CAGE UNBARRED, 6/ Everett

A slim, hypochondriacal, suburban young wife, with purple or occasionally violet eyes, is so discontented with her dull life that her husband trumps up a case of his infidelity, and allows her to divorce him. She loses the man she expected to marry, and, after a period of aimless wandering, returns to her husband, who has since she left him made a success in Canada.

The author has some cleverness and observation, but she is determined to be smart, and shows a disagreeable smartness in style and incident. Cynicism and feminine dress are prominent throughout. We learn that "the life of a social and dramatic paper's editorial proprietor is . . . more or less swamped in an atmosphere of wheedling femininity." Are there so many society-women and actresses "on the make" to-day?

Wilson (T. P. Cameron), THE FRIENDLY ENEMY, being the History of One who Cried for the Moon, 6/ Mills & Boon

A story of the slum life of London and of a boy who was taken away to the country and tried to live the better life offered by the kindness of friends. He still longed, however, to return to his London haunts.

Yates (Charles E.), THE WHITE MOLL, 3/6 Drane

Describes the career of a young man who goes out to manage and rule a South Sea island inhabited by cannibals. The civilization of the island supplies the most readable part of the story, but most of it is clogged with moral reflections of a dull order; and the author's ideas of style are primitive, reminding us of the "improving" books designed for Sunday use in Mid-Victorian days.

Ystridde-Orshanski (G.), A TARTAR'S LOVE, 6/ Long

In order to earn the money with which to marry, a Tartar lad enters the employ of Russians; hence temperamental contrasts and occasional outbreaks. Although the action moves slowly, with few incidents, and the plot scarcely emerges from the embryonic state, this novel has more to commend it than a very fair proportion of the works in which these qualities are embodied. The author knows his people—Tartars and Russians—thoroughly. They are all living in a land depicted with skill.

January Reviews and Magazines.

Army Review, VOL. IV. No. I. 1/

Stationery Office

This January issue includes an able essay on 'Joint Expeditions,' by Mr. John Fortescue. Sir Ian Hamilton's address on 'National Life and National Training' will probably be read with interest even by those who fail to agree with his views. With it may be compared Col. J. C. Legge's exposition of the 'Universal Training Law in Australia,' which affords insight into the actual working of a system of compulsory training, regarding the results of which he is certainly optimistic.

British Library of Political Science, BULLETIN, No. I.

A very useful piece of bibliography, which is to be issued quarterly.

Celtic Review (The), 2/6 net. Nutt

The article on the British Race and Kingdom in Scotland, by Mr. James Ferguson, is concluded in this issue, which also contains a monograph on the late Rev. George Henderson, by Prof. Mackinnon.

Edinburgh Review (The), 6/ Longmans

This number opens with a temperate discussion of the Divorce Commission Reports. The standard of writing and interest in all the articles is high. Mr. Francis Gribble considers 'The Destiny of Switzerland,' in view of her specialization in the business of providing entertainment and the increase of outlanders, especially German. Mr. Lytton Strachey has a thoughtful article on Madame du Deffand, and Mr. E. B. McCormick some striking remarks on 'Civilization and Happiness.' The views of two masters in 'New Light on Beethoven,' by Mr. H. H. Statham, and 'Walter Scott and Joanna Baillie,' unpublished letters explained by Mr. V. G. Plarr, should not be missed. Though a little too elaborate in style, Mrs. Alfred Earl's 'De Gustibus,' a view of good fare as presented by famous authors and authorities, is very pleasant reading. Mr. Walter De La Mare has some good reviews of current literature. The Editor's final paper on 'The Englishman's Dilemma,' confronted with the trickery and opportunism of both the political parties of to-day, is a pungent and salutary exposition of the present methods of government, and the indifference of the public to the proceedings of Parliament, "a series of mock fights whose issue has in each case been determined in advance." Truth is, as he suggests, left in the lurch, and the Party system is played out.

English Historical Review (The), 5/

Longmans

Among the articles are one on 'England and the Low Countries, 1405-13,' by Mr. L. V. D. Owen, and another on 'Burke, Windham, and Pitt,' by Dr. Holland Rose. Included in the Notes and Documents are 'A London Chronicle of 1460,' by G. Baskerville, and a third instalment of 'Burgundian Notes,' by Dr. R. L. Poole.

Essex Review (The), 1/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall

Containing articles of interest to dwellers in, and lovers of, Essex, among them a well-written account of 'How Essex prepared for War 100 Years Ago,' by Miss Eva E. Barrett.

Imprint (The), 1/ net.

11, Henrietta Street, W.C.

We are glad to see the first number of this review, the aims of which are to unite and raise the standard of the printing trade, and

to be a trade journal, interesting the craft and the educated public for which it works. *The Imprint*, despite certain apologies its editor chooses to make for some departures from strict rules, is, as it should be, well printed and well illustrated. Its type is specially designed for it by the Monotype Company, and satisfactorily shows that there is not the slightest reason why a mechanically set type should be ugly. The intaglio-printed frontispiece is a most successful reproduction of an original which presents unusual difficulties.

The articles of most general interest are those by Prof. Lethaby, Mr. Medley on 'The Law of the Imprint,' Mr. Edward Johnston on 'Decoration and its Uses,' and Mr. Mason on 'Trade Teaching and Education.' Prof. Lethaby's little paper on 'The Meaning of Art' is full of wise sayings, pregnant with suggestion for thought and action. Mr. Medley's paper emphasizes the law which binds every printer to put an imprint on his work and keep a file copy suitably endorsed for six months. Mr. Johnston's article is a fresh and interesting instalment of his method of design in pen-work. Mr. Mason gives an account of the invaluable work now being carried out in the London County Council Day Technical Schools. Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes an article, mainly about himself, on 'The Coming Illustration,' and there are some excellent trade articles. A number of reviews from a technical point of view are a welcome feature.

Manchester Quarterly (The), 6d. net.

Sherratt & Hughes

A number of varied contents, which include an interesting paper on 'The Letters of George Meredith,' by Mr. John H. Broeklehurst; another on 'An Echo of Ruskin,' by Mr. J. R. Williamson; and 'Some Notes on Borrow,' by Mr. B. A. Redfern.

Quarterly Review (The), 6/ John Murray

An excellent and well-varied number. Prof. Barrett Wendell writes on Cotton Mather, and Dr. S. Lane-Poole has an able and well-written survey of 'Swift's Correspondence.' Mr. Francis Bickley, in 'New Facts about Matthew Prior,' gives a clear summary of the poet's life and energies. Dr. F. C. S. Schiller estimates the worth of 'The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche.' Lady Robert Cecil supplies a woman's view of 'The Training of a Queen' (Victoria), and Mr. Algernon Cecil considers 'Disraeli: the First Two Phases,' dealing judiciously with the merits and defects of Mr. Monypenny's unfinished work. The date of 'Sybil' in comparison with other novels of capital and labour is noteworthy and worth emphasizing. It is the parent of 'Hard Times' as well as of the political novel.

Winter Sports Review (The), 1913, 2/ net.

Richardson & Wroughton

Chronicles of, and articles on, winter sports in various countries, published under the auspices of the Winter Sports Club.

General.

Banning (Lieut.-Col. S. T.), TACTICS MADE EASY, "Gale & Polden's Military Series," 3/6 net.

This little volume makes no pretence to originality, but has been compiled from existing standard works to serve as a handbook, and as such fulfils its author's intention.

Birmingham, City of, FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended March 31st, 1912.

The extension of the city boundaries in 1911, no less than its multifarious municipal

activities, have made this Financial Statement a 600-page volume, this interest of which is only surpassed by its intricacies. The comparatively early date at which most of the municipal undertakings of Birmingham were initiated gives these accounts a peculiar value to the student of municipal trading.

Cassell's Guide to Employment in the Civil Service, 1/ net.

The greater part of this booklet consists of specimen examination papers for the Second Division and the lower grades, and there are also useful hints on preparation for examinations.

Esher (Viscount), MODERN WAR AND PEACE, 1/ net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

A lecture delivered on December 2nd last year by Viscount Esher before the Cambridge University War and Peace Society. All that he says on the subject is worth reading, for he is thoughtful and not devoted to mere fireworks.

Everyman Encyclopædia (The), edited by Andrew Boyle, Vol. I., 1/ net. Dent

So far as quantity for money goes, the 'Everyman Encyclopædia' gives full measure. The thin paper, the occasional illustrations, and the bibliographical notes also call for commendation. Against these must be reckoned the small type (twelve lines to the inch) and various articles which can scarcely be described as up to date. That on 'Art,' for example, ends with the Pre-Raphaelites, and that on *The Athenæum* contains no name more recent than Leigh Hunt's. The articles we have tested are all they should be as regards accuracy, but in some cases decidedly opinionated.

Foot (Lieut. E. Hammond), THE PEOPLE'S ARMY: NATIONAL MILITARY SERVICE MADE EASY, 2/ Gale & Polden

A treatise, published by permission of the War Office, sketching a scheme for a Military National Service by which the author believes the existing gulf between the people and the Army would be bridged. He begins with our need of a strong national army, goes on to questions of its organization and finance, and finally lays stress upon the doubtful value of a fleet in modern warfare in case of efficient mine-laying.

France (Anatole), MY FRIEND'S BOOK, a Translation by J. Lewis May, 6/ Lane

Mr. May's translation of 'Le Livre de mon Ami' reads sympathetically, and is accurate and simple, though a little too free. The book itself is not one of the popular favourites among the works of Anatole France; its humour is more benevolent than is usual with him, as befits its subject—the life of a pair of children. But we feel sure that for that reason it should be appreciated by a wide circle of readers outside his accustomed public in this country. The little sequels in after life to the lad's experiences are charming, no matter how often one comes upon them.

Golden Rule Calendar (The), compiled by M. E. Fox, 6d. A. L. Humphreys

Quotations for each day from various sources, in prose and verse.

Gossop (R. P.) and Pears (Chas.), IN THE PRESS AND OUT AGAIN, 6d. net. St. Catherine Press

A souvenir of the Children's Welfare Exhibition held at Olympia recently.

Green (F. E.), THE TYRANNY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

Grateful as we are to Mr. Green for his work, we think he would have been well advised in eliminating those cases of tyranny where he is prevented from giving

chapter and verse. Had he also contrasted those who do their duty by their land more with those who do not, the charge of special pleading which many will bring against him would have been avoided.

His illustrations and text, however, afford ample justification for applying to the land, as to everything else, Burns's

Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some would eat that want it.

Well might modern utilitarians adopt as their motto "Use or lose." For in the world of to-day the crimes of non-use almost equal those of misuse, and certainly occasion as much suffering. Under the latter heading may be classed Mr. Green's chapter entitled 'The Lust of Sport,' in which he quotes Wilde's description of fox-hunters—"the Unspeakable after the Uneatable"; and in the chapter on 'The Personal in Politics' we have the crushing comment on our political system contained in the reply of the yokel whose opinion was asked of a Labour orator: "Why, he be the biggest vule of the lot. *He wants a new party!*"

Strong as are Mr. Green's comments on women landowners, he is a believer in their having a vote, hoping that, "with a larger political education, half-educated ladies will perhaps gain wider knowledge, and with it greater sympathy for the lives of the workers."

The book is easy reading, and we hope we have said enough to induce the thoughtful to interest the thoughtless in it. For instance, if the dilettanti who glance through the illustrated papers would learn something of the difference between the seemingly beautiful and the inwardly disgraceful, let them make comparison between the illustration of Potterne under the heading 'Which is our Prettiest Village?' in last week's *Sphere*, and Mr. Green's account of the same place.

Howard Association, REPORT FOR 1912, 1/ Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C.

A detailed report on crime and its methods of treatment for the year 1912.

Hudson (William Henry), AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 net. Bell

'An Outline History of English Literature' which is confined to 310 pages of text makes demands on condensation which, however satisfied, are not likely to leave the expert in a happy frame of mind, and Mr. Hudson has to apologize often for omissions. However, he sees the difficulties of his task, and has succeeded in putting in more of the essential background than most of his predecessors. He knows the importance of the history and culture of a period in their influence on the writers who distinguish it. Mr. Hudson's individual judgments are generally sound and well expressed, and he does not confine himself to safe common-places.

Johnston (Sir Harry), COMMON SENSE IN FOREIGN POLICY, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder

It is the opinion of numbers of estimable persons that empires are delimited by lines drawn on a map, and it is well that a geographer of the eminence of Sir Harry Johnston has written to disabuse them of this pleasingly simple notion, though geographical considerations are kept fairly constantly in the background. The author considers the relations between Britain and the principal Powers from all the available points of view, and attempts to forecast future developments. Wide knowledge, healthy Imperialism, and thorough humanity combine in a work which should be studied

by every one interested in Imperial questions. The final chapter contains an altogether delightful criticism of Foreign Office examinations and methods.

Ketley (W. J.), STAMMERING: THE BEASLEY TREATMENT. Birmingham, Hudson

A description of the system invented by the late Mr. Benjamin Beasley for the cure of stammering. The present author is now carrying on the work.

Letters of an Englishman: SECOND SERIES, 3/6 net. Constable

Short papers reprinted from *The Daily Mail*. They are written in forcible, direct English, with a firm political bias and a saving sense of humour. There is something fresh and arresting about them, and whether he is discoursing on the Future of the Novel or Mr. Carnegie's favourite hobby, the author has usually a point of view worth airing, and is never dull.

Life, Science, and Art, being Leaves from Ernest Hello, translated from the French by E. M. Walker.

R. & T. Washbourne

This little volume in the "Angelus Series" contains passages from the works of Ernest Hello, who flourished from 1828 to 1885. His works are enjoying a revival in France at the present day, and this translation of some of his most characteristic passages appears opportunely.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by P. T. Creswell, 2/ Frowde

A neat little edition in which the notes and Introduction are alike excellent. Mr. Creswell does not hesitate to refer to Macaulay's "cheerful misrepresentation of actual facts." The allusions freely scattered throughout the essay are all well explained, but we do not think the account of Euripides is quite satisfactory for the modern reader. Mrs. Browning's over-quoted lines do not represent his attractiveness to theatregoers and scholars of to-day.

Modern Business Practice: A COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL GUIDE AND WORK OF REFERENCE FOR OFFICE, WAREHOUSE, EXCHANGE, AND MARKET, prepared by Many Specialists under the Editorship of Frank W. Raffety, Vol. VI.

Gresham Publishing Co.

In this volume the section on 'Finance' is completed, 'Transport by Sea and Land' is included in its entirety, and the section of 'Shipping' is begun. The first part contains a noteworthy article by Sir Edgar Speyer on 'The Export of Capital,' but the 'Transport' section is largely a directory of shipping companies.

Roose (Pauline W.), assisted by David C. Roose, DEATH—LIFE'S BIRTHDAY, 2/6 net. Skeffington

A reprint of a volume which appeared some years ago under the title of 'The Book of the Future Life,' with the addition of two chapters, and a Foreword by Canon Scott Holland. It is, in the main, an anthology of sayings, both in prose and verse, bearing on Immortality and the Future Life; and its authors claim for it a scope that is human and literary rather than theological. The arrangement in chapters gives it a more connected form than is usually the case with anthologies.

Schofield (William Henry), CHIVALRY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, Chaucer, Malory, Spenser, and Shakespeare, 8 6 net.

Harvard University: London, Frowde
The four lectures on 'Chivalry in English Literature' delivered by Prof. Schofield at the Sorbonne in French, and at the University of Copenhagen in English, during the

spring of 1911, and here printed, if they suffer from the absence of the tie between speaker and hearer, gain much from the fact that the author has been able to add notes and explanations, and from the exceptionally pleasant typographical form in which they are presented to us. The conception of a popular course of lectures differs from that of a book, in that each lecture must be complete in itself as well as related to the course of which it forms part; the author is obliged to make his points more quickly and to suppress more rigorously the evidence on which he bases his theses. Rarely does any course of lectures, not purely scholastic in its origin, escape bearing the mark of its origin when it appears in book-form, and even this excellent piece of work is not altogether free from it. As regards its subject-matter, we feel that the conception suffers from the attempt to bring such disparate modes of thought as those of Chaucer and Spenser into the same field of view. It is a hard thing to say of a pupil of Gaston Paris, but in neither of the lectures on Chaucer or Malory does Prof. Schofield convey to us the mediæval atmosphere in which their works are steeped, and some of his remarks—for example, those on Chaucer's attitude towards religion—are destructive of it. How could religion be treated otherwise than "with full respect" in a mediæval book? In his lecture on Shakespeare, too, he overlooks the popularity of the well-known 'Secreta Secretorum' in attributing the kingcraft of Henry IV. to Bonet's 'Law of Arms,' instead of to the source from which Bonet derived it. But apart from a too modern outlook, we have little but warm appreciation for the spirit and execution of these lectures, the general trend of which may be gathered from their closing sentences: "Chaucer exalts worthiness, determining acts; Malory, nobility, accepting obligations; Spenser, worth, procured by self-discipline; Shakespeare, high nature, transforming character. Chaucer says 'do'; Malory, 'avoid'; Spenser, 'study'; Shakespeare, 'be.'"

Siam and its Productions: ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Siamese Section at the International Exhibition of Industry and Labour held in Turin April 29th–November 19th, 1911, compiled by Col. G. E. Gerini.

An English edition, revised and brought up to date, with the addition of an Appendix on the results of the Siam Exhibition at Turin. The list of exhibits has been prefaced in each group with some brief notes summarizing the most important information available on the industries and products of that particular group itself, with a view to supplying some knowledge of Siam, her natural resources and productions, as well as the remarkable progress she has made during the last fifty years.

Smith & Elder's Shilling Series: THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD, by A. Conan Doyle; **WELLINGTON'S MEN**, by W. H. Fitchett.

These two books should be popular in a cheap form.

Staley (Edgcumbe), KING RENÉ D'ANJOU AND HIS SEVEN QUEENS, 12/6 net.

Long René, Duke of Anjou and father-in-law of Henry VI. of England, is, perhaps, better known by his artistic legacy than by his personal adventures, of which a goodly number are scattered over these pages. The "Seven Queens" consist of René's mother, sister, daughter, two wives, a mistress (Giovanna II. da Napoli), and—

Jeanne d'Arc! We cannot accept as serious history this hotchpotch of "piquant stories," but we congratulate the author on the excellent series of illustrations he has chosen.

Waynflete (Zachary), CONSIDERATIONS, with an Introduction by Ian Malcolm, 2/6 net. Duckworth

We have a shrewd suspicion that a search among the Navy Lists would reveal no naval officer of the name of Zachary Waynflete, and indeed would wager that, in spite of Mr. Ian Malcolm's charming preface, there never was "any such person." If the name is the name of Zachary, the pen is none the less the pen of Mr. Malcolm himself. But the fiction, if it be so, is pleasing, and serves to allow the author to exercise much freedom of opinion and to assume all the attractions of an old-world manner, as he indites these wayward essays, the steadfast opinions of a dilettante. The essays are for the most part, like the subjects they deal with, light and happy. If the author has little to say that is new or memorable, he says it in a cultivated, soothing, and appreciative manner. Occasionally, as in the article on Public Service, he strikes a more serious note, and even then compensates for some rhetorical exaggeration in the pessimism of his outlook by the witticism that we must revise our interpretation of Ichabod, and translate it "The glory is departed to Israel."

Woolf (Arthur H.), A SHORT HISTORY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACCOUNTANCY, 7/6 net. Gee

This skilfully arranged study begins with ancient Egypt, and ends with a somewhat didactic survey of the outlook for professional accountants, sketching in the intervening pages the account-books and their keepers of Western civilization. The author does not lack professional enthusiasm; he might have therefore explained that the official commonly known as the Comptroller and Auditor-General is "the mainspring," not merely of our public financial machinery, but also of the whole democratic system of government. The book contains a Bibliography of works published before 1800.

Pamphlets.

Dowding (W. E.), TWO GREAT TARIFF TRIALS OF 1912, 3d. net.

National Press Agency

Some account of the progress of the Free Trade—Protection controversy, chiefly gathered from the issues of *The Free Trader*, with an Introduction by Sir Alfred Mond.

Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin), THE SHAKESPEARE MYTH, 1d. Gay & Hancock

We have already noted the publication of this pamphlet, which appears again in "one of the first copies of the half-million issue." The alterations concern two footnotes only, and the covering note sent with the pamphlet explains that "not one single word contained in it has been or ever will be successfully controverted." Our only comment on this declaration is that Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence is incorrigible.

First Meeting (The) of the Blake Society, Papers read before the Blake Society at the First Annual Meeting, August 12th, 1912.

An account of the first annual meeting of the Blake Society, formed for the purpose

of drawing together admirers of the poet-painter, to meet on or about August 12th (the day of Blake's death) in every year. It contains, besides a report of the proceedings, several papers read by various members on the poet, his life and works.

Motor 'Bus (The) and the Ratepayer, 1d.

Iliffe & Sons

A pamphlet designed to show that the motor-bus is, in the majority of cases, more profitable financially than the tram from the point of view of the ratepayer.

"Plums (The), for our Friends," HOW THE AVERAGE CIVIL SERVANT IS KEPT OUT OF THE BEST APPOINTMENTS, by a Member of Parliament, 1d.

Association of the Second Division of the Civil Service

A pamphlet written to advocate that all appointments to the Civil Service should be filled by open competitive examination, and that all promotions should be made on the score of ability and merit.

Pusey House Occasional Papers: No. 7, DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE, an Address on the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, with an Appendix of Authorities, by Darwell Stone, 1/ net. Longmans

This address was delivered at a meeting of the English Church Union, and discusses the subject from the strictest point of view, holding all re-marriage after divorce against the law of the Church.

Royal Society of Literature; THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE: Commemorative Addresses on Andrew Lang by W. P. Ker, and on Arthur Woollgar Verrall by J. W. Mackail, 1/ net. Frowde

These addresses were read before the Royal Society of Literature last November. Both scholars had a strong sense of humour and an admirable style. Both were radiating influences, and did more for the diffusion of culture than a host of dull experts. Prof. Ker is happy in emphasizing Lang's gaiety and readiness to help others, and the quality of his verse; while Dr. Mackail, an old friend of Verrall's, gives an admirable account of the qualities of his mind, his wit and kindness, his freshness of view, and subtlety in the manipulation of meanings. Mr. Barrie's introductory remarks on Lang are also worth notice.

Skrine (Francis Henry), LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

147, Victoria Street, S.W.

Reprinted, with additions, from *East and West*, a monthly review published in Bombay. It contains a brief résumé of industrial history from 1100 to the present day, showing the causes which, the author thinks, bid fair to bring Labour to a death-grip with Capital, and setting forth the principles of co-partnership as the only solution to an impossible situation. It will be useful to public speakers.

Thinkers' Library: No. 1, PROTEAN MAN, 3d. net. Path Publishing Co.

The first of a series of pamphlets published to bring within ready reach of students and thinkers a condensed statement of the mystic's position with regard to man's evolution and present life and thought. 'Protean Man' is introductory. It leaves the ordinary reviewer confused and mystified, but may be appreciated by students of the "Art of Life."

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Dunoyer (Alphonse), FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, ACCUSATEUR PUBLIC DU TRIBUNAL RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, 1746-95. 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

The life of Fouquier-Tinville, Public Prosecutor and Chief Agent of the Revolutionary Tribunal during the worst days of the Terror, could not fail to be full of the sombre interest which such an epoch reflects even on its least striking figures; and the subject of this book was far from being one of the least striking figures of his times. Indeed, his life, during his period of office, may be said to embody the essence of the Terror. In this carefully documented monograph M. Dunoyer passes rapidly over the early history of Fouquier and the first steps of his career as a Revolutionary official; but his attitude towards the alleged conspiracies among the prisoners, his behaviour on the fateful 9th of Thermidor and at the moment of his arrest, and especially the two searching inquiries which preceded his trial and condemnation—all this is dealt with at length in an easy and graceful style. Occasionally, it is true, the author gives undue prominence to the sensational aspect of his subject, but his work rests on a real basis of knowledge and research, and it is by no means to be classed with the rambling compilations of scandal and triviality often blandly announced as important historical works.

Vogüé (Marquis de), UNE FAMILLE VIVAROISE: HISTOIRES D'AUTREFOIS RA-CONTÉES À SES ENFANTS. Nouvelle Édition, 2 vols., 7fr. Paris, Champion

This is the reprint of a book first privately printed for the author's own family, whose career is traced from the twelfth century down to the time of the Revolution. Its new public will probably not be large, for it is in no sense popular history; but it should attract students, because it draws on sources hitherto unused, and is also fully documented. It is a curious reflection that this family, which must rank as one of the oldest in Europe, though numbering able men enough in its time, should have waited nearly twelve centuries before producing its two most distinguished sons.

SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CRITICISM?

As you open your columns to opinions on this interesting question, you may like to have the opinion of one who has written criticism of both kinds for over fifty years. I am strongly in favour of all articles in periodicals or papers which appear under a responsible editor being anonymous. Surely the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* were dignified and carried weight in the past, because their articles appeared under the authority of the management of the periodical. What is good enough to appear in *The Quarterly* was good enough for anybody to read, whereas if you have the articles signed, in the first place you relieve the editor of his responsibility, and he will often admit a bad article signed by a prominent person, whereas better work by a young and striving writer is apt to be thrown aside. The one great opportunity that unknown young men of talent get is the approval and adoption of their work by an editor with insight, for by this introduction they get an impartial hearing (if I may so put it).

The same arguments apply to the reviews of books in such papers as yours. If anonymous, the criticism is outspoken; if too outspoken, the editor can tone it down;

and if the author is dissatisfied, he can only attack his critic through the same sober medium. Above all, the young critic who is not afraid to speak out escapes making very dangerous enemies, who may persecute him very unjustly. For there is no class of men more silly and self-conceited than the class called authors. Most of them greatly overrate their own work, and resent any censure as a personal affront.

When I was young and reckless, I used to review in *The Academy* (for the late Mr. Appleton) over my name. On one occasion a prominent University Don was so infuriated at having his work depreciated as second-hand, that he drew me into a controversy of pamphlets, and, what was really serious, remained my active and bitter enemy all his life, thwarting my work whenever he could. On another, an author wrote to me, a year after my review had appeared and was quite forgotten by me, to complain of certain statements about his book and demand redress. I referred him to the editor, who refused to open a debate on so bygone a subject. The author then wrote threatening me that he would remember it against me. This is the kind of experience I have had in writing signed articles. As I have no vanity that my work should be commended because it is mine, I should now refuse to contribute to any journal which required me to sign my reviews of books.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

*** From the correspondence received on the subject we select the letter from Prof. Mahaffy, because he covers many points urged by others and has an exceptionally long experience of reviewing. As might be expected from our readers, the attitude of *The Athenæum* is generally commended, but we note that divergent opinions have found expression outside our own pages in consequence of Mr. Bodley's letter. One correspondent lays emphasis on the fact that the worth of the Bible is not becoming lessened by the doubts expressed as to its authorship, and Shakespeare, among other instances, is also cited. Mr. E. G. Hardy, while generally agreeing with unsigned criticism, thinks that, in the case of books of a technical character appealing mainly to specialists, an anonymous critic should abstain from the use of technical arguments which provoke controversy, as the writer whom he criticizes has rarely the chance of a reply. Yet the technical argument might be shown to be irrelevant, and therefore creates a false impression. He suggests that "a critic who signs his name, even if he cannot be answered in public, has every reason to weigh his arguments with greater care."

'ROMAN LAWS AND CHARTERS.'

Jesus College, Oxford, January 13, 1913.

READERS of *The Athenæum* who are not experts would imagine that your reviewer of 'Roman Laws and Charters' has made a serious point against my theory that the disqualification of Gallic citizens for the Senate was the want of a "municipalis origo." Perhaps he has, but I think that in fairness, if he uses a technical argument, he should be more explicit as to its nature. He says that my theory accords ill with the fact that senators in their inscriptions usually mention the tribe to which they belong, but omit the municipality. What inscriptions are these?

Of course, in an ordinary *cursus honorum* the municipality is seldom mentioned (though it is often implied by the place where the inscription is found), and the

Roman tribe is usually inserted after the father's name. But my critic can hardly be referring to these inscriptions, since the "tribe," in this sense, is irrelevant to the point at issue, and no inference can be drawn from the omission of the municipality. He must obviously have in his mind inscriptions in which the national tribe is mentioned as a description of origin. But no inscriptions relating to Italian or Gallic senators will help him. The former were notoriously all members of municipalities, though a little country town may record that one of its citizens was the first of the Paeligni to become a senator.

That Gallic senators—after Claudius had swept away the disqualification—should be described by their national tribes is in perfect accordance with my theory, since there were no municipalities by which to describe them. Can, then, your reviewer adduce any inscriptions from Narbonensis, or Spain, or Africa, which bear out his point? If not, I must confess that I can form no guess as to the class of inscriptions which I am accused of having overlooked.

E. G. HARDY.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

40, Murray Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

UNDER the auspices of the Prussian Minister of Education a Commission of distinguished German scholars has been at work for some years collecting materials for a General Catalogue of Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, which will be published with the aid of a Government grant. The libraries of Germany have been searched for fifteenth-century books with remarkable results, and similar inquiries have been set on foot in Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Spain. One of the Commission's workers is about to visit England to take notes of as many as possible of the fifteenth-century books in this country which have not already been described. The Commission also desires to form some estimate of the number of libraries in the British Isles possessing fifteenth-century books and the quantities in each. To facilitate these researches the Bibliographical Society has undertaken to receive, and as far as possible to tabulate, any information on this subject which may be sent to it.

I beg, therefore, on behalf of the Society, to be allowed to appeal in your columns to all owners, public or private, of books printed in the fifteenth century, to send me a note of the numbers of such books which they possess, and of the titles of any which they believe to be undescribed. If it is so desired, the information given will be treated as confidential.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

Hon. Sec., Bibliographical Society.

BOOK SALE.

ON Monday, the 13th inst., and the two following days Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books and manuscripts, among the most important being the following: Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, 1844, 26l. Fielding, Dramatic Works, 3 vols., 1755, 21l. Phineas Fletcher, *Locustæ*, 1627; *The Purple Island*, &c. 1633, 24l. The five Metrical Romances of Nizami of Ganjah, illuminated MS. with 33 miniatures, 1529-30, 275l. Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, Mansfield Park, *Northanger Abbey*, and *Persuasion*, 10 vols., 1813-18, 20l. Westmacott, *The English Spy*, 2 vols., 1825-6, 36l. Locher, *Recueil de Portraits et Costumes Suisses*, 32 coloured plates, about 1800, 31l. Ackermann's *History of Westminster Abbey*, 2 vols., extra-illustrated, 1812, 21l.; *History of the University of Oxford*, with a set of the original etchings for the plates, 2 vols., 1814, 21l. The total of the sale was 2,150l. 13s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Garrick Club has just accepted with much pleasure a portrait of Joseph Knight. It is due to the liberality and enterprise of his friend Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, and, though posthumous, is considered an excellent likeness by those who knew the original well. No more suitable record could be imagined of the man who was the most clubbable of companions, and in his later years kept many a guest up to outrageous hours at the Garrick by the charm of his talk.

ON the dissolution of the London Institution an arrangement has been made for the Second Folio Shakespeare and the 'Froissart Chronicles' belonging to that body to be transferred to the British Museum. A small selection of books and topographical works from the same source is to pass to the Guildhall Library.

DR. J. A. NAIRN writes from Merchant Taylors' School:—

"On p. 69 of last week's issue of *The Athenæum*, at the foot of the first column, it is implied that the meeting of the English Association on the 11th inst., over which I presided, began at 11.30. The meeting began, in fact, at 11.5.

At the same time I am inclined to agree with the writer of the article in question that it would be an advantage in future to begin at an earlier hour, say 10, as more time would thus be allowed for the discussion of the papers. The authorities of the English Association may possibly deem it desirable to take this suggestion into consideration."

At the last election at the Society of Antiquaries the astonishing number of black balls gave rise to serious dissatisfaction. Seven out of ten candidates were elected. One black ball in four prohibits membership, and in one case the "noes," numbering 35, exceeded the "ayes," and in the other rejections the noes were about 30. All these gentlemen are men of repute and attainments, and their certificates as desirable additions to the Society were well signed by Fellows of standing.

Any one may make enemies through trivial circumstances, but it seems impossible that 30 gentlemen can be found on a given evening to vote secretly against a candidate without previous consultation. In fact, the existence of a clique is suspected whose operations are doing harm to the reputation and representation of a veteran and distinguished society.

A MEMORIAL will shortly be presented to the Council of the British Academy, urging the need for an adequate dictionary of mediæval Latin, based on the best authorities and compiled on modern scientific principles, and suggesting that the meeting of the Historical Congress in London in April next will afford an opportunity to invite historical scholars of all countries to co-operate in its preparation.

Mr. Robert J. Whitwell has already secured a weighty list of signatories, and invites any scholars who wish their names to be added to communicate with him as soon as possible at 70, Banbury Road, Oxford. The scheme is certainly one which deserves the support of all serious students of mediæval life.

THE fifth Charles Lamb Dinner will take place on Saturday, February 8th, at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge. Mr. Henry Newbolt will be the guest of the evening, and the chair will be taken by the Master of Christ's.

THE February number of *The Positivist Review* will have as its chief feature the annual address, 'A Critical Year,' delivered by Mr. Frederic Harrison to the Positivist Society on January 1st. Among the other papers will be one entitled 'Some Principles of the Religion of Humanity,' drawn up by the English Positivist Committee.

MR. MURRAY will in a few days publish a new volume in his "Questions of the Day" Series, written by the experienced pen of Mr. A. V. Dicey. It is entitled 'A Fool's Paradise,' and offers a critical study of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Dicey contends that the Bill, as passed through the House of Commons, is ineffectual and likely to be dangerous, though he claims that a study of Irish history teaches sympathy for all Irish parties.

Mr. Murray is also publishing a little volume entitled 'The Gallant Way,' by Mr. Frank Taylor, which sings of the prowess of British arms from Cressy to South Africa. Several of the verses included have appeared in *The Spectator*.

AMONG the forthcoming publications of the Manchester University Press are: 'The Early Life of George Eliot,' by Miss Mary H. Deakin, with an Introductory Note by Prof. Herford; 'University Education for Women,' by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, a Presidential Address delivered to the University of Manchester Education Society in November last; and 'The Authorship of the Platonic Epistles,' by Mr. R. Hackforth.

A GERMAN translation of Mr. Arthur Hayden's 'Royal Copenhagen Porcelain' will shortly appear. Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher of this book, has also arranged for a French edition of Mr. Percy F. Martin's 'Greece of the Twentieth Century.'

MESSRS. TALBOT & Co. are publishing a monograph on 'The Church Chests of Essex,' by Mr. H. W. Lewer and Mr. J. C. Wall. The volume will be in quarto, and will include 200 illustrations.

'LITTLE HUMOURISTS AT SCHOOL' is the title of a volume of schoolboy humour, compiled by Mr. Henry J. Barker, and announced by Messrs. Jarrold for immediate publication. It will be issued at a popular price, and will contain the newest and best things from Mr. Barker's note-book.

MR. JAMES W. ARROWSMITH, who died on Sunday last at Clifton in his seventy-fourth year, was one of the best-known publishers outside London. His chief business was in popular fiction. He made a great success some years ago with 'Called Back,' and more recently with 'Three Men in a Boat' and 'The Prisoner of Zenda.'

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- JAN. *Philosophy.*
30 The Satakas or Wise Sayings of Bhartrihari, by J. M. Kennedy, 3/6 net. Werner Laurie
- History and Biography.*
28 The Mormons, a Popular History, by Winifred Graham, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett
28 Marlborough's Campaigns, by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock, "Special Campaigns Series," 5/ net. Allen
30 The Ruin of a Princess, translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, 14/ net. Werner Laurie
30 With the Turks in Thrace, by E. Ashmead-Bartlett, 10/ net. Heinemann
- Fiction.**
30 The Hippodrome, by Rachel Hayward, 6/ Heinemann
30 Mary All Alone, by J. Oxenham, 6/ Methuen
30 The Evolution of Eve, by Bertha Shelley, 6/ Methuen
- General Literature.*
28 Messmates, a Book of Strange Companionships, by Edward Step, 6/ net. Hutchinson
28 Letters to my Mother, by Robert Reid, 1/ net. Allen
30 Makeshifts and Realities, by Gertrude Robins, Fourth Edition, 1/ net. Werner Laurie
31 Walt Whitman's Anomaly, by W. C. Rivers, M.D., 2/ net. Allen
- Fine Art.*
30 Fragonard, and Hogarth, edited by A. M. Hind, "Great Engravers Series," 2/6 net each. Heinemann

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal for February will contain the following articles: 'The Ship of Shadows,' by John Foster, Chaps. VIII.-XIII.; 'The Sergeant's Luck,' by Andrew W. Arnold; 'Roman Memories,' by Herbert W. Tompkins; 'Dark Stars,' by H. F. Horsnail; 'A Tibetan Fair'; 'Comfort of Travel'; 'Fraudulent "Bucket-Shops,"' by R. S. Smyth; 'Some Aspects of Modern Luxury'; 'In the Falkland Islands'; 'The Defeat of the Turkish Armada,' by Percy Cross Standing; 'Electricity in the Future'; 'Prices in Burma Fifty Years Ago and Now,' by F. N. Burn; 'The Judgment Dealer,' by Donovan Bayley; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'The Cholera in Constantinople'; and 'Byron and Greece,' by George Pignatorre.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'The Artful Barrator,' by George Harding; 'Wild Oats,' a story by Fleta Campbell Springer; 'Portrait of Helen,' by Lydia Field Emmet, with comment by W. Stanton Howard; 'My Quest in the Arctic,' Third Paper, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson; 'Moonshine,' a poem by George Harris, jun.; 'The Intruder,' a story by Marjorie Bowen; 'The Festa,' a poem by G. E. Woodberry; 'Vivia climbs the Heights,' by Louise Closser Hale; 'Miss Dalrymple's Hour,' a story by Marie Manning; 'Industrial Research,' by Dr. R. Kennedy Duncan; 'Memory plays us Tricks,' a story by William Gilmore Beymer; 'Udaipur the Unspoiled,' by F. B. R. Hellems; 'Night-Sentries,' a poem by George Sterling; 'The Woman with Yellow Gloves,' a story by Madge C. Jenison; 'Scotticisms and Americanisms,' by Thomas R. Lounsbury; the continuation of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel 'The Judgment House'; 'The White Lamb,' a story by Lilian A. North; 'Ruth,' a poem by Samuel McCoy; 'Some Titians of the Prado,' by Charles H. Caffin; 'Sunset Island,' a story by Ralph Roeder; and 'A Cure for Civic Myopia,' by Robert W. Bruère.

SCIENCE

Lost in the Arctic: being the Story of the Alabama Expedition, 1909-1912. By Ejnar Mikkelsen. (Heinemann.)

IN the era of scientific Arctic exploration, which has now lasted nearly a century, few expeditions have had such tragic accompaniments, yet met with such complete success, as the Danish North-East Greenland Expedition under Mylius-Erichsen in 1906-8. Its object was to fill the gap in the coast-line between Cape Bismarck ($76^{\circ} 45'$)—the furthest point attained by Koldewey in 1870—and Cape Bridgman ($83^{\circ} 25'$), reached by Peary in 1900 from the west coast. Eight years ago this stretch of coast, nearly 500 miles in length, was almost entirely unknown. Peary, indeed, in 1892, and again in 1894, travelling over the inland ice, supposed that he had reached at Independence Bay ($82^{\circ} 5'$) an inlet quite near to the outer coast; and in consequence that coast was delineated in maps as trending north-westwards from Cape Bismarck.

In the spring of 1907, however, Erichsen, with two companions, in what proved—but for its tragic close—one of the most successful sledging trips ever made, found that it trended north-east, and that Peary's "bay" was really the end of a fjord more than a hundred miles from the open sea. Unfortunately, the very success of his explorations tempted the Danish leader to remain longer in the north than was prudent. Another detachment of his men, which had reached Cape Bridgman, joined their ship in safety by way of the outer coast. But Erichsen was bent on completing the exploration of Denmark Fjord, a long inlet to the south-westward; and, after parting from the coast detachment in May, 1907, the three explorers were never seen again alive. The body of one of them—Jörgen Brönlund—was found by a relief party in the following spring, with the sketch maps, his own diary, and a brief note stating that his two companions had died on the sea-ice in November. Thus these intrepid men perished almost within reach of help, after the complete accomplishment of their design, and no important detail of their discoveries was lost to the world. So far as we are aware, no book has yet appeared in English with a full account of the fortunes of the expedition; but an excellent lecture by Lieut. Trolle, one of the navigating officers, appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1909.

The main object of Capt. Mikkelsen's expedition in the *Alabama* was not to elucidate the fate of the lost men, which was already known; it was rather to recover, if possible, the diaries of the two who first perished, and also any record of their proceedings which they might have left in their camps or in cairns in the far North. The first part of his object was unattained, owing to the

disruption of the sea-ice where the bodies had lain; but he succeeded in finding in cairns on Denmark Fjord two messages from Erichsen, dated August 8th and September 12th, 1907. The later message spoke of an intention to return by the coast, which, from Brönlund's notes, appears not to have been carried into effect. In order to shorten their return journey the famished men, with the grip of winter upon them and scarcely any dogs left, seem to have crossed the inland ice for 150 miles to Lambert Land, on the coast of which they died. This change of purpose was disastrous for themselves, as by taking the inner route they missed several relief depots laid down by their comrades in the autumn; but these depots afterwards proved the salvation of their successors in their retreat through a country which is nearly destitute of game.

Capt. Mikkelsen, whose venture was in part financed by the Danish Government, left Copenhagen in June, 1909, in the little sloop *Alabama*, of only 40 tons register. The vessel, which was furnished with a motor engine, had to be strengthened for Arctic service; and the pictures of her in this book can only excite astonishment that men were found willing to sail her, through the drift-ice of the Polar current, to one of the most dangerous coasts in the world. The explorers had hoped to bring her up to Erichsen's harbour at Denmark's Havn, under Cape Bismarck; but they had to be content with a bay in Shannon Island—more than a hundred miles to the south. A sledge-trip was made in the autumn to Lambert Land, where their unfortunate countrymen perished; but nothing new was discovered here, and they only regained their ship, after much privation, just before Christmas. In the following March five of the seven men proceeded northwards over the inland ice east of Queen Louise Land. In about lat. 78° Mikkelsen and his engineer, Iversen, parted from the others, who returned only to find the ship sunk, but the two men in charge of her safe. A winter house was built from the wreck, but the remaining five were taken home in August by a Norwegian sealer.

Meanwhile the leader and his comrade, ignorant of this disaster, were pushing northwards to the head of Denmark Fjord, which they reached in May, 1910; the records already mentioned were found on its western shores. At the north-western headland of this inlet they were at the mouth of Peary's Independence Fjord; and but for the earlier message of Erichsen, which proved the non-existence of Peary Channel, hitherto supposed to connect this fjord with Robeson (misnamed here "Robertson's") Channel on the west coast, Mikkelsen would have been tempted to take that route back to civilization. But he had lost several dogs, and the rest were weakening, while the entire absence of musk-oxen in this part of his route (he had shot some earlier) made the prospect of game more than doubtful. He therefore determined

to follow the coast-line on his return journey of 750 miles to his base.

Few incidents in Arctic travel have been more thrilling than the adventures and hardships of this arduous march. Capt. Mikkelsen had the advantage of knowing the situation of the depots laid down for Erichsen, and he was fortunate enough to find them all. But the contents of some were meagre in the extreme, and others were sadly spoilt by age and weather. The following was the experience of the starving men at Horgaard's Island:—

"The water has spoiled all the biscuits, half of which are nothing but a big lump of mildew, from which, however, we manage to pick out a few fragments, which may yet prove eatable. The oatmeal has suffered less, but is perfectly green with age. The sugar has disappeared; the chocolate is also green, and tastes of soap.... However, we have found food, though not as good as we had expected, and we hope to be able to use the best of the biscuits, assuring each other that mildew cannot be poisonous. Iversen even goes so far as to declare it must be wholesome, being after all a sort of 'greenstuff'!"

For a long time, in the drenching slush of summer travel, the remaining dogs had been only "passengers"; and when the last had to be killed, the men were nearly poisoned by eating the liver. Each in succession suffered from scurvy; and at length their strength was so much exhausted that they had to leave their diaries and all but the barest necessities on the shores of a rocky islet. Subsequently they succeeded in recovering these, but in the interval all but a few pages of Mikkelsen's diary had been consumed by a bear! Finally, in September, 1910, in the extremity of famine, they crawled into Denmark's Havn, where food was plentiful; but it was not till two months later, in the heart of the winter, that they reached Shannon Island and found the ship wrecked and their companions gone.

Wonderfully graphic is the description of their lonely, Crusoe-like life for the next twenty months—first in two rude huts on Shannon Island, and afterwards in another on the Bass Rock, sixteen miles to the south, during the winter of 1911. In that year no relief ship was sent for them, because a few Norwegian sealers generally visit the neighbourhood in summer. But just at the critical time Shannon Island was closely beset by the pack, and the men had the mortification to find, on reaching Bass Rock, that a sealer had touched there in July, and left in ignorance of their preservation. It was not till a year later that they were rescued and restored to their homes. They had been twenty-eight months without seeing another human face—a period almost twice as long as the similar isolation of Nansen and Johansen. Though the latter part of the time was passed in tolerable comfort, the fact that their mutual relations were always harmonious testifies to the sane and happy disposition of both men. When at last the ship was seen at the

shore, Capt. Mikkelsen says: "We go up behind the house, where nobody can see us, and shake hands—hard."

Capt. Mikkelsen had already given ample proof of his skill as a narrator in his delightful account of his expedition in 1906-7 to Alaska and the Beaufort Sea. On that occasion, when he sailed under the British flag, he was hampered by insufficient funds and a long series of misfortunes, but never allowed himself to be discouraged. The same buoyant temperament and no less literary power are conspicuous in the present volume, which is written in remarkably good English. Although the chapters on the sledging over the inland ice are rather "long drawn out," the remainder contain scarcely a superfluous sentence; and many readers, we think, will regret that the two chapters on his experiences while waiting for relief are not longer. Throughout the book there is no straining after effect; nevertheless, a great effect is produced by the simple directness of a sailor gifted with natural eloquence and keen powers of observation. The nature of his mission gave him little scope for geographical discovery; but the whole of his outward journey in 1910 lay over difficult and untrodden ground, where a patient survey was indispensable. In his diary written on the inland ice he remarks:

"If Arctic explorers had been known in Dante's time, he would certainly have provided a special icy department of the *Inferno* where it was always blowing a gale, and where unfortunate sinners were continually taking angles and altitudes with a theodolite—a suitable punishment for too ambitious travellers."

Such a frigid department there is, though he has forgotten it, in the ninth and lowest circle of the Italian's "Hell"; but it was reserved for cold-blooded traitors, not for men who were striving, at infinite risk and toil, to recover the last vestiges of their lost fellow-countrymen.

The volume contains many excellent illustrations of Arctic scenery, which offer a convincing, and doubtless a faithful, picture of utter desolation. The map, which embodies the surveys of both expeditions, is admirably clear; but no worse arrangement could be devised than to make it spread out at right angles to the open book.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Bastian (H. Charlton), THE ORIGIN OF LIFE. being an Account of Experiments with Certain Superheated Saline Solutions in Hermetically Sealed Vessels, 3/6 net.

Watts

Mr. Bastian's views, as is well known, are not orthodox, and he includes in this volume a memoir on 'The Origin of Life Question' that was submitted last October to the Royal Society, but was "not considered suitable for acceptance by the Society." The author introduces his work by a few observations on the subject of the paper, the action of the Society, and the probable causes that led to it. The work itself includes a description of experiments

made since 1906, together with the conclusions drawn from them, and there are a number of plates with explanatory text.

Bedrock, No. 4, JANUARY, 2/6 net.

Constable

An article on 'The Warfare against Tuberculosis,' by Prof. Metchnikoff, forms an important part of the January issue of this scientific review. An ingenious essay by Prof. H. H. Turner, entitled 'How could I prove that I had been to the Pole?' and one on 'Credit Banks,' by Mr. C. R. Buxton, also figure amongst the list of contents.

Bruck (Dr. Werner F.), PLANT DISEASES, translated by J. R. Ainsworth-Davis, 2/ net. Blackie

A handy little book dealing with the most important diseases, chiefly those attacking cultivated plants, while only the points which are essential to their recognition are given in the life-histories of pests. There is a useful chapter on 'Methods of Plant Protection,' and the illustrations are adequate. There is also an Index.

Brunetti (E.), DIPTERA NEMATOCERA, excluding Chironomidae and Culicidae.

Taylor & Francis

The latest volume in the "Fauna of British India" Series, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. It is the first of the series devoted to the Oriental Diptera, the study of which, the author says, is in its infancy, fewer than 3,000 species being known from the whole region as late as 1896.

Hutchinson (Woods), A HANDBOOK OF HEALTH, 5/ net. Constable

A sensible book that should be widely read. The information is put in an interesting manner, and is sufficiently free from technicalities to be easily grasped by the lay reader. The author's aim is not to produce a handbook of prohibitions, but to provide positive methods of attack against illness and disease, and so disarm them of their worst weapons beforehand.

Kropotkin (P.), MODERN SCIENCE AND ANARCHISM, 1/6 net. Freedom Press

We welcome the opportunity offered by the publication of this booklet on Prince Kropotkin's seventieth birthday heartily to congratulate him, and to express our hopes of his speedy restoration to health. 'Modern Science and Anarchism' is a further witness to the unconquerable optimism of its author, whose philosophy contains a deeper and more sincere faith in the essential goodness of humanity than do the teachings of many social reformers. Prince Kropotkin attempts to show that Anarchist theory is based upon the "inductive - deductive method" of modern science, and is, therefore, in absolute agreement with it.

Lane (Cyril Grant), CREATURE-LIFE IN AUSTRALIAN WILDS, 10/6 Drane

A record of the author's camping life in the bushlands of Victoria, during which he made a systematic study of the animals that frequent the Australian wilds. The descriptions he gives are rendered doubly valuable by the excellence of his own photographs which illustrate the volume.

Nisbet (J. F.), THE INSANITY OF GENIUS AND THE GENERAL INEQUALITY OF HUMAN FACULTY PHYSIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED, Sixth Edition, with a Preface by Bernard Hollander, 5/ net.

Stanley Paul

Nisbet's work has now reached a sixth edition, and it is written with a cleverness and force which are sure to attract. He

was not, as Dr. Hollander remarks, "a professional psychologist," and much of his special pleading is irritating, being founded on slender evidence. Dr. Hollander contributes some critical remarks on brain-functions, genius and insanity, and the short-sightedness of education.

Problem of the Gasworks Pitch Industries and Cancer, 6d. net. John Murray

Contains a paper on the gasworks pitch industries in their relation to cancer, by Mr. H. C. Ross and Mr. J. W. Cropper, with some observations by Mr. W. J. Atkinson Butterfield; and another on 'Epithelial Cell-Proliferation induced by the Injection of Gasworks Tar,' by Mr. H. Bayon, Research Bacteriologist of Robben Island, Cape Colony.

Quiggin (A. Hingston), PRIMEVAL MAN, THE STONE AGE IN WESTERN EUROPE, with an Introduction by A. C. Haddon, 1/6 net. Macdonald & Evans

An excellent little book dealing with the early history of man, which will be of great use to teachers of young children by reason of its lucidity. It is well and carefully planned, well printed, and illustrated with drawings from the life of primitive peoples still to be found in the backwaters of civilization.

Smithsonian Institution, REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Storr (F.), AN ELEMENTARY STUDY OF ACIDS, 6d. Blackie

A handy little book for young students.

Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, JANUARY, 3/ Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis

Vertebrate Fauna of the Malay Peninsula, from the Isthmus of Kra to Singapore, including the Adjacent Islands: REPTILIA AND BATRACHIA, by George A. Boulenger.

Taylor & Francis

A first instalment of a work to be published under the authority of the Government of the Federated Malay States, edited by Mr. H. G. Robinson, Director of Museums in that country. The present volume contains a complete record, in a handy and accessible form, of the Reptilia and Batrachia of the Peninsula.

Ward (James), HEREDITY AND MEMORY. Cambridge University Press

Last year's Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture, delivered in November. Prof. James Ward makes an acute criticism of Weismannism, leading up to a statement of the mnemonic theory of heredity. Prof. Ward differs from the belief held by Hering and Haeckel, that the continuity between successive generations of multicellular organisms is capable of an entirely physical explanation, and regards social intercourse as a factor of the first importance.

Who's Who in Science, INTERNATIONAL, 1913, edited by H. H. Stephenson, 8/ net. J. & A. Churchill

A useful record which we have tested for details and found satisfactory. This year a new section appears on scientific societies and their publications; and Psychology and Geography have been added to the sciences represented.

SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 16.—Venerable Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Anscombe on 'The Pedigree of Earl Godwin.' The reader pointed out the probability, from many indications in charters and elsewhere, the cumulative evidence of which is certainly strong, that Wulfnoth, the father of Godwin, was descended from Ethelweard the Chronicler, who was descended from Ethelred, son of Ethelwulf. This, if the case, makes Harold of the royal blood of the West Saxons. Sir Henry Howorth and others spoke upon the subject of the paper.

The election as Fellows of Capt. Greaves and Mr. Turrall was announced.

FOLK-LORE.—Jan. 15.—Mr. W. Crooke, President, in the chair.—Letters were read from Mrs. Lang and Dr. Kirby in acknowledgment of the votes of sympathy and condolence on the deaths of Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. W. F. Kirby.

Mr. Harry Pouncey spoke on 'Old Dorsetshire Customs and Superstitions.' Many of them related to the avoidance of ill luck—the ill luck which would be incurred if certain things were done, or if certain other things were not done. It was unlucky not to tell the bees of a death in the family; not to give the bees salt on Good Friday, otherwise they would go down to the sea to get it for themselves; to carry a hive over water; to throw away dish-water on Good Friday, lest it should turn into blood; to mention a badger or a hare by name.

To stick pins and maiden thorns into a withered heart is not uncommon perhaps elsewhere, but to carry the May garland out to sea, and to throw it into the water to ensure a good harvest of fish, must be limited to places near the coast.

Good Friday is a good day for sowing. Bread baked on Good Friday and crumbled into a glass of water is an excellent specific for common ailments.

The identity of a witch who has been working evil can be detected by the witch-finder or white witch, either by looking into a bucket of water or with the white of an egg poured into a glass.

Curiosity as to those who will marry or die during the coming year can be satisfied by watching in the church porch.

Early in the year "howling" under the apple-trees and firing off guns will ensure a plentiful crop; and in the autumn it is good to drink the health of the oldest tree in cider, and pour the dregs round the roots.

The address was illustrated with a large number of lantern-slides; some of these were very beautiful, especially one of an ermine moth. Mr. Pouncey repeated many wise sayings in the Dorset dialect, and sang portions of quaint old dialect songs.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Hills, Dales, Clouds, and Shadows,' Mr. W. L. Wyllie.
- Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Some Aspects of the National Insurance Act, 1911: Part I. National Health Insurance,' Mr. R. C. Simmonds.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Gothic Sculpture and Stained Glass,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing in the Seventeenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Peckie.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Liquid Fuel,' Lecture II., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Notes on the Mortgage of Real Estate,' Mr. A. L. Cox.
- Geographical, 8.30.
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture III., Prof. W. Bateson.
- Colonial Institute, 4.—'Northern Nigeria as I Saw It,' Mr. J. Astley Cooper.
- British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek Writer as Artist,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Wool Industry in the British Dominions,' Mr. C. E. W. Bean. (Colonial Section.)
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Canton-Kowloon Railway: Chinese Section,' Messrs. F. Grove and B. T. B. Boothby; and 'The Canton-Kowloon Railway: British Section,' Mr. G. W. Eves.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Co-partnership,' Mr. Aneurin Williams.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Research on the Gas Engine,' Lecture I., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Medieval Armour and Weapons,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
- British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Theatres and Amphitheatres,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Royal, 4.30.—'On the Formation of Usually Convergent Fourier Series,' Prof. W. H. Young; 'On the General Theory of Elastic Stability,' Prof. A. E. H. Love; 'A Spectro-Photometric Comparison of the Emissivity of Solid and Liquid Copper and of Liquid Silver at High Temperatures with that of a Full Radiator,' Prof. F. G. Donnan; 'On a New Analytical Expression for the Representation of the Components of Diurnal Variation of Terrestrial Magnetism,' Mr. G. W. Walker; 'An Investigation into the Magnetic Behaviour of Iron and some Other Metals under the Oscillatory Discharge from a Condenser,' Prof. E. W. Marchant.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 9.—'The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith,' Mr. G. M. Trevelyan.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Aspects of Harmony: III. The New Whole-Tone Chord and its Predecessors,' Dr. H. Walford Davies.

FINE ARTS

The Engravings of William Blake. By Archibald G. B. Russell. (Grant Richards.)

William Blake's Illustrations to Thornton's 'Pastorals of Virgil.' Enlarged Facsimiles in Platinotype by F. H. Evans. (Privately printed.)

MR. RUSSELL has by this time come to a leading place among the students of the art of William Blake, and his book should become a standard work on its subject. It is a handsome quarto of some 200 pages, with thirty-two reproductions, not always successful, and a critical Introduction. We need not emphasize the imaginative genius of William Blake, or recall its various developments. Mr. Russell shows how the early training of Blake as an apprentice to Basire in drawing from the monuments of Westminster influenced his whole art and coloured his imagination. The greater part of his engraved output is in line or stipple, over 140 prints designed and engraved by him being catalogued by Mr. Russell, besides a much larger number engraved by him after designs by other artists. His original output also includes five "relief etchings," as many "woodcuts on pewter," one lithograph, and seventeen woodcuts, together with his books of "illuminated printing" and the stamped prints or printed drawings which fall outside the scope of this book. The catalogue is divided into four classes: (1) prints designed and engraved by Blake; (2) prints designed but not engraved by him; (3) prints engraved but not designed by him; and (4) prints signed by other engravers, but believed to be Blake's work, and attributed work regarded as doubtful by the author. An account is given in the Preface and Appendixes of Blake's methods.

Blake's wood engravings, though few in number and unsuccessful as a commercial experiment, have always attracted the attention of lovers of art. Their publisher thought they displayed "less of art than genius," and added that they "are much admired by some eminent painters." They appeared in the third edition of a school issue of the 'Pastorals of Virgil' among a variety of woodcuts and engravings of little value. The original blocks belong to the Linnell family, together with a version of one of them "improved" by another engraver. They display little or no technical skill, but every other quality of genius. *The Athenæum* so long ago as January 21st, 1843, reprinted from the original block one of these woodcuts as a protest against the style of wood-engraving then in favour, apropos of Mulready's illustrated edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' The remarks which accompany the reproduction may still be studied with profit in spite of the changes in book-illustration. A few years ago (1902) the series

was reproduced by Mr. Laurence Binyon, and they were also published in facsimile in America.

Quite recently we have had the opportunity of seeing a series of enlarged facsimiles in platinotype made by Mr. F. H. Evans, whose work is well known to all students of photography. The originals measure 3 in. by 1½ in.; they are here enlarged to a length of 6 in. each. The results of enlargement are in some cases excellent: the frontispiece of Thenot and Colinet gains in every way by a richer printing and a bolder line. In other cases the gain is less; Blake's errors in cutting are accentuated, though this may be reasonably discounted in favour of the added force given to the design and pictorial value. The title page and verses in this limited issue have been printed at the private press of Mr. Arthur K. Sabin in a type which harmonizes agreeably with the designs, and in the copy designed for the Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum our article of seventy years ago has been inserted.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Artist's Almanac (The) for 1913, 6d.

Rowney

A handy little pocket almanac for artists, containing particulars of the various Art Societies, Picture Galleries, and Exhibitions.

British Numismatic Journal (The) and Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society, 1911, edited by W. J. Andrew and P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton. First Series, Vol. VIII. The Society

Contains a number of papers by various writers on historic coins and modern discoveries, together with an official account of the proceedings of the Society and a list of members. There are numerous illustrations.

Catalogue of Modern Paintings, SUNDERLAND ART GALLERY.

This catalogue of modern paintings at the Sunderland Art Gallery, consisting of loans from some thirty municipal collections, emphasizes the low standard by which the permanent collections of provincial art galleries are being formed. Easel-paintings culled from the Academy demonstrate the instinct of provincial committees to seek for quantity rather than quality in their acquisitions. Belfast shows itself unusually enterprising in lending a Le Sidaner as well as a Mark Fisher and an Orpen; Cardiff shows a strangely catholic taste in landscape by lending a Wynford Dewhurst and a Peppercorn; while other loans above the average are Sir James Guthrie's 'Highland Funeral' from Glasgow, a McTaggart sea view from Dundee, Mr. Clausen's 'Bird-Scaring' from Preston, and Lebourg's 'Wharf on the Seine' from Swansea. Possibly a better selection might have been made from many galleries, but until the Chantrey Bequest is better administered and sets a higher example, we can hardly expect any radical improvement in the taste which controls provincial collections.

Hunter (George Leland), TAPESTRIES, THEIR ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RENAISSANCE. 16/ net. Lane

A most valuable and interesting contribution to the history of tapestries, illustrated

by four colour-blocks, 125 half-tone illustrations of tapestries old and new, and a number of other photographs of looms, &c., all of them of permanent value. The student of tapestry will set special store by the reproductions of those tapestries which have found a permanent home in the United States, some of them of first-class importance, and by the list of tapestry marks. The author is so well informed on most matters that it seems a pity that he should speak of the Merton tapestries as "designed by Burne-Jones and Morris and Dearle." It is quite unfair to Mr. Dearle, William Morris's right-hand man in this matter, and a craftsman of the highest ability, to put him in the position of claiming any authorship in these works of art, a claim he would be the first to repudiate. "Wigorn" (p. 143) is Worcestershire, not Warwickshire; there is some confusion of dates as to the Giulio Romano cartoons on p. 173; and the *toiles peintes* at Rheims are not large colour cartoons for tapestries, but a cheap form of wall-hangings—painted cloths, the "counterfeit arras" of p. 260—of which nearly all the examples have been destroyed.

There is a very good Index, which, however, omits the principal reference to the Aix tapestries, that on p. 74. We could have wished for a fuller description of the tapestry called 'The King's Return'; the bare feet, on which Mr. Hunter comments, are characteristic of wild men of the woods. We mention these points in view of a second edition. The book ought to be on the shelves of every reference library of art in the kingdom.

Salomons (Vera), CHOFFARD, "Eighteenth-Century French Book-Illustrators," 18/ net. Bumpus

In her previous volume on Gravelot Miss Vera Salomons gave clear evidence of her interest in, and sympathy with, the eighteenth-century book-illustrators of France. Her companion volume on Pierre Philippe Choffard, is in every way worthy of its predecessor, and contains, in addition to brightly written essays on this engraver's art and life, a series of twenty-nine brilliant photogravure reproductions from fine originals in the collection of Sir David Salomons. We may identify this collector, under the initials "D. S.," as the writer of a foreword in which it is said: "Of all the vignettists Choffard is the freshest, most ingenious, and charming. Elegance exists in all his productions equalled, perhaps, by no other artist." This is the language of an enthusiast, and, if we cannot endorse the encomium as wholly justifiable, we willingly pay tribute to the charm and fascination of Choffard's art. His period of activity was considerable, extending probably from 1745 to 1805, the year of his death; but it is as difficult to find immaturity in his earlier work as it is to discover signs of decay in the plates he engraved during the last years of his life. Throughout his work we find a delicate precision of draughtsmanship wedded to a dainty elegance of invention, essentially artificial, no doubt, just as the paintings of Watteau and Boucher were artificial, but in other respects as accomplished and skilful as the work of those masters of the sister art by whom Choffard and the other French illustrators of his day were undoubtedly influenced.

The annotated catalogue of the best-known books illustrated by Choffard will be much appreciated by collectors and amateurs, and materially increases the usefulness of Miss Salomons's monograph.

Samuel (Arthur), PIRANESI, 12/6 net.

Batsford

Second edition.

ORIGINAL ETCHINGS BY REMBRANDT AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

THE ETCHINGS of the greatest of Dutchmen have been allowed so unduly to overshadow those of other artists of his day that the fact that the latter outnumber the Rembrandt prints by upwards of seventeen to one in the present show at the Gutekunst Gallery is to be regarded as an unmixed blessing. Some such act of atonement was overdue, and rescues admirable artists from comparative neglect. The name of Rembrandt, however, figures at the head of the Catalogue, and may be used to effect a first sorting of the contemporary artists included. There is the work of Bol (9-11), which superficially might almost be mistaken for Rembrandt's, but which shows him as having acquired mainly those characteristics of the master which are least native to the art of etching; and there are the plates by De Vlieger (2 and 3), Van Ostade (17-20, 38, 41, and 48), and Bega (6), which, while less closely imitative, yet fall evidently within his sphere of influence. De Vlieger's *Fishermen at Scheveningen* and an unusually virile *Strolling Musician* by Van Ostade are the best of the group.

On the other hand, we find greater interest in certain exponents of a more classical tradition in etching. Karel du Jardin is represented by a plate of extreme richness, *The Mules* (15), and his follower J. H. Roos by a well-balanced design, *The Shepherdess* (14), of a realism *assagi* by habitual deference to the accepted canons of his art. A well-known and very fine Claude, *Drove of Cattle in Stormy Weather* (13), has again the urbanity that belongs to the frequenters of good company; and, finally, the stylistic virtues of Italian influence on Northern artists are convincingly displayed in Zeeman's superb group of etchings. No. 51, *Vue de l'Ancienne Porte St. Bernard*, well known as an inspiration to Méryon, rises, like the best work of the later master, to those higher planes of thought where the conflict between intellect and emotion—so hotly taken up by modern art critics—becomes reconciled, and the two appear to be not essentially very different. No. 49, *View of the Seine*, is hardly inferior, and establishes Zeeman definitely as a link between Méryon and Canaletto. On a slightly lower plane, yet of great accomplishment, is the group of landscapes (21, 22, 24, 25) by H. Naiwjnex, who recalls Ruysdael in his intimate treatment of scenes of an essentially foreign character.

Among the portraits, Van Dyck's *Jan de Wael* (31) is of unusual steadiness and clarity, and by its sustained beauty challenges comparisons with the great school of French engraving which immediately succeeded. His well-known *Lucas Vorsterman* (37) is at his opposite pole of extreme picturesqueness—amusing as a presentment of an artist who, alongside, shows himself so refined an exponent of severe decoration. It is difficult to see in the vivacious braggadocio of Van Dyck's portrait the calm, distinguished etcher of *Charles I.*

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

Of the three artists showing here, Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck is by far the most interesting. His water-colours—of Versailles, and of English and Italian gardens—are very taking at first sight, having the confidence of handling of Mr. Sargent and rather more sobriety of colouring. The insight which inspires this confidence of hand, however, is of varying quality: a closer acquaintance with the drawings reveals a certain

emptiness, and occasional downright insensitiveness to tone and clumsiness of drawing. The best (24, 28, and 39) are excellently designed, the first of these being particularly noteworthy for the way in which the classic forms of the vase are allowed to set the tune of the entire landscape.

No. 3 is the best of Mr. E. M. Heath's not very distinguished contributions.

Mr. John Varley may be excused for having approached Japan with a definite conviction that, however interesting the influence of Oriental practice may be on European painting, Japanese landscape is the last subject to submit to that influence. But his only alternative is a dull, objective point of view, which notes down details with pitiless copiousness. In Nos. 11 and 41 this careful painting has a certain gentleness and steadiness of tone, but a more ambitious essay in colour, like the *After-glow* in No. 47, reveals his limitations distinctly.

THE ANCIENT MYSTERIES AND THEIR RELATION TO ST. PAUL.

SOME interesting discoveries have recently been made regarding the Mysteries celebrated at the great religious centres of Asia Minor under the later Roman Empire. In that late period the ritual of the Mysteries had been much modified, as is well known; but probably the modification was in the form of addition, not of substitution: the original ritual remained as the nucleus of an enlarged ceremonial. Hence we meet with old forms and names alongside of new rites. Two sanctuaries have recently been investigated: that of Apollo of Claros, by the Turkish Imperial Museum, where Makridi Bey has been in charge; and that of Mên at Antioch, by the Asia Minor Exploration Fund.

I. In the latter we cleared completely a large hall, which was apparently a place for initiation and the celebration of Mysteries. The destruction of this hall had been thorough, and hence the meaning of much of the dilapidated equipment remains obscure. But one thing seemed to all of us certain. In the centre of the hall was an oblong construction, resembling the *impluvium* of a Roman *atrium*: the arrangements in and beside this *lacus* showed, as we all thought, that some kind of baptismal rite must have been performed in the water. It would be difficult and tedious without diagrams and photographs to explain these arrangements; but I think it may be regarded as now fairly established that some kind of baptism took place in, or as a preliminary to, or consummation of, the Mysteries. The baptism was not by bathing or complete immersion, like that in the sea before the Eleusinian Mysteries, but was slighter in kind. The interesting point is this: the baptism took place in the presence of the god, for a marble seat with back, carved simply without ornament out of a block of marble, stood at a little distance facing the water. This seat is dedicated to Mên in letters of a late period, probably of the early fourth century. Whether the seat was occupied by the priest as representative of the god, or was left empty to be symbolic of the presence of the god as unseen witness of the rite, it is not safe to assert without more careful study of the literature of the subject. Personally, I cannot doubt that this part of the mystic ritual was late, and was designed to outdo the Christian baptism.

II. Makridi Bey has published a series of inscriptions found at Notion (which I should prefer to identify with the Roman

Colophon). They record the visits paid by representatives of foreign cities to the oracle at Claros. The foreign delegates came sometimes singly, sometimes in pairs or a small number; a chorus often accompanied or constituted the delegation. The chorus usually consisted of youths and maidens (κόροι and κόραι, ἡῖθεοι and παρθέναι). Generally the singers are called *Hymnodoi*; but in one case they are *molpoi*; once the chorus comes "in accordance with an oracle." The delegates are usually called "inquirers" (θεοπρόποι). In one case the delegate was prophet of the Pythian Apollo at Laodicea on the Lycus. The chorus sang a hymn in honour of the god.

Sometimes the inquirer or inquirers were also initiated in the Mysteries, ἐπετέλεσε (or plural) καὶ μυστήρια. The same must be gathered from a difficult expression which occurs twice. Two *theopropoi* came, who μνηθέντες ἐνεβάτευσαν: another single inquirer παραλαβὼν τὰ μυστήρια ἐνεβάτευσεν. The last word is evidently a technical term in the Mysteries of Asia Minor; and it was caught from the ritual language by St. Paul in Colossians ii. 18—a difficult and disputed passage, regarded by Westcott and Hort as containing some primitive error. A flood of light is thrown on this noted *crux* by the discovery that ἐμβατεύω was a technical term in the Mysteries. The word must stand, and emendations to eliminate it are dismissed. St. Paul was acquainted with the language of the Mysteries, and in ii. 18 he is referring to their teaching and ritual. This verse is most vivid, if it refers to a "mystes" who has perturbed the Colossian Church by introducing the unspiritual things and teaching of the Mysteries, i.e., what he has seen (and received from the hand of the hierophant); compare 21 f.

The language of St. Paul here implies contempt and condemnation; and yet his condemnation is not like the absolute denunciation which he hurled against the base and vulgar forms of idolatry, but is expressed in terms that recognize the teaching of the Mysteries as erroneous groping after truth. It is a profoundly significant piece of evidence, both because it shows Paul as no absolute foe to philosophy (as he was to the popular idolatry), and because it consigns to the rubbish heap the theory caught by Loisy from Dieterich, &c., and expressed in the epigrammatic form that "the mystery of St. Paul's conversion is his conversion to the Mysteries."

The meaning of St. Paul's words in ii. 18 depends on the sense of the technical term. This is obscure. It is, however, clear that the three expressions quoted above are practically equivalent. Παραλαβεῖν τὰ μυστήρια is a more accurate expression of the meaning hidden in μνηθῆναι: i.e., to be initiated is to receive (from the hierophant) the mystic things and words, and the completing stage of this ceremonial is called ἐμβατεῖν. Then the entire ceremony is summed up in the third expression, perform completely the Mysteries (ἐπιτελεῖν μυστήρια). Perhaps, then, ἐμβατεῖν implies "to put foot on the threshold," i.e., enter on the new life of the initiated; and it contains both meanings in the R.V., "take his stand upon" and "dwell in."

The date of the Clarian inscriptions is about A.D. 150 and later. This technical word was in vogue both about 50 and about 150, and therefore must have been a permanent fact of the Asian (shall we say Phrygian?) Mysteries: it probably refers to some symbolic action performed by the newly initiated, expressive of entrance on a new life. If that be so, then part of

the enigmatic equipment which we found in the Antiochian hall of initiation was the gate of entrance to the new mystic life, and the gate led up to baptism in the presence of the god according to the latest addition to the Mysteries.

An official at Claros in the second century, who often appears, bore the proud name of Ti. Claudius Ardys of the Herakleidae sprung from Ardys. It is interesting to find this survival of the family of the ancient Lydian kings, the dynasty that ruled from 1200 to 700 B.C.

The Clarian inscriptions are published in the last number of the Austrian *Jahreshefte*, dated December 15th, 1912: some also are published in the volume for 1906.

W. M. RAMSAY.

Musical Gossip.

WHILE Gustav Mahler was alive one heard a great deal of his gifts as a conductor, and he gave a proof of his powers when he conducted the German opera at Covent Garden in 1892. One read from time to time of the production of a new symphony. Of the nine he composed, Nos. 1 and 4 were performed—but only once each—at the Promenade Concerts in 1903 and 1905, under the direction of Sir Henry Wood, who at last Saturday's Symphony Concert gave No. 7 in E minor.

The performance lasted an hour and a quarter, but we could not discover anything in it to justify its length. The opening section began well. It seemed as if the title 'Romantic,' as the symphony has been named, would be found appropriate; but the music soon became rhapsodical, and not unfrequently ugly. We presume it was of the programme order, but no clue was offered as to its meaning—as was the case for three of the middle sections. The fourth, with its clear rhythm and pleasing orchestral colouring, was like an oasis in the desert, but the erratic fifth and final movement proved a trial of patience. The symphony, in its undue and unnecessary length, reminded us of M. Paderewski's Symphony in B minor, but the latter is a more sincere work. Its complicated music must have given much trouble both to the performers and conductors.

M. SÉBALD, who made a first appearance in London on the 16th inst. at Bechstein Hall, is a talented violinist, and his rendering of Paganini's 24 Caprices proved that he has splendid technique, an excellent memory, and strong and agile fingers. As a *tour de force* it was wonderful, but there was no valid reason for playing the whole set, the formal structure of which tends to monotony.

MR. LYELL-TAYLER by his concerts at the Dome, Brighton, with the Municipal chorus and orchestra, is doing excellent and successful work. On Wednesday a performance of 'The Golden Legend' was given, with Miss Jenny Taggart, Miss Ethel Harman, and Messrs. Gwilym Richards, F. Adhemer, and William Waite as soloists. The fresh-voiced, well-balanced choir distinguished itself as at the recent festival, and the orchestral playing also deserves praise.

THE Beecham season opens on Wednesday next at Covent Garden, when Dr. Strauss's 'Der Rosenkavalier' will be produced for the first time in England. Last night Mr. Alfred Kalisch, the translator of the libretto, was announced to give at the Æolian Hall a descriptive and explanatory lecture of the work, musical illustrations being provided by some of the artists and Mr. Thomas Beecham at the piano.

THE music by Signor Busoni to Karl Vollmoeller's 'Turandot, Princess of China,' noticed in another column, was evolved from the 'Turandot' Suite given by the composer last year at an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall. That work was curiously fantastic, and as absolute music not satisfying. Now, as an addition to the Chinese piece, it becomes not only intelligible, but also characteristic. By means of melodies based on a Chinese scale, and clever use of percussion instruments, it has strong local colour; yet at times there are Western touches out of the picture.

It is interesting to note that about a hundred years ago Carl Maria v. Weber wrote incidental music to Schiller's 'Turandot,' and based his Overture on a Chinese melody which he found in Rousseau's 'Dictionnaire de Musique,' and which, as a representative theme, was constantly heard in varied form in the rest of the music.

MR. JAMES W. TURNER, who died in his sixty-sixth year last Friday week, was as a tenor formerly understudy to Sims Reeves, and was manager of an opera company, which, with the exception of an occasional visit to the National Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, gave during many years performances outside London.

MANY concert programmes will be devoted to Wagner's music this year. Mr. A. Schulz-Curtius, who was connected with the first performance of the 'Ring' in London in 1882, and with the Richter Concerts, has organized a Wagner Centenary Concert to take place at the Albert Hall on May 22nd. The London Symphony Orchestra (largely augmented) will be under the direction of Herr Mengelberg.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH announces two concerts of music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, to be given in the Hall of Clifford's Inn on the evenings of January 29th and March 6th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Sara Susman's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Mark Hambourg's Piano Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
	— Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, Clifford's Inn, 8.30.
	— Opera ('Der Rosenkavalier'), Covent Garden.
THURS.	Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
	— Liza Lehmann and Nancy Price's "Twilight" Concert, 4.45, Bechstein Hall.
	— Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
	— Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Josef Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
	— Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, New Art Club, Suffolk St.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
	— Opera, Covent Garden.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE thesis of 'Billy's Fortune' at the Criterion, to which we briefly referred last week, bears examination a little better than some plays recently produced. A foster-father by leaving as a reward to a small boy, who has reciprocated some of his care and love, the greater part of a large fortune might well exasperate relatives less greedy than those Mr. Roy Horniman portrays. That the little boy's character was certainly no better than that of other little boys is proved by its succumbing completely before the sugared rule of the relatives who have him for three months in turn, with a view to obtaining his consent to put himself, and, unknown to him, a fortune of a hundred thousand, permanently under their care. Billy goes finally to a home where three little hostages have arrived on each other's heels, bringing with each of them an additional fortune of sweetness and love, and he sensibly chooses the heads of this household to replace the guardian he has lost.

Johnnie Brown, who plays Billy, had not on the opening night sufficient

opportunity—which he well deserved—to bridge over the transition between naughtiness and a sticky state of goodness; but as a consequence of the full juvenile licence since granted, we hope he may now have a chance of displaying the development of his character. Mr. Arthur Vezin also, at least at the first performance, played the exemplary father with too much unctuous righteousness. Otherwise the cast provides plenty of contrast, and takes full advantage of the situations—amusing and otherwise—made for it. Stripped of its exaggeration, the piece has underlying it sound ideas, and may provide instruction as well as amusement.

It is almost impossible to find a description for Sir George Alexander's latest venture at the St. James's. It would be unfair to call it a play; the programme styles it a "chinoiserie," which is, perhaps, the best way out of the difficulty. For here we have a brilliant spectacle, clever and artistic scenery, effective grouping on the stage, and an abundance of incidental music, all of which belong to the realm of the wordless productions made familiar by the methods of Prof. Reinhardt. But we also have the low comedian of musical comedy (not one, alas! but several) indulging in jokes that would not, perhaps, be considered out of place in a provincial pantomime, and are often stale. Indeed, the less said of the "dialogue" the better; only in one scene, that in Calaf's bedroom, do we get flashes of genuine comedy and drama. Bereft of idle words, and clipped of much of the buffoonery, the whole might have stood as a highly artistic conception, well thought out in every detail. There is real atmosphere in some of the silent passages; but, while the eye enjoys a continual feast, the ear would go starving were it not for the music. Too much praise, however, cannot be bestowed upon Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, who makes a bewitching figure as the Princess Turandot, and gives one the impression of being the only real Chinese character in the piece. As Prince Calaf Mr. Godfrey Tearle acts with a manly dignity worthy of a better cause. In the scene mentioned above he makes the utmost of the opportunities offered him, and is ably seconded by Miss Maire O'Neill and Miss Hilda Moore.

A FIRST ACT alive with spontaneous comedy led us to hope great things of 'The Headmaster,' produced on Wednesday evening at the Playhouse. Unfortunately, in the remainder of the play the joint-authors, Messrs. Wilfred T. Coleby and Edward Knoblauch, have curiously missed their way, and even the hard work of a competent company—notably, of Mr. Cyril Maude and his daughter—cannot make the rest of the piece seem other than it is—a blend of farce and sentimentality.

We have recently seen Mr. Maude in the parts of a bishop and a waiter, and we now have him as the Rev. Cuthbert Sanctuary, D.D., Headmaster of Carchester, and in the opening scenes he extracts the maximum of fun from his part; afterwards, in common with the rest of the cast, he seems somewhat at sea. Three acts would have been ample to unfold a rather aimless plot, and it is difficult to see why the authors have persisted in a fourth, which only serves to accentuate the flimsiness of the piece.

To Mr. Cyril Maude as the "Head" we have already referred; Miss Margery Maude and Miss Kathleen Jones as his daughters, Portia and Antigone, played naturally; and Mr. Edward Combermere as the penniless Jack Strahan, in love with Portia, looked the cricketing "blue" to the life.

Mr. Jack Hobbs as Richards Major, the senior prefect and captain of the eleven, made that young man very human; and in the disagreeable parts of the designing Mrs. Grantley and her unpleasant son Palisser, Miss Frances Ivor and Mr. Arthur Curtis made a successful effect.

The piece was preceded by Miss Dora Bright's 'In Haarlem there Dwelt'—described as a "musicdrame in four pictures." It deals with a not too probable story of a silent husband, an unhappy wife, and a handsome lover. The wife decides to elope with her lover, but is restrained by her husband's asking her to mend a rent in his coat before she goes. Beyond affording Miss Margery Maude an opportunity for showing her versatility, the piece has little to recommend it, though the incidental music is pretty and the Dutch setting is quaint.

MR. RATHMELL WILSON informs us that the next matinée performance of the Drama Society will be given at Cosmopolis, 201, High Holborn, on Tuesday, February 11th, when 'Catherine the Great,' a new Russian play by Mr. R. Henderson Bland and Mr. A. E. Manning Foster, will be produced. Mr. Henderson Bland (the Christus of 'From Manger to Cross') will appear as Count Poniatowski, and Miss Frances Dillon as Catherine the Great.

A NUMBER of persons interested in French drama have determined to establish in London a permanent organization for the representation of French plays, in order to secure regular performances of the most interesting of the recent productions in Paris. A small Executive Committee has been formed, with Mr. J. T. Grein as Chairman, Mrs. Léon Rueff as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Philip Carr as Administrator.

The Society will be called "The Little French Theatre," and the annual subscription will be half-a-guinea, which will entitle members to purchase tickets at prices considerably lower than the ordinary theatre rates. The first performance will be given in a London West-End theatre on Sunday evening, March 16th. Subscriptions or donations may be sent to the Swiss Bankverein, 11c, Regent Street, or to Mr. Philip Carr, 8, North Terrace, South Kensington, who will be glad to give further particulars.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C. S.—S. H.—P. T. K.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (January 25) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Lord of Burleigh and Sarah Hoggins—"Casere Weold Creacum": 'Widsith'—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—"Burgee"—Bishops' Transcripts—Shakespeariana: "Entrance"—'The Mystery of Edwin Drood'—Baccara—"The Wen": a Curiosity of Indexing—"The Gold Lion" in Lombard Street—"Morrye-house"—"Night-cap."

QUERIES:—Top-Compounds—"Topping of the land"—The late Edward Solly and 'The Dunciad'—Clarendon's 'Essay on War'—The Axe and the Sandal Tree—Hayter's 'Trial of Queen Caroline': Dover House—Bainbridge: Goring: Gifford—Vicars of St. John the Baptist, Little Missenden—Andreas Müller of Greiffenhagen—Charles Family—Constance Kent—Medal—John Walker—Irish Companies—Biographical Information Wanted—Richard Andrewes—Place-Names—Napoleon as Historian—"Tonnagium."

REPLIES:—"Sex horas somno"—Galignani—"To carry one's life in one's hands"—Octagonal Meeting-Houses—Words on a Sampler—Botany—The Inquisition in Fiction and Drama—Pepys's 'Diary': an Error in Transcription—Hymn by Gladstone—The Terminal "ac"—"Cheev": "Cheever"—"Apium"—Napoleon's Imperial Guard—Sir John Greville of Binton—The Text of Shakespeare's Sonnets—Epitaph at Harrington—The Stones of London—Wreck of the Royal George—The Curfew Bell—Replica of Wilkie's 'Village Politicians'—References Wanted—Propitiatory Sacrifice—Boy Bishops.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Oxford Dictionary—"Early English Classical Tragedies"—Dr. Fennell on 'Edwin Drood'—"Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Prince, her Son."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 18) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Primerio—A Justification of King John—Hugh Peters—John Walter—Edmund Graile—Dialogues by Meredith—The Wandering Jew: Probable Buddhist Origin—Philologic Relationship—John Stubbe—Handel, the Shakespeare of Music.

QUERIES:—Lingen Family—Thirty-Nine Articles—"Thou ascended"—Francis Lodwick—Henry Meredith Parker—Author Wanted—Redding: Hervey: Richardson—Johanna Williamscoote—Artists and Publishers—Benedict Arnold—The "Last Governor of Calais": Bells of Powick—Capital Letters—"John o' Gaunt's Chapel," Belper—"Thof"—Ireland's 'Life of Napoleon'—Worship of the Horse—Authors Wanted—Richardson, Auctioneer—Biographical Information Wanted.

REPLIES:—Christmas Eve in Provence—Lamb's Chapel, London—Fisher Family—"Dander"—To be "out" for a Thing—"Notch"—Cawthorne—Campden House—Symbolism of the Pentalfa—A Memory Game—No Twin ever Famous—"Curzo"—"Tamson's Mear (Mare)"—Sir John Greville of Binton—"Ian Roy"—T. Chippendale, Upholsterer—History of Churches in Situ—"Apium"—First Folio Shakespeare—"Of sorts"—The Inquisition in Fiction and Drama—Berrysfield—Monuments at Warwick—Queen Elizabeth and Richard II.—General Beatson and the Crimean War—Hampton Surname—William Dargan.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Cardinal Manning, and Other Essays"—'The Lost Language of Symbolism'—"The Story of Architecture in Oxford Stone"—'Burke's Peerage.'

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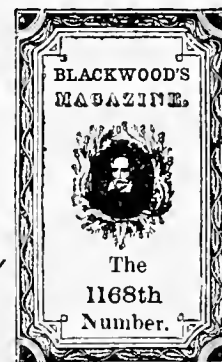
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No. 4449.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.



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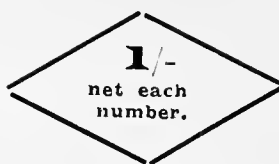
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LITERATURE

The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America: based upon Hitherto Unpublished Family Papers. By Lewis Melville. 2 vols. (John Lane.)

THERE are now four lives of Cobbett which are worth serious consideration. The first and the last are full of valuable material, the one strongly against Cobbett, the other mostly in his favour; and between them come two works of real historical merit—Mr. Edward Smith's enthusiastic biography and a judicious study by Mr. E. I. Carlyle. Mr. Melville has two advantages over his early predecessor. Writing with the two works above mentioned before him, he had many possibilities of error removed from him. He was also able to obtain from the British Museum and from the Cobbett family a quantity of unpublished correspondence. His book is therefore a supplement to the standard biographies, while Huish, full though he is of material which could hardly be collected from any other source, is to a great extent superseded.

Nearly a third, and by far the most important part, of Mr. Melville's book consists of unpublished letters. These, however, vary in interest greatly. Some contain nothing but matters of business; others are of the nature of political manifestos; one of the best is a little treatise on education; and there are some charming family letters of the parlour and tea-table variety. Cobbett's letters to Windham are disappointing, and as near being dull as anything which Cobbett had a hand in could be. The following, from a

letter of August, 1803, is a favourable sample:—

"You will have seen in the *True Briton* that the scoundrel Heriot has said that I am worthy of 'the pillory or the gibbet' rather than the reward which you assign me. I seize this opportunity to inform you that, before the libel had been published three hours, I chastised the scoundrelly libeller with my own hand. He roared most lustily, and gave every symptom which, I hope, is not characteristic of a 'True Briton.' I am not yet satisfied; he shall beg pardon of me, or I'll flog him out of the world."

Cobbett seems solemn and rather ill at ease with the gentlemanly Windham, but he expands when he writes to his manager, Wright:—

"I wonder you had not written me a line to give me your opinion about Mr. Wardle's capacity of proving the facts. This is an admirable fellow. I will perform a pilgrimage to see him. Oh! the damned thieves! 'A Jacobinal conspiracy'! Damned, hell-fire thieves!"

Nothing could be better than some of his letters to his children or theirs to him. Cobbett's domesticity was simply amazing, and when he was absent from his numerous brood he wrote full accounts of all his doings, and received the same in return. His daughter Ann, in particular, shows a remarkable power of observation and vivid description. But we like nothing better than the following extract from a letter written to his wife from Newgate prison in 1812:—

"But the dancing! They have had four lessons, and they are as eager to get at it as ever they were to get to play.... Yesterday they put on their pumps and danced the best part of the day; and laughed till their jaws ached, and so did I. John has got all the steps and capers, and he skips and twists himself about like a grasshopper. I would have the girls of the village get themselves in order for dancing, for these fellows will soon be ready to hand them about. They will be quite fit for them by the next Harvest home."

Out of this material Mr. Melville has made an interesting book. The third part of it, which remains when we have deducted the letters and extracts from Cobbett's works, is accurate in detail. We have noticed only three slips: "Cobbett" for Coventry on p. 134 of the second volume, an incorrect heading on p. 143 (*ib.*), and a misdescription of the excellent reproduction of Gillray's caricature facing p. 84 of the first volume, wrongly entitled 'Cobbett in America,' instead of "at Botley," as the presence of Cochrane, Burdett, and the other reformers indicates. The bibliography of first editions is full, and a great advance on anything of the kind which has been attempted previously. But we have some serious faults to find. The book is deficient in notes, and some of the letters are dull or unintelligible for want of them. The name of Lutz is not such a household word that half a dozen references to him should pass without comment; and the letter of August 6th, 1807, is pointless without the motto of the current *Register* with which it is concerned. Again, the cha-

racter of Cobbett is presented without the necessary light and shade. We do not mean that Mr. Melville favours him in great matters. The grave charge against Cobbett, that he prepared to discontinue the *Register* after his trial in 1810, in the belief that he would thereby escape being called up for sentence, that he subsequently denied doing so, and that he never told the full truth to the end of his life, he frankly admits. But we ought to hear more of Cobbett's prejudices, his hasty judgments, his crudities and inconsistencies.

Mr. Melville also passes over the enormous volume of anti-Cobbett literature almost in silence. The picture lacks perspective in consequence. Nothing else can show how important Cobbett was. He was the best-abused man of the age. A full examination of the court-martial episode would have been enough to show this, but Mr. Melville makes only a casual mention of the false accounts of the affair circulated by his enemies, and repeated by Watson in his specious and unfair biography. Cobbett's return to Botley, after his release from Newgate, gave his enemies another occasion for misrepresentation. They said—and Watson follows them—that the rejoicings were organized by a paid agent, and carried out with indifferent success by a gang of rascals attracted by promises of ale. There is no particular evidence for the story, and one of the very best of the Cobbett MSS., a charming letter from his daughter Ann to her uncle, and an annotation on it by her sister, offers conclusive proof that it is false. Mr. Melville ignores the unfavourable version, and prints the letter without a word of comment, an act of injustice to Cobbett. The public breakfast at Alton, and the ringing of church bells along the route, show that his welcome extended over half a county, and that even in Hampshire, where his enemies made every effort to discredit him, he cut a considerable figure.

We hope that this book is the sign of a Cobbett revival. 'Rural Rides' has never been without its readers, but few, if any, other of his works are known, except by name. 'The English Grammar' and 'Advice to Young Men' are reprinted in such a form as to attract only those persons who will buy them for grammar or advice, and not for their passages of charming autobiography. Cobbett's vivid and direct style "gives the charm of novelty to the things of every day, thereby to waken the mind from the lethargy of custom," as Wordsworth's canon of good writing runs. He cannot speak of a turnip or a head of brocoli but the reader glows with him. "We feel delighted, rub our hands, and draw our chair to the fire," is the tribute of Hazlitt. His political and economic works are often absurd. The reform of Parliament is still all too necessary, and nowadays we receive bank-notes with thankfulness instead of horror, no longer crediting the notion that paper money is "a purely Protestant invention, expressly intended to keep out Popery." But our admiration is unshaken by the decay of his theories.

Sir Roger L'Estrange: a Contribution to the History of the Press in the Seventeenth Century. By George Kitchin. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

OF the seven members of the ancient family of L'Estrange who have found a place in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' Sir Roger is the most notable. Yet, despite his eminence both as pamphleteer and translator, not to speak of his achievements as Surveyor of the Press and hunter-down of Titus Oates, the present book is the first separate biography of him. The way in which Mr. Kitchin has acquitted himself of his task shows him worthy of his distinguished sponsors—Profs. Firth, Raleigh, and Saintsbury—and of the benefaction which made his extensive researches possible. His book is not likely to be superseded for a long time to come, though doubtless there are points on which it may be challenged.

In L'Estrange's case, certainly, the pen was mightier than the sword. His exploits as a Cavalier at Lynn and in Kent during the two Civil Wars brought him but little credit, though he satisfied Clarendon that the suspicions entertained of his loyalty were groundless. But the legend of "the false L'Estrange" lingered long, with the damning epithet "Oliver's Fiddler" (founded on a chance musical *rencontre*), and an explicit charge that the discomfited Cavalier had not only been pardoned, but also pensioned. Mr. Kitchin is satisfied with L'Estrange's vindication, describes him as taking up "a bold if anonymous attitude" in the critical weeks before the Restoration, and judges that his services during that period ought to have obliterated all such suspicions. The tract against Milton ('No Blinde Guides') hardly, perhaps, deserves all the animadversion bestowed upon it; it is admitted that the author made some amends by subscribing to the 1680 edition of 'Paradise Lost'.

L'Estrange somewhat delayed his career after the Restoration by uttering the complaints of the dissatisfied Cavaliers, and prematurely attacking the Presbyterians, whose substantial aid in the re-establishment of the monarchy he was at great pains to deny. 'Toleration Discussed,' however, ill-timed as it may have been, came to be hailed as "the classic castigation of Dissent"; and its inditer had now earned for himself, by his voluntary detective efforts against the seditious pamphleteers, the official right to put his hand upon them as Surveyor of the Press. In four successive chapters Mr. Kitchin endeavours to fill a gap in our literature (which he deems not to have been filled even by the labours of Prof. Arber and Mr. J. B. Williams's recent work on journalism in the seventeenth century) by detailing L'Estrange's activities as "the Bloodhound of the Press," his relations with the Stationers, and a minute account of Press legislation and the state of the Printing Houses during the period of the Press Act (1662-1679).

He finds the lot of the printers far from the happy state depicted by Arber;

and he adduces evidence that Mr. Williams was mistaken in asserting that L'Estrange was enabled to carry on his censorship by the regular payment of a pension throughout Arlington's Secretaryship. So far was this from being the case, he concludes, that the Surveyor's services "may be said to be in abeyance from the Fire onwards." He notes, too, that Hallam's implication that L'Estrange was responsible for the amendments to 'Paradise Lost' (published with 'The Leviathan' at this period) is mistaken, since the poem was licensed not by him, but by the clerical licenser Tomkyns. In 1669 the King remarked that L'Estrange's appointment had proved ineffectual, through the opposition of the Stationers' Company, and granted him new powers.

But L'Estrange in the characters of royalist journalist and translator is probably of even greater general interest. Sir Sidney Lee (in the 'D.N.B.') credited him with fifty controversial works and fifteen translations; but the present author sees reason to contest some items and add others to the list. Mr. Kitchin's own estimate (Appendix I.) gives fifty-eight political works, and seventy-two publications in all, exclusive of certain "manifestoes" and "printed appeals." But, apart from doubtful works, L'Estrange can claim a large share in the merit of having exposed the fabricators of the "Popish Plot" and of having been the man "to dress up Oates for the pillory," and could boast of completing the Whig rout which followed the exposure. "The bulldog tenacity with which L'Estrange for five years hung on to the Oates gang can have few parallels in English history," observes the author very justly, adding that "when people recall the ruin and punishment of Titus, they should see the image of Nemesis in the form of L'Estrange, working for it as he had never worked for anything before." The author, however, will not accept wholesale L'Estrange's theory of Godfrey's death, admitting only that the investigation disproved the Bedloe-Prance theory of the tragedy.

Mr. Kitchin remarks upon the "kindly leaning" to L'Estrange evinced by the late editor of 'The Roxburghe Ballads,' though doubting if Mr. Ebsworth was "aware of all the particulars of his case" when he uttered "diatribes of an almost Giffordian vehemence" in relation to the cartoons and ballads reflecting on the Tory pamphleteer.

L'Estrange's merits as a translator are admirably treated in the last chapter of this scholarly book. The author leans decidedly to the view that his occasional vulgarities and undeniably free handling of his originals are atoned for by his racy, idiomatic English; it is only regretted that, with his "unrivalled vigour, delight in derision, and rude skill in detail," he had not the "independent imagination" which would have enabled him to do original work in an unfruitful epoch.

The Genesis of Parliamentary Reform. By George Stead Veitch. (Constable & Co.)

MR. VEITCH must have devoted much time to his study of Parliamentary Reform, and, if an immense amount of reading and hard work were sufficient to make a good book, then he would have produced one. But his volume does not seem to us very readable; each page is full of facts, but we find no thread to connect the story.

In the first chapter Mr. Veitch gives interesting notes on the unsatisfactory distribution of seats in olden days, and there is a full account of Old Sarum, to which Mr. Balfour referred in his speech in the City last week. We are told all about Dunwich and Appleby, and other places which ran Old Sarum close. Mr. Veitch also provides careful statements of the curious franchises which existed up to 1832, and reminds us that the suffrage in some of the boroughs was so easily acquired that the Reform Act of 1832 came, in some instances, rather as a restriction than as an emancipation, for it disfranchised many of the old electors: a little fact entirely forgotten by some members of the House of Commons in speeches of the last ten days on the proposed franchise changes. In the days before the Act of 1832, as Mr. Veitch shows, every male resident of full age, in some places, had a vote. In the pot-walloper boroughs every adult male was an elector if he had control of a separate doorway of his dwelling, could provide his own sustenance, and had a fireplace in which to cook his food.

In another chapter we get a great deal about Wilkes and Horne Tooke and the awakening of public interest in politics; while chap. iv. deals at length with the reform campaign in Parliament (1782-1789) and the action of the younger Pitt, whose suggestions seem incredible nowadays. Pitt actually wished to buy out the small boroughs by the consent of the electors, and to add to the number of the county representatives. A purchase fund was to be established and accumulated till the bribe became sufficient to induce the owners of borough interests to sell. Almost as odd was Burke's proposal of 1766, of which Lord Morley has written. Burke declared himself in favour of the reduction of the number of voters, and thought that by such a reduction their "weight and independency" would be increased! We know now that reduction means corruption; but Burke was afraid of constitutional reform, and Mr. Veitch makes it clear that if Burke attacked bribery, he only did so because he felt it was destroying the Constitution.

Mr. Veitch deals at length with the French political clubs and their relations with the English reformers. In an Appendix there is a list of the French popular societies which corresponded with the London Revolution Society and the Society for Constitutional Information. It is impossible in these times to understand how sensible Englishmen thought

they were going to reform their Constitution by correspondence with such bodies as the Society of the Friends of the Constitution at Bergerac in the Dordogne, or with the Patriotic Society of Vire in Calvados; and it is a pity that they had no correspondent at Tarascon!

When Mr. Veitch comes to the influence of the French Revolution on our reform movement, he mentions one or two things about Talleyrand which, though not new, are of interest; and there is a curious reminder of the connexion of Englishmen with the upheaval in France. French citizenship was conferred on Priestley, Paine, Bentham, Wilberforce, and others, and Priestley was also elected a French Deputy. We wonder what would happen nowadays if, say, Mr. Keir Hardie were to be made a citizen of France and a member of the French Parliament. We take ourselves less seriously than was the fashion with our ancestors, and perhaps the only result would be an amusing cartoon by "F.C.G."

In a chapter on the resistance of the Scotch to a policy of repression there is some literary interest in a reference to the Lord Justice Clerk made famous by R. L. Stevenson in 'Weir of Hermiston.' "No attention could be paid" by Parliament, said Braxfield, "to such a rabble" as the petitioners for reform. "What right had they to representation?" In Scotland "the landed interest alone has a right to representation." There is a further story of the same Judge saying to a jurymen, "Come awa', come awa', and help us to hang ane o' thae daamned scoundrels."

The best part of the book is that which deals with French connexions. But the whole book is, as we have suggested, a mine of information, though a mine which requires to be explored. An Index and Appendixes will help students to find their way about; and there is an interesting Introduction by Prof. Ramsay Muir.

Thames-Side in the Past. By F. C. Hodgson. (Allen & Sons.)

'THAMES-SIDE' is somewhat too comprehensive a title for a book which is chiefly restricted to Twickenham and its neighbourhood, but the contents are none the worse for this restriction, as Twickenham in the eighteenth century was full of interesting associations. We must be hard to please if we are not ready to hear again stories of Pope, Walpole, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Pope has three chapters devoted to his genius as exhibited in his character, his poetry, and his optimism. There is much in the chapter on 'Optimists and Pessimists' that has very little to do with Pope, and the space occupied by a discussion on the opinions of Schopenhauer and Ibsen might have been better filled with a description of the garden and grotto, important relics of Pope which remain much in the same condition as he left them. His gardener published a description of these which is of

some value, for they form one of the most interesting remains of an eighteenth-century garden near London. Mr. Hodgson does not give us a great amount of topographical description, and some of the chapters have little or nothing to do with Twickenham, as in the case of "La Belle Hamilton," who makes her appearance here because her portrait is at Hampton Court Palace. Still, we are quite willing to read an interesting account of this charming woman. Mr. Hodgson doubts the authenticity of the story that two of her brothers followed Gramont to Dover and conducted him back to London, where he married their sister. The incident, however, has the air of probability, and fits in so well with the known circumstances of the case that it seems rash to doubt it. The chronology of the Gramont 'Memoirs' is not only careless, but is purposely confused by Hamilton in order to give a wrong impression of the date of the marriage. The author's object is not very clear, but evidently Gramont's attentions to the lady compromised her to some extent, and the main object of Hamilton in writing the 'Memoirs' was to paint his sister in glowing colours.

The account of Radnor House, next door to Pope's Villa, is of value, as its history from the occupancy of the last Earl of Radnor of the Robartes family to the present time—it is now held by the Twickenham District Council—is of particular interest. If the intention of using it for a local museum and picture gallery is carried out, it will be a substantial addition to the agreeable resources of the place.

Horace Walpole and his Strawberry Hill, with its famous 'Officina Arbuteana,' always supply good "copy." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has a chapter to herself, but Sir Godfrey Kneller gets only a casual reference. Minor celebrities, headed by Johnson's Sir John Hawkins, supply matter for a lively chapter, and one of these—Richard Owen Cambridge, described in a guide-book of his day as the "King of Twickenham"—also has a chapter to himself.

It would have been an addition to the book if something more than a few words had been said of the beautiful Whitton Place, not far from Twickenham, but really at Hounslow, with its fine grounds, once the property of the Duke of Argyll, who brought a large number of cedars from Lebanon and planted them here. In order to view them to the greatest advantage, he built a pretty triangular tower, from which the wide-spreading branches could be seen from above. So highly were these gardens appreciated that the great engraver William Woollett expended his skill in the production of two beautiful views of them (1757). As late as the year 1850 a night watchman was kept who went round the house every hour and called out the time, and announced the state of the weather. A few years ago this charming place was sold, and a little paradise was destroyed.

Irish Life and Humour: in Anecdote and Story. By William Harvey. (Stirling, Encas Mackay; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)

WE do not know whether Mr. Harvey appreciates the enormous difficulty of the task he has undertaken—to write a readable book containing strings of isolated stories. He tells us he has succeeded with a Scotch book of the kind, upon which we congratulate him, though we do not see why it should be easier to accomplish than that he has now attempted. Certainly Dean Ramsay's classical book has attained, and maintained, a position never reached by any Irish joke-book. The late W. Le Fanu's 'Seventy Years' is far the best, but then the man himself put his own exceptional gifts into his book. The great quality of wit is its unexpectedness when it starts up out of commonplace surroundings. But the frame is necessary to the picture, and to repeat the mere flash without the context is seldom, if ever, effective. Still less is this the case when the collector makes the grave mistake of telling the reader that he is going to repeat a "capital story" or a "very brilliant reply." The proper judge of this kind of excellence is the reader, not the writer. But all the art in the world cannot make a long string of separate jokes readable. After a page or two they become tedious, even if they were originally clever.

In the volume before us we wonder at the amazing diligence of the compiler, who must have had his scissors beside him for years, and who has collected thousands of replies, and reflections, and sayings, not only of the Irish poor, but also of Irish gentlemen, and even of Englishmen who came into contact with them. Among all these sayings there are some crystals that sparkle in the crowd of what are not far removed from vulgarities that surround them. But even these are told in an English that is not convincing.

Mr. Harvey appears to imagine that a story assumes a local air if it is printed with violations of English spelling, derived from two or three words known to every one in their Irish sound, applied at random. Many of the peculiarities now recognized as Irish brogue are not degradations of good English spoken by ignorant foreign-tongued natives, but rather preservations of English pronunciation which has now become obsolete. Every one who has studied the matter knows that *tea* and *meat* were once sounded in England as they now are by the Irish peasant. There is nothing random about it, whereas Mr. Harvey seems to think it a mere casual dislocation of vowel-sounds. The Irishman never says "praste" for *priest*, or "greece" for *grace*, still less "Proflissor," or "thafe," or "bist," or "wake" (week), though he will say "wake" for *weak*. There are laws for all these pronunciations, even where they are not survivals of old English, of which Mr. Harvey has not an inkling. Worse, if possible, is his

treatment of consonants. We cannot consider "phwat," or "pfwat," satisfactory for the *what* which the Irishman pronounces more correctly than most Englishmen. He has not lost his aspirates, and he never misplaces them. He never says "hevings" for *heavens*, or "phropity" for *property*, nor does he say "after being" at random, but as a real paulo-post future. Questions of vocabulary are, of course, far more subtle, nor could we expect Mr. Harvey to know that "repeatedly" is not a word you could easily find used among the peasants.

There are mistakes in matter also, as well as manner. In one part of the book the late Lord Dufferin is alive and credited with a glass eye, whereas in another he is gone from us. The character given to the well-known Curran regards his social talents only, and ignores his base public life. But we should not make historical accuracy a condition of writing a pleasant social book, and we will not criticize this side of it, which in many cases gives a correct account of the characters introduced. The author is justly proud of having several excellent pictures by Erskine Nicol adorning his book. They are reproduced in colour, and are an attractive feature of the volume. Nicol had, in early life, a valuable Scotch patron, the late Andrew Armstrong, who was settled in Dublin, with a lodge in Connemara, and this excellent man, himself the centre of a most witty society, was the cause of Nicol knowing and understanding the Irish peasant as he then existed. But we should warn our readers that as Nicol lived in the art of the Victorian age, so he painted the people of that age and costume.

France. By Cecil Headlam. (A. & C. Black.)

MR. CECIL HEADLAM'S 'France' is one of a series entitled "The Making of the Nations," and is intended for the use of students in the upper forms of Public Schools and at the Universities. It ends with Sedan and the Treaty of Frankfort.

Within the space of 400 pages Mr. Headlam has made his book as good as could be expected; but it is difficult indeed, within those limits, to write a history of France, from the earliest days, that shall be at once readable and sufficiently comprehensive. The mass of facts, of dates and names, that must be tightly compressed makes inevitably for dullness. It is history in a tabloid form, and it is not easy—given the number of pages—to see how the trouble could be got over.

When Mr. Headlam allows himself a little room, he is always interesting, and he is at his best when he is dealing with Provence and those parts of France which he has written about with love and knowledge.

There is a good chapter on St. Louis and his Crusades, and his sailings from Aigues Mortes—that sleepy port of a bygone age where the streets impress the

traveller with a peculiar sense of stillness, and make him feel that he is in a world utterly dead and deserted. But we think that, for a school-book, the amount of space given to St. Louis is out of proportion. Waterloo gets the baldest notice; and the Napoleonic days, which would be of far more interest to schoolboys, are not sufficiently described. Waterloo to Sedan is polished off in some fifteen pages, and we think that the average student would, rightly, prefer a fuller tale of the last 120 or 130 years.

Mr. Headlam is an accurate writer, and when we differ from him we do so with the feeling that he may possibly have authority for his views. When he says that Jacques Cœur "could not keep his hands clean: he was convicted of embezzlement," and was "undoubtedly guilty," we require some evidence of that guilt. Jacques Cœur was the richest trader in France of his day, and his ships were on every sea. He was in a position to advance money to the King for three wars, and had lent money to other members of the royal family. People were jealous of his wealth and power; and he was arrested and accused of having poisoned Agnes Sorel. There was no foundation for that charge; but he was tried also for other crimes, and his money and his goods were seized. His innocence, if one can trust the principal French authorities, was clear enough. He was, however, put in prison, and had, it is said, to pay a sum equivalent to a million pounds sterling in the money of our day.

When Mr. Headlam comes to 1870 he says that the famous telegram was "falsely dated from Ems," a statement which is inaccurate, as it was handed in there on July 13th. No doubt the slip is due to over-condensation.

We question if it is worth while to make guesses at the numbers of soldiers killed in old battles. For instance, at Crécy Mr. Headlam puts the number at 12,000; Froissart gives 30,000; but no true account was kept of the losses of the common soldiers. There is equal doubt about more modern engagements.

The illustrations add charm to the book, and the one that pleases us the most is the admirable "Pourtrait de la ville de la Rochelle avec ses fortresses, comme elle est à présent"—i.e., at the time of the siege of 1627.

Vistas: the Gipsy Christ, and Other Prose Imaginings. By William Sharp. Selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp. (Heinemann.)

'VISTAS,' the general title given to this book, is strictly appropriate only to some eleven "dramatic episodes," which constitute rather more than a third of its contents. These interludes were published but a few months before the issue of 'Pharais,' the first of the Fiona Macleod studies, and may be considered as in certain respects (to quote Mrs. Sharp's words) "a link between" the author's

"two methods of thought and work." Here attempts are made to afford glimpses into the inner life of curiously sensitive types, to present episodes in the spiritual history of beings highly susceptible to psychic influences. Some of them resemble in a marked degree the earlier little dramas of M. Maeterlinck—'L'Intruse,' 'Les Aveugles,' and 'La Princesse Maleine,' for example; but, as we have Mr. Sharp's own assurance that two of the 'Vistas' which have been deemed most "Maeterlinckian" were composed before he set eyes on any of the Belgian playwright's works, we must judge the similarity to be a mere, though an interesting coincidence.

Only one of the interludes has any definite dramatic shape—'A Northern Night,' which treats of lovers who, in the height of the reckless passion they indulge, are haunted and menaced by the spectre of Death. But even this would have to be largely recast before it could be put upon the boards, if only because Mr. Sharp used his stage-directions, not only to indicate the wild Scottish setting of his theme, but also to carry on and narrate not a little of the action. The tendency is also noticeable in 'The Black Madonna,' a rehandling of the idea that the man who wins a goddess's love must expect to be punished for affronting her divinity; strangely reminiscent of Mr. Sharp's little novel 'The Ivory Christ' in its employment of the effect of crucifixion, it is too much a banquet of horrors, such as human sacrifices, for the author ever to have regarded it as more than closet-drama. Indeed, in such examples as 'The Passion of Père Hilarion' and 'The Passing of Lilith' he makes more and more use of narrative, and only resorts to dialogue and the dramatic convention to express the intenser moments of his characters; while in such "vistas" as 'The Lute-Player' and 'The Last Quest' he offers us imaginative prose-poems describing visions and fancies in the manner of De Quincey, and with some of the occasional faults of that master's style. Verbal music is so much sought after here that the sense suffers, and the reader has to make an effort if he is to take away more than an impression of a series of beautiful sounds.

The second part of the volume contains three tales of very different types: 'Madge o' the Pool,' which must have seemed a piece of realism in its day, with its studies of the manners and lives of Thames-side ruffians and the suicide of its piteous little heroine; 'The Gipsy Christ,' almost too terrifying a story of the fate that, at each third generation, dogged a family of outlawed gipsies, and 'The Lady in Hosea,' a *conte* with an agreeable note of cynicism. All these were well worth preserving, and will not have been forgotten by their author's admirers.

The rest of the book is made up of prose-imaginings, in which Mr. Sharp was obviously making a variety of experiments. It was not here that he found the manner which suited best his mystical talent.

TWO QUEENS.

THE very definite personality of Henrietta Maria, and the equally definite part which she played as the wife of Charles I., have been so fully recognized by historians—there has been so entire an absence of controversy on the subject—that we are disposed to question whether the time, labour, and ability expended upon a somewhat lengthy monograph might not have been employed more serviceably in the interests of the historical student. After a careful perusal of 'Henrietta Maria,' we find that, personally and in her relation to her environment, she stands in precisely the same position as before. None the less we are glad to record the pleasure with which we have read the book.

Miss Haynes has investigated with industry, and used to good purpose, contemporary sources of information from which she has been able to draw many details of interest, and she has produced a picture in which the central figure is satisfactorily prominent against an accurate historical background. She writes with sober impartiality, and with a welcome absence of the special pleading, the purple patches, and the ecstasies which experience has led us to expect in biographical monographs. From the purely literary point of view the composition is easy and refined, and the lapses in strict grammatical construction which appear here and there are not of grave importance.

Miss Haynes's book is of even quality, and it is not easy to say which section of it will most commend itself to any particular reader. For ourselves we select the chapters entitled 'The Queen of the Catholics' and 'The Queen's Converts.' They deal with Henrietta Maria as the accredited agent of Richelieu, sent over, at 16 years of age—as Louise de Kéroualle was afterwards sent over to Charles II. by Louis XIV.—to assist the interests of France in her long struggle with Spain. In her case the mission was to wean the English Catholics from the sympathies with Spain which their allegiance to the Spanish form of Catholicism implied—an allegiance which grew ever stronger as, under persecution, their creed grew more determined and more austere, in contrast with the debonair and easygoing Catholicism of France. If by any chance she could succeed in securing the conversion, either of the whole country or of her husband, well and good; but Richelieu was too well informed to be under any illusions upon this. His object would be attained if the fervent Catholicism of a daughter of France, and the protection which she could manage to obtain for English Catholics, succeeded in transferring their hopes from Spain to France. Miss Haynes shows clearly how

she failed in her mission, and why she failed, both in England and at Rome—why she is chiefly remembered by Catholics as "the devoted wife of a heretic king"; and herein is the most valuable part of her study. She shows, too, how much there was for a time to encourage the Queen to imagine that she was really to be the instrument of Heaven in reconciling the country to the true faith—the indulgence which she extorted from Charles, the establishment of the Carmelite Fathers in the superb chapel which was built for her and for them at Somerset House, and the flocking of the women of her Court to be converted. Miss Haynes emphasizes the fact that the Queen, kept in complete ignorance of everything outside the precincts of the Court, was blinded to the great forces which were working in the country, and were ultimately to wreck this superficial structure.

There is a sympathetic, but restrained account of the early wretchedness of the young girl when her French attendants were summarily and harshly dismissed, and she found herself utterly alone and bewildered in a strange land; and of the long love-story of the years which followed, when Buckingham and Portland were both gone, and hers was the only influence to which Charles completely surrendered himself: love so strong that it tempted him to the one act whereby his name deserves to be linked with infamy—the abandonment of Strafford. The contrast between the wife and mother, devout, domestic, pleasure-loving, and slightly hysterical, before the conflict began and the fierce war-mate of the following years is well described.

We cannot follow Miss Haynes and Henrietta Maria during these years; but we may refer to the vivid and adequate description of the Queen's attempt to reach England from Holland—when, after nine days of indescribable misery, her ship was tossed back by the westerly gale to the shore from which she set out—as illustrating the difficulties which might then attend a sea-passage. We are reminded by it of the attempt which was made a few years later to send troops from Dublin to Chester in the teeth of the east wind, when, after six weeks of effort, the vessels had to return to Dublin, with all provisions exhausted and many of the crews and soldiers insane from exposure.

We are sorry—except for the fact that it was then that her heroine showed to least advantage—that Miss Haynes appears to have made a somewhat perfunctory study of the widowed queen during the time of exile; she omits in particular the comedy of her fruitless attempt to secure the marriage of Charles II. with Mlle. de Montpensier. At any rate, there is far less life in her story of these drab and gloomy days than in the rest of her narrative. But her detailed account of the institution of the Convent of Chaillot is altogether satisfactory, and with the sympathetic description of the closing scene constitutes a worthy ending to an interesting book.

Lady Younghusband shows in her book on the early life of Marie-Antoinette that she is aware of the distinction between history and biography. Indeed, she manifests so little concern with political events that one feels the absence of an historical background; she stands too aloof from the world of diplomacy in which Marie Antoinette was involved. On the other hand, she cares so much for the men and women whose lives even momentarily touched that of her heroine that her work might have borne a wider title. Her account of many of these people is not subsidiary and secondary, but primary. Her references to others—e.g. Mlle. Rosalie Levasseur—might have been curtailed, for they divert attention from the main theme. The weakness of the book can easily be seen in the view taken of the dismissal of Choiseul, one of the foremost statesmen of the day. Lady Younghusband emphasizes the dislike of Madame du Barry for this minister, and regards it as an important reason of his fall. Instead of pointing out the true causes she gives us an irrelevant paragraph upon the manner of travelling of the upper classes in France. Madame du Barry did not decisively influence Louis XV. Choiseul supported the Parlements because he believed that public opinion was the final court of appeal, and this belief was not one with which the King could sympathize. The minister's desire to take revenge upon England weakened materially the decaying confidence of Louis XV., and he was dismissed.

There can be no question of the author's knowledge of the original sources. All the available evidence has been utilized, and her use of correspondence shows that letters have been read and re-read. A page and a quarter, however, on the sources of information do not atone for the absence of a bibliography. The Index is so unusually full that we feel surprised at the omission of a discussion of the value of the authorities. The quotations from the letters written to the Empress Maria Theresa by Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, the Imperial Ambassador to France, have been skilfully employed in making us understand the mind of the Dauphin. Authors are entitled to fix the limits of their work, yet we cannot help thinking that by beginning her biography in 1770 Lady Younghusband cuts herself off—or at least her readers—from a complete understanding of her subject. Marie Antoinette was born in 1755. The present biography bestows almost six hundred pages on her career from 1770 to 1774, and there are no more than stray allusions to the preceding fifteen years.

The author justly attaches importance to the letters of the Abbé Vermond, the tutor of the young girl. The Seven Years' War occupied the almost inexhaustible energies of Maria Theresa so much that she could see her daughter only once a week. Her deportment and her music received care, but no interest in culture was awakened. The Hapsburgs were dynastic, while the Bourbons in some

Henrietta Maria. By Henrietta Haynes. (Methuen & Co.)

Marie-Antoinette, her Early Youth (1770–1774). By Lady Younghusband. (Macmillan & Co.)

degree were national, a fact that Marie Antoinette never understood. Maria Theresa used to ask her a few questions in history, but the answers were not satisfactory. When the girl of fifteen reached the French frontier, on her way to be married to Louis, she was obliged to take off every stitch of her clothes, even to a ribbon or a hairpin, and to dress in those brought from Versailles. Outwardly she was changed, but inwardly, of course, there was no change.

It is at this stage that Lady Younghusband takes up the thread of her book. She ably brings out the evil of the public admission of Madame du Barry at the Court on the day of the first appearance of the Dauphiness. The latter could not bear the idea that she must recognize and address the former. When pressure was brought to bear upon her on the New Year's Day of 1772, she said as she passed near the favourite: "There are very many people at Versailles to-day." Before a reply could be given she had passed on. Next day she said to Mercy: "I shall not let that woman hear the sound of my voice again." The author makes clear how much the three daughters of the King hated their new niece; it was they who fastened upon her the fatal name of "Antrichienne." Lady Younghusband is rightly sceptical about her supposed amazing popularity in France, and about Louis XV.'s extreme fondness for his granddaughter-in-law. Perhaps she assigns too much importance to the influence of Madame du Barry in politics. That lady's control of the diplomacy of Louis XV., in spite of "the secret of the King," was not, we think, so great as the author imagines.

Lady Younghusband's book has obviously been a labour of love, and the reader will glean not a little from it: it terminates with the accession of the Dauphin to the throne in 1774.

EUROPE'S SOCIAL DEPTHS.

WHILE reading Mr. Booker Washington's latest work we have found ourselves thinking of Macaulay's New Zealander on London Bridge—only to dismiss him as a poor symbol of the reversals wrought in the human scene by time and change. He takes a great while to arrive, that curious visitor; comes too late to be of any use; and is apparently as dawdling and inefficient as the people who allowed their civilization to decay. Here, on the other hand, we find current history outdoing the wildest imagination of a Whig (no great achievement in itself, perhaps), and presenting an apparition equally paradoxical, which has the additional interest of being fact, and of being effective for present and future good.

For a paradox surely it is that, within the lifetime of many of Macaulay's own

contemporaries, a Negro philosopher who is also an ex-slave should make a sociological tour through Europe, and should render such an account of what he saw as makes his book an important moral document addressed to Christendom. It is a document which no European, whatever his initial advantages, can take up with condescension, or lay down without humility.

Not that Mr. Washington accuses, or came to accuse. He crossed the Atlantic with the expectation of finding, in the social practice of the Old World, examples that would be of use for the work to which his life is devoted—the uplifting of his own race in America. Implicit in the book is the conception of the Southern Negro, rural and urban, as but a local variety of economic man: a man standing in much the same relation to his community, and presenting much the same problems, as the workers in European countries who are lowest down and most in need of uplifting. From what was being made of these in Bethnal Green or Bohemia the author looked to learn something that would be helpful, or would give fresh assurance to hope, for work among the lapsed or lapsing way down in Alabama.

The result was a disappointment of an unexpected kind. He travelled far (even to the Russian frontier of Galicia), and went deep (even into a Sicilian sulphur mine), and read reports and asked questions, and observed with a keen, fresh eye and a kindly, understanding heart wherever he made his way. He was even a little careless of safety in his desire to know how the very poor lived, and what was their mental condition, in each new scene of Europe's industrial underworld. But, in place of the object-lessons and the stimulus which he sought, none of the countries visited—with the one exception of Denmark—failed to reveal to him, in the condition of its poorest class of workers, a state of things which made the condition of the most derelict Negroes of the South seem, by comparison, a matter for thankfulness, if not pride.

It was a painful discovery, and the author was evidently too moved by the misery around him to be immediately thankful for the better luck further off. He presses no comparisons invidiously, and refrains from generalizing on the whole series of comparisons in this respect. The force of the book issues, indeed, not from what it proves, but from what it shows. With much of the wisdom, the kindness, and the mental calm of Franklin, Mr. Washington has not a little of Franklin's aptitude for saying a thing easily, vividly, and concisely. He rarely tries to describe, in the manner of writing folk. He merely states in the fewest syllables, and the thing is before your mind and in your memory. Few will forget that glimpse of the emigrants upon whom he literally stumbled at Naples: forty or fifty men and women asleep upon the stone floor of a railway shed or warehouse, all the accommodation deemed

necessary for such humble travellers. Or consider the poor countrywoman stopped at the barrier of Palermo because she could not pay the tax upon the handful of nuts she was bringing to market, and the *carusi* or boy-slaves of the sulphur mines, whose wrongs involve not only brutal overworking, but also physical deformity, moral obliteration, senility in their teens, and death at twenty-five. This crying evil, happily, is now under the check of law, more or less effective. Yet Mr. Washington's first glimpse of Europe's underworld, as seen from the early morning cab on his arrival in London, was the most dramatic in its suddenness, and remained in some ways the worst. It was that of

"a strange, shapeless and disreputable figure which slunk out of the shadow of a building, and moved slowly and dejectedly down the silent and empty street."

There went one of London's army of the homeless and unfed. Standing for a myriad of his kind then unseen, this figure typified only too truly a depth of hopelessness, and a deprivation of all part and lot in the civilization around him, to which the author found nothing comparable in any other country. Nowhere, he found, has the husbandman, in moving into town, taken such chances of alienation and wastage as in England. For nowhere is the industrial separation of town from country so complete, or the beaten man's return so difficult.

As the record traverses a wide domain, the book is packed with information as well as vision. As a moral document it is the more persuasive because the author is free from all propagandist purposes. He is not out to prove or to expose, and to him no class is "the enemy," as no people is foreign. His one concern is to ascertain how the struggling good in the world is getting on where, in every country alike, it has to struggle hardest to live at all. Along with a guide thus minded every man, whatever his politics, may go gladly, and sympathize without reluctance.

Nor will he be left with only accumulated glooms about him at the journey's end. Mr. Washington's final word is one of hope, if not of rejoicing. He saw that wherever any nation is making progress, it is where the condition of the very poor is being bettered, or they are bettering it themselves, if only by the great venture of emigration. The case of Italy is here strikingly to the point. No other country in Europe has behaved so badly by her poor. Yet the remaking of Italy which is now in progress is more than anything else the work of those whom she had taxed and starved into expatriating themselves by the hundred thousand. For the eastward flow of American money, American ideas, and Americanized Italians revisiting their kindred is enriching and quickening the life of the people at all the levels of poverty and labour. But even without the factor of emigration Mr. Washington saw this optimistic principle elsewhere at work—the power of the lowest, in rising, to raise all above them.

The Tārīkh-i Jahān-gushā of 'Alā'uddīn Juwaynī. Edited by Mīrzā Muḥammad of Qazwīn. Part I. "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Series." (Luzac & Co.)

It is a remarkable fact that, amidst the almost universal decay of literature and science in Persia during the century immediately following the Mongol invasion, historical studies were cultivated with a success which has hardly been equalled at any period before or since. No fewer than eight important works of this kind were composed between 1260 and 1333 A.D. The 'Tārīkh-i Jahān-gushā' is the oldest, and perhaps the most valuable, though the 'Jāmi'u 't-Tawārikh,' by Rashīduddīn Fadlullāh (of which a portion of the first volume, edited by M. Blochet, has already appeared in the "Gibb Memorial Series"), takes a far wider range, and may be considered not inferior in merit. Both writers are original authorities of the highest importance, inasmuch as their intimate connexion with the Mongol rulers of Persia afforded them the means of obtaining accurate information at first hand concerning the matters of which they treat. Only extracts have hitherto been published, but there is now every prospect that in a comparatively short time each work will be made accessible to students of Oriental history in a complete and critical edition.

The present volume contains the first of the three parts into which the 'Tārīkh-i Jahān-gushā' is divided. It includes an account of the habits and customs of the ancient Mongols, a history of the Uyghurs and the conquests of Jengiz Khān in Transoxania and Persia, and brings the narrative down to 1246 A.D. Mīrzā Muḥammad contributes a learned and exhaustive Persian Introduction, which Prof. Browne has summarized in English with his usual skill. Here we find a full biography of the author, based to a large extent on materials furnished by himself, together with many interesting particulars about the noble family to which he belonged. As regards his famous historical work, the editor shows, by convincing arguments, that it consists of three volumes, not four, and that instead of continuing the record of events to the year 1282 A.D., as M. Blochet supposed, it really ends with the extirpation of the Assassins by Hūlāgū twenty-six years earlier. Why Juwaynī broke off just at this point, a few months before the sack of Baghdad, "the supreme catastrophe of Islam and the Arabo-Persian civilization of the Abbasid Caliphate," is uncertain: probably, as Mīrzā Muḥammad conjectures, the exacting duties of the governorship of Baghdad, which he held until his death a quarter of a century afterwards, left him no leisure for literary composition on a great scale. Considering that he accompanied Hūlāgū to Baghdad in the capacity of private secretary, was present at the capture of the city, and witnessed in person many historic scenes in that eventful period, we must deeply regret that he should have laid aside his pen when he did.

Seven manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale have been used in preparing this edition; the most ancient, which forms the basis of the text, was written in 1290 A.D., only eight years after the author's death. These MSS. exhibit certain grammatical and lexicographical peculiarities, which the editor has carefully noted, and many of which are found elsewhere—e.g., in the older manuscripts of 'Attār's 'Tadhkirat al-Awliyā.' Apparently no example occurs of the curious forms of the Past Conditional ending in *mānī* and *tānī*, to which Dr. Nicholson has called attention in his edition of that work. Besides Indexes of Persons, Places, and Books, the volume contains several facsimiles and reproductions of miniatures. One of the latter depicts Juwaynī, whose features unfortunately are almost obliterated, in the presence of a Mongol prince.

A short Appendix, in which the Mīrzā identifies a number of Arabic and Persian verses quoted anonymously in the text, supplies further evidence, if any were needed, of his profound knowledge of Muhammadan literary history.

The Promised Land. By Mary Antin. (Heinemann.)

MISS ANTIN'S memoir suggests comparison with Marguerite Audoux's history of 'Marie Claire.' If not so neatly written or so compact, it is more important in proportion as the stream of life which it presents is broader, more normally human, and in many ways more significant to the student of society. Much has been written about the Jews who live in the Pale of Settlement in Russia. But it has mostly been written from the outside, either by reformers who have dwelt upon the miserable condition of an oppressed people, or by artists who have presented Jewish characters objectively. Here we have a study from within; a realistically minute picture of men and women in humble position living the life of their castes, cooped up in the narrow place of residence allotted them by the Government, paying excessive taxes, compelled to bribe the police and even their Gentile neighbours for the sake of peace, with the last horror of a "pogrom" hanging perpetually over their heads.

Miss Antin was born into this community, and she describes the daily life of her people with that intimacy which is worth so much more than the generalized knowledge of the social student. She describes characteristic incidents in the lives of her grumbling grandfather, the tinker-glazier, and his amiable wife, who contrived to send Miss Antin's clever father to the Hebrew school. She describes her mother's parents, who were successful in business, and only listened to the proposed match for their daughter because the bridegroom was such a good scholar, so clever in his studies of the Mosaic Law, and evidently destined to become a Rabbi. But a Rabbi he never

became. He was better at his studies than at his devotions.

So it was Miss Antin's mother whose business talent at first maintained the prosperity of the family. Little Mashke, as Miss Antin was called, received more schooling than was usual, because she was clever, and her father, indifferent to "practical" matters, was an enthusiast for knowledge. She tells of the long Sabbath days and the Sabbath walks; the visits to the women's public baths; her adventures in the streets when little Gentile boys pelted and bullied her; the superstitious talk to which she listened; her own early doubts concerning Jewish observances—doubts which increased when she found that her father shared them.

"I began life in the Middle Ages," she says, "and here am I still, your contemporary in the twentieth century, thrilling with your latest thought." For there comes a dramatic moment in the narrative when this family, living its "mediæval" life in Russia, soaked with the narrow superstitions and ignorance of their restricted community, is translated from Eastern Europe to the Atlantic coast of America. Through the illness of the mother they had fallen into poverty, and the father, unable to make a living in Russia, was driven by his "nervous, restless temperament," which for once inspired him, to emigrate and settle in the city of Boston.

For him it was a veritable "Land of Promise," a place where men were free, where labour had opportunity, where the police were not enemies, where music, light, and protection were given gratis. Above all, it was a place where children were educated; and Miss Antin becomes almost ecstatic in describing the fateful day when her father took her, still in her early teens, to the free school at Boston.

To her Boston was a sort of fairyland. Every one was kind. Teachers took special care of her. She won prizes, and was encouraged to write poems, which editors published. Libraries were open to her; a natural history club accepted her as a member; and from her tenement in the Ghetto she went forth to visit cultured persons in the famous "Back Bay."

On the members of her family the spirit of America left its mark. All that they had brought with them—their traditions, their prejudices, their superstitions—was deeply ingrained in their characters; but they were quickly disorganized by this new, strange influence from without, by the assimilating power of America which in a single generation turns the immigrant into an American citizen. Much as her father and mother gained by the change, they were conscious also of loss—of the loss of something intimately bound up in character.

Miss Antin was young when she went to Boston, and the process of Americanization was simpler with her than with the elder members of her family. But she has not lost her native capacity for quick perception, and the visualizing of the little significant things of life.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Poetry.

Hardy (Thomas), THE DYNASTS. 2 vols., 7/6 net each. Macmillan

These volumes, which include 'Time's Laughing-Stocks,' bring to a close the fine edition of Mr. Hardy's works, a worthy tribute to a writer who has happily survived days of obloquy and misconception, and reached, as a veteran, a position unequalled in English letters. 'The Dynasts' has already been printed in the green cloth reserved for classic poets, and, though "for mental performance" only, has made a much greater impression than most drama designed for the study. It varies a good deal in style, and has its *longueurs*, but in many passages it is alike distinguished and innovating, for Mr. Hardy shows a tendency to widen the poetic vocabulary, especially in the negative forms which appeal to a writer steeped in irony.

'Time's Laughing-Stocks' gives us more in the vein of the Wessex Poems, tragedies of love, the pathos of insight gained too late. There are also some striking memorial verses, notably on Meredith. Country sights and scenes are woven into the verse with all Mr. Hardy's art, and here, too, he ventures on—and generally succeeds with—a vocabulary which is strange for a poet. Some word more familiar in prose or philosophy brings in a lyrical setting a new poignancy to the sense of invidious Fate never far from Mr. Hardy's mind.

MacGill (Patrick), SONGS OF THE DEAD END, 3/6 net. Year-Book Press

Rough-hewn verse after the manner (but not the matter) of Kipling, by one who has been described as the "Navy Poet." There are glimpses of good things here and there, but the writer often mistakes mere vehemence for strength. It is pleasing to find a little poem of real beauty, like 'A Spring Idyll,' amid much turgidity.

Seshadri (P.), AN ANGLO-INDIAN POET, JOHN LEYDEN, 2/8

Madras, Higginbotham

The name of John Leyden, as a poet at least, is probably not now familiar to many readers. He will be more easily remembered for his good work as a medical officer in Southern India and his connexion with Scott. Some of his verses are of sufficient merit to warrant resuscitation; the present volume contains a selection from these and a short biography.

Way (W. A.), POEMS OF CONSOLATION, 1/ Cape Town, J. C. Juta

Verses of only average merit, without much claim to originality of thought or treatment.

Bibliography.

County Borough of West Ham, CENTRAL LIBRARY CHRONICLE, January, 1d.

Maclean (Rev. Donald), THE LITERATURE OF THE SCOTTISH GAEL, 2/6 net.

W. Hodge

This reprint from *The Celtic Review* is a very useful bibliography, combining a brief but pleasant account of Gaelic literature with occasional remarks upon the authors. Not unnaturally, the book is stronger on the theological than the secular side. Some stress is laid on the linguistic influence of Gaelic in the schools.

History and Biography.

Anson (Capt. W. V.), THE LIFE OF JOHN JERVIS, ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT, 10/6 net. John Murray

Capt. Anson has not been well advised in undertaking this book. There ought to be plenty of interesting matter in the papers of Lord St. Vincent to which he has had access. Certainly there is a vast amount of it in those in the British Museum and in the public and official papers in the Record Office; and from these accumulations, guided by his technical knowledge, Capt. Anson might have evolved a really valuable memoir of the great earl. As it is, he seems rather to have aimed at writing a popular sketch, which was not wanted, the Life by Tucker being, of its kind, quite good, and that by Brenton, though markedly inferior, having the advantage of the author's intimate acquaintance with the subject. On this last, indeed, Capt. Anson seems to have depended more than on the papers; so that, while we get little of the more private or technical history of St. Vincent's commands or administration, we get plenty of ineffective or doubtful anecdotes, interspersed with some curious slips in naval history—such as that Saunders was "specially promoted" to allow him to hoist his flag; that Jervis's encounter with the French privateer was in 1756; that the battle of Camperdown was fought on October 3rd; that Hotham arrived in England before Jervis was appointed to the Mediterranean command; and other things of the sort, not specially important taken singly, but becoming so by their number. When we add that many English and French names are misspelt, and that there is no index, we feel obliged to say that the author has missed his opportunities.

Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: PAPAL LETTERS, Vol. IX., prepared by J. A. Twenlow. Stationery Office

This volume covers the period of Eugenius IV. as Pope (from 1431 to 1447). The mandates, indulgences, relaxations, &c., throw a good deal of light on the clergy of the period. The disturbed state of Ireland is clearly reflected. On the last page of text is a note of an indult to Walter Raleigh, nobleman, lord of the places of Furedell and Coleton Raleigh, and his wife, a noblewoman, to have a portable altar and celebrate mass before daybreak in places under interdict. There are two excellent Indexes (1) of Persons and Places, (2) of Subjects.

Grant (A. J.), A HISTORY OF EUROPE, 7/6 net. Longmans

This work is no mere summary, but a noteworthy instance of successful compression. Prof. Grant skilfully disentangles the chief movements in European history, and renders them clear and comprehensible without the usual superfluity of detail. The book begins with the civilization of ancient Greece, and proceeds without interruption to our own times. As should be the case with every work of this character, an orographical map is prefixed, and excellent sketch-maps and plans illustrate the text. Only a certain turgidity of style prevents our describing this as an ideal textbook.

Grossmith (Weedon), FROM STUDIO TO STAGE, REMINISCENCES, written by Himself, 16/ net. John Lane

Mr. Weedon Grossmith has, on the stage, been responsible for giving us many a good laugh, and we hoped to find in his book of reminiscences the same mirth-moving qualities to which we have become accustomed

in his interpretations of a long list of characters, both in comedy and farce. But we must confess to a feeling of disappointment on perusing his latest volume. There are a number of funny stories, it is true, but many of them are drawn out to a length disproportionate to their humour. Having said that, we must at once admit that the book is entertaining, and will make a special appeal to those interested in the inner life of the theatre, for Mr. Grossmith takes them "behind the scenes" in more senses than one, and indulges here and there in some lively revelations. He makes, in his own chatty way, a valuable contribution to contemporary stage-history in its less serious aspects.

"Wee Gee," as he is called by his intimates, was an artist before he was an actor, and only drifted into the theatre by accident. The story of his student days at the Royal Academy and of his subsequent career as a hard-working painter is not the least amusing part of the book. Whether he is discoursing about art, the stage, himself, or others, he maintains a vein of cheery optimism, and for this alone we should be ready to forgive any shortcomings in his pleasant autobiography.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt: Vol. XIX. 1781, JAN. 1—APRIL 23.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A handsome volume which has been edited with great care, and includes even sentences struck out in the records. It covers all sorts of subjects, from the raising of money, the issue of clothing, and the importation from Europe of "eight plain, but elegant silver-mounted small swords," since the native article was not sufficiently well executed to be a token of national approbation, to the bad treatment of prisoners by British commanders, and the establishment of a permanent office for the Department of Foreign Affairs. The question of money is always pressing, and a letter to the States asks plaintively, in January, 1781: "Will a people whose fortitude and patriotism have excited the admiration of Europe, languish at the bright dawn of triumph, and endanger the public happiness by selfish parsimony?"

Journal of the Friends' Historical Society (The), JANUARY, 2/ Headley

Geography and Travel.

Bosworth (G. F.), MIDDLESEX, "Cambridge County Geographies," 1/6 Cambridge University Press

A brightly written and well-illustrated little book which covers, like its predecessors, a wide range of interest, including a Roll of Honour of famous men. It seems rather pedantic to talk of "the Brent or Kingsbury Reservoir" without mentioning the more familiar name.

Marks (Jeannette), GALLANT LITTLE WALES: SKETCHES OF ITS PEOPLE, PLACES, AND CUSTOMS, 5/ net. Constable

This is not a guide-book in the literal sense, but the visitor to North Wales will be well advised to carry it with him. It will give him information not to be found in ordinary guide-books, besides proving a pleasant companion on a journey. The author knows her ground, and is fully alive to the poetry and romance that lie hidden among the Welsh hills. There is an interesting chapter on Welsh Folk-Lore.

Orbo Novo (De): THE EIGHT DECADES OF
PETER MARTYR D'ANGHERA, translated
from the Latin with Notes and Intro-
duction by F. A. MacNutt, 2 vols.,
50/ net. Putnam

Mr. MacNutt has for years been engaged in the study of the sources of American history, and his latest contribution to it is of importance. Peter Martyr d'Anghera—named after the Dominican saint, and not to be confounded with the reformer who was his contemporary—was perhaps the first to recognize the importance of the discovery of Columbus, and his letters, published as the *Ocean Decades*, and written at intervals between 1494 and his death in 1526, were the chief source of information concerning the New World. His accounts were gathered from all sources: ship captains, common sailors, camp followers, added their quota to the stories of more learned informants, and the result is one of the most interesting books of the period, in which fact and fancy are inextricably mingled, just as the information reached him. His letters were eagerly received: kings borrowed copies, Leo X. had them read to him at the supper table, and later Popes urged him to continue them. His Latin was polished for him by the most eminent Spanish grammarian of the time, Antonio Nebrissensio, but it still retains some of the living qualities of style which the classicists desired to remove.

His work was translated into French, Italian, and English, and edited by Hakluyt. The interest of it is not confined to the New World. Early in his career he was sent as an envoy to the Sultan of Cairo, and his description of the embassy, under the title of the '*Legato Babylonica*,' was his first published work (Seville, 1511). The story of his dealings with the Sultan is well told by Mr. MacNutt in his excellent Introduction. His translation is a very good one in the modern style. We should have preferred a closer adherence to the Elizabethan version in the simpler and more direct parts, though we recognize its weakness in many places.

The Bibliography shows inexperience, being thrown together without any system, and often inaccurate in the transcription of titles. The map is not a facsimile of the original, but of some modernized copy, and Mr. MacNutt is wrong in saying of his author, "Unfortunately none of his poems has been preserved." They were printed in 1520 at Valentia, and a copy is preserved in the British Museum. Mr. MacNutt does not, however, claim to be a bibliographer; he is a good translator, and an expert and trustworthy editor. The book is well printed, and illustrated by portraits and a map.

Sociology.

Penal Reform League, QUARTERLY RECORD,
January, 6d.

1, Harrington Square, N.W.

Socialist Year Book and Labour Annual,
1913, by J. Bruce Glasier, 6d.

Manchester, National Labour Press

Though some may find in these pages a spirit of patronage and too obvious a striving to be fair to those who criticize the official Labour Party, there is no doubt this 'Year Book' is a creditable production. 'The Socialist Movement Abroad,' in which the present position in each country is succinctly given, will be specially useful to those who appreciate the force of internationalism.

Women's Industrial Council, EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT, 1911-12.

7, John Street, Adelphi

Folk-Lore.

Murray (M. A.), ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LE-
GENDS, 2/ net. John Murray

Stories from the folk-lore or fairy-tales of the Ancient Egyptians in a dress which the translator thinks suited to the comprehension of the general reader. Miss Murray tells us in her Preface that she has "told them in her own way, adhering strictly to the story"; yet we find the stories of Setna, of the birth of Hatshepsut, and the history of Osiris so bowdlerized that much of the point is lost. For the more serious student, she goes on to say, she provides in the notes at the end indications of the original source and of "the book where the translation into a modern language by one of the great scholars of the day can be found." We turn to the note on the Legend of Osiris, the very corner-stone of all Egyptian religion as known to the West, and we find that while Plutarch's tract '*De Iside et Osiride*' is given as the source, the translation quoted is not that of Sir Gaston Maspero, Wiedemann, or Dr. Budge, but '*Thrice-greatest Hermes*,' by Mr. G. R. S. Mead of the Theosophical Society. We learn from the same note that the tract in question was "written by Plutarch, himself an initiate into the Osiris-mysteries, to a fellow-initiate, a woman named Klea." There is no reason to suppose that Plutarch was ever initiated into the Osiris-mysteries—if there were such things; and of Klea, who was the leader of the Bacchanals at Delphi, Plutarch only says that she was "dedicated to Osirian rites" by her father and mother. Sir Gaston Maspero in his '*Contes populaires de l'Ancienne Égypte*' and elsewhere has shown how such stories can be suited to modern ears without losing their original savour, and we think Miss Murray would have done better in imitating the greatest living Egyptologist than in following the guides she seems to have chosen.

Education.

Journal of English Studies, JANUARY, 1/ net.
Horace Marshall

In this number Prof. Firth writes on Bunyan's '*Holy War*' with reference to the life of the period, and Mr. A. C. Benson adds one more jeremiad concerning '*The Teaching of English in Public Schools*.' Prof. Rippmann pleads for the early introduction of phonetics in teaching, and there is a critical notice of Prof. Saintsbury's views on rhythm in prose. B. E. C. has an excellent notice of Prof. Skeat, a scholar incessantly vigorous alike in work and play; and Mr. George Sampson condemns '*The Board's New Suggestions*' for Public Elementary Schools, on the grounds of vagueness and misleading statements. His strictures would be more effective if his own style were free from exaggeration and affectation.

School World (The), Vol. XIV. Macmillan

The bound volume for 1912 of this monthly magazine, which contains a number of useful articles of interest to teachers, reports of the various associations, and, among other features, a list of the most notable school-books of 1911.

Philology.

Clay (Albert T.), PERSONAL NAMES FROM
CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CAS-
SITE PERIOD, Vol. I. of the "Yale
Oriental Series," 8/6 net.

New Haven, Yale University Press;
London, Frowde

A useful series of notes bringing together—we think for the first time—the personal

names from the tablets written during the six centuries or so that the Kassite kings ruled Babylon, at a date somewhere about 1700 B.C. If Mr. King of the British Museum is right, and he generally is in these matters, these Kassites came from the mountains of Elam, and subdued the Sumerian inhabitants of the "Country of the Sea" before making good their sway over Babylonia. There seems to be considerable likeness between some of the names here given and those of the Hittite and Mitannian personages whom we meet with in the Tell el-Amarna tablets and elsewhere, and Mr. Clay's parallel tables of these are welcome. Everything goes to show at present that the Hittites were of Aryan stock, and if their language should prove to be related to any European tongue—Greek, for instance—it might prove a key which would unlock, not only the mystery of the Hittite script, but a good deal else besides. This, however, is too large a question to enter upon in a short notice, and it need only be said here that Mr. Clay's book will be welcomed by all students of the problem. Its accuracy and general get-up augur well for the success of the "*Yale Oriental Series*," of which it forms the opening volume. Why, however, does Mr. Clay insist on writing adjective and noun in one word, as in "verbalform"?

Loeb Classical Library: APPIAN'S ROMAN
HISTORY, with an English Translation
by Horace White, Vol. II.; CATULLUS,
TIBULLUS, AND PERVIGILUM VENERIS;
and EURIPIDES, with an English Trans-
lation by Arthur S. Way, Vols. III.
and IV., 5/ net each. Heinemann

Further volumes of the "*Loeb Library*" bring Mr. Way's '*Euripides*' to a close. No more severe test of a translator's skill can be found than the '*Bacchæ*.' In this play Mr. Way is not particularly successful. Nor does he prosper with '*Ion*.' He is best in dialogue and messengers' speeches. In downright comic verse he has our suffrages. But the last subtleties of Euripides's choral work do not lie within his hand. In these volumes there is much sound work, but little that is poetical; the pedestrian passage seems to occur oftener than before.

As the series proceeds, the limitations of the "*Loeb Library*" appear. Surely it is a mistake (for commercial reasons of separate sale) to repeat the Introduction verbatim in successive volumes. We are glad to be spared at least Mr. Loeb's own platitudes in the present instalment, but all four volumes of Euripides carry a stereotyped Preface. This becomes trying. From the second volume of Appian, however, the Introduction is very properly absent. Let us hope that the Introductory Note to Lucian will not be printed in all the promised eight volumes!

'*Catullus*,' by Mr. Warre Cornish (including one or two pieces by Dr. Rouse); '*Tibullus*,' by Prof. Postgate; and '*Pervigilium Veneris*,' by Mr. Mackail, are interesting prose versions. Better a prose rendering, perhaps, than verse; but, while admiring Mr. Mackail's heroic effort, we submit that this exquisite survival, which trembles between the lyric utterances of the old world and the new, remains untranslatable.

Macbain (Alexander), ETYMOLOGY OF THE
PRINCIPAL GAELIC NATIONAL NAMES
AND SURNAMES, to which is added 'A
Disquisition on Ptolemy's Geography
of Scotland,' 1/ net.

Stirling, Eneas Mackay

A reprint of part of the Gaelic Etymological Dictionary by the late Dr.

Macbain. to which is added a Disquisition which has already appeared as a separate pamphlet.

MacFarlane (Malcolm), THE SCHOOL GAELIC DICTIONARY, prepared for the Use of Learners of the Gaelic Language.

Stirling, Mackay

This is a companion to certain elementary school-books. The vocabulary is full enough for the purpose, and much pains has been taken with the spelling. The compiler knows his Cameron and Macbain, and is on no distant terms with Zeuss. Many an incorrect form gives way to the rules of organic orthography, but there is no far-fetched employment of archaisms which might confuse the young beginner. A good feature is the tabulation of words unsettled in spelling. Some rule on the use of the grave and acute accents might have been supplied, for practice has been conflicting. To our thinking, the exclusion of dialect is too sweeping. The northern forms are entirely omitted. Little people in Sutherland will require an interpreter for Rob Donn as much as did Columba for the Pictish king. The volume includes a Supplement with many branches: lists of names (surely Clan Morgan is the tribal-name of Mackay, and Douglas has nothing to do with MacLucas), grammatical classifications (which rather tend to obscure the wood with the trees), Gaelic numeration, and instructions in writing for the press. The last, we hope, will not cause a *cacoethes scribendi* in Gaeldom.

Modern Language Review, JANUARY, 4/ net. Cambridge University Press

Besides a number of admirable contributions to technical philology, we are glad to see a thoughtful paper on 'The Future of Comparative Literature,' by Prof. H. V. Routh; another on 'Wit and Humour in Dante,' by Mr. Lonsdale Ragg; and some 'Donniana,' by Prof. G. C. Moore Smith.

Virginia University, BULLETIN OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, HUMANISTIC SECTION: THE SACRED TRIPUDIUM, by Thomas FitzHugh.

The aim of this Bulletin is to gather the results of previous stages of investigation into the origin and history of Italic-Romanic accent and rhythm, and to present to the consideration of scholars the doctrine that the magical and sacred Tripudium of immemorial tradition was and continued to be the accentual and rhythmic norm of Italic-Romanic speech and verse.

Virginia University, BULLETIN OF THE SCHOOL OF LATIN: NO. 4, TRIPUDIC ACCENT AND RHYTHM AND ITALICO-KELTIC SPEECH UNITY, \$1.

Charlottesville, Va., Anderson Brothers
A supplement to the account of 'The Sacred Tripudium.'

School-Books.

2 Peter and Jude, edited by M. R. James, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Dr. James acknowledges in this little book, part of the "Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges," considerable help from the edition of the two epistles by Prof. J. B. Mayor (1907), and from two other scholars. At the same time his own wide knowledge of apocalyptic and apocryphal writings of early date enables him to speak with authority on their connexion (important and undoubted in this case) with the two epistles. We are inclined to question the desirability of putting before school-boys a number of rival interpretations; otherwise the annotation is admirable, and

Dr. James treats the difficulties involved in the recognition of 2 Peter with lucidity and candour. He ascribes it to the first quarter of the second century, and suggests that, "as a crystallizing of oral apostolic teaching put forward to meet a particular difficulty," it may escape the charge of forgery which, published under modern conditions, it would certainly deserve.

Smith (L. Cecil), Giveen (R. L.), and Bewsher (F. W.), BRITISH HISTORY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY: Part II. 1485-1912, 3/6 Rivingtons

A clearly written textbook of British history, the first volume of which, dealing with the period up to the reign of Richard III., has already been published. The present volume extends to the present day, and contains an excellent chapter on the reign of Queen Victoria.

Literary Criticism.

Turquet-Milnes (G.), THE INFLUENCE OF BAUDELAIRE IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, 7/6 net. Constable

Close upon half a century has elapsed since the unquiet life of Baudelaire ebbed away, and the years justify a study and summing-up of his influence. That his work shocked many, and still shocks most, is no final judgment upon it. If Baudelaire set out "épater le bourgeois," so much the worse for himself and the bourgeois mind.

To what extent was Baudelaire an influence? Was he really the father of what Mr. Turquet-Milnes calls the "Baudelairean spirit"? He points out that, to begin with, the spirit is already in embryo in Benjamin-Constant and Sainte-Beuve; that his work harmonizes with Alfred de Vigny, and is of a piece with Poe. But there was, nevertheless, more than a mere spiritual succession: Baudelaire created, to use Victor Hugo's phrase, "un frisson nouveau," and there are no means of obtaining that by a process of making up old materials. But was the "frisson" the forewarning of an avalanche, or merely a palpitation marking one of the occasional outbursts into the chartless regions of strange sensations—one of the efforts after new forms of expression—of which every period in the history of literature can supply examples?

We incline to the latter view. The intensely subjective type of literature is no discovery of Baudelaire, and its growth is due to the spread of psychological knowledge rather than to his influence. Pursuit of sensation without regard for the consequent mysticism or madness is not merely Baudelairean; it is seen in Nero and St. Augustine. Moral anarchy and pessimism are even more common. These three are, in the author's opinion, the elements which constitute the Baudelairean spirit. So his case breaks down at the outset, for, granted his preliminary analysis, it can only be concluded that the Baudelairean spirit is universal. As to the "frisson nouveau," it is frequent, and not permanent. As the present age neglects the 'Prodigies' chronicled by Julius Obsequens, so future generations may omit to study either Baudelaire or his immediate successors (we use the word in preference to "followers," for he had none), his brood of Belgian Satanists or the Russian Artzybashev, in both of whom his spirit is rampant. Mr. Turquet-Milnes writes with vigour, and has filled more than half his book with illustrative quotations; but his case is a poor one at its best. We wish he had drawn attention to the excellent translations of the 'Fleurs du Mal' by Mr. J. C. Squire.

Fiction.

Anderson (A. J.), THE LAST OF THE TRACEYS, a Story of the Influence of Japan, 6/

Everett

A tale of a Devon family. The last of the Traceys is a middle-aged man who had been a long time in the East; he falls in love with a colonel's daughter living near, but, owing to an old legend about his family, is afraid to marry in case of sudden death. However, he does in the end propose to the girl, and, though at first there are complications, all ends happily in the last chapter.

Bianchi (Martha Gilbert Dickinson), A COSACK LOVER, 6/

Everett

An American heiress visits Russia with a friend, and falls in love with a Cossack colonel; she returns to England to see about her money. Her guardian objects to the marriage, wanting the money to go to his son. However, after a year's suspense the lovers meet again and are married.

Bodkin (M. McD.), HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

A tale of the transposition in personality effected by two brothers—the elder a decadent earl, the younger (in our view) a fool. There is plenty of tragic incident and inconsequent love matter, but the whole is not convincing.

Chalmers (Stephen), A PRINCE OF ROMANCE, 6/

Grant Richards

When he wished to distract English attention from his European plans, Napoleon, we are told, conceived the idea of sending a distant relative of the Pretender across to Scotland to work up a Stuart rising in the Highlands. Given a population still holding sacred the memory of "Bonny Prince Charlie," and a personal likeness to him in the Pretender, the romantic possibilities are evident. Mr. Chalmers has made good use of his opportunities. Sentiment, happily free from mawkishness, and a pleasing variety in the characters are among the things that make his novel enjoyable.

Coke (Desmond), HELENA BRETT'S CAREER, 6/

Chapman & Hall

The career concerned is even more that of the husband, a writer of fiction destitute of creative power, but consumed with vanity and a prey to nerves. The *dénouement* of the wife voluntarily merging her personality in his, after proving her individual worth, is inconclusive. The writing is above the average, but hardly equal to the author's best.

Dark (Sidney), THE MAN WHO WOULD NOT BE KING, 6/

Lane

Whether one agrees with Mr. Dark's conclusions or not, one must admit the freshness and wit of his story. He holds a brief for "the great mass of everyday men and women who are bored by politics (except at elections), have no desire to be reformed, and merely desire to live and love and have a good time."

Mr. Dark creates a model town—Slavingtonville—where Slavington's Soup has been manufactured for generations, and sets over it his hero, a young man of thirty, who has hitherto led a life of pleasure, and is totally unfitted for the task of directing a large firm. He is disgusted by the smug hypocrisy of the whole concern, and the discontent which seethes under an outwardly calm and prosperous surface. His attempts to humanize the inhabitants, however, lead to disastrous results, and Mr. Dark finally packs him off with a pretty typist and 800*l.* a year of "unearned increment."

It cannot be said that the author advances any ideas towards a solution of the social problem; his book is rather a protest against the many schemes advocated, which he contends are not desired by the "common, natural man." Probably few people will agree with his doctrine that the whole end of man is "to throw stones into pools and watch the ripples, to dream, to loaf, to love, to play the fool, to begin and never to end, to read poetry (if he cannot write it), to grow roses." But the story, as a story, never fails to amuse, and the hero makes a claim on our sympathy, weak and inefficient as he is.

Drake (Maurice), *Wo.*, 6/ Methuen

"A sensational and exciting story of present-day illicit seafaring, such as no one would believe existed, and the extreme measures to which cornered desperadoes can be driven. To explain the character of the forbidden trade would be to tell too much; enough that International politics are concerned, and that such adventures occur to the hero as have made the fortune of earlier romances."

We are glad to quote the publishers' Foreword when, as here, it is justified by the contents of the book.

Drummond (Hamilton), *SIR GALAHAD OF THE ARMY*, 6/ Stanley Paul

This novel deals with the Neapolitan campaign of Charles VIII. of France. The story is interesting, and has some exciting episodes. The author, who has a pleasant vein of dry humour, has, perhaps, not made the characters sufficiently part of the period.

Gambier (J. W.), *GURTH*, 6/ Ham-Smith

Themes similar to that of 'Gurth' are popular features of cinematograph entertainments. There we can see the very black and the very white Englishman; the native princess in love with the latter, and the English girl pursued by the former; pistols for two; and orange blossoms for another pair, with a Polynesian background and buried treasure discovered in time to furnish the marriage portion.

Gibbs (Leonard Angus), *THE NON-DE-PLUME*, 6/ Ouseley

This novel describes the career of a fast young man. He deserts the young French girl he has seduced, and marries an equally fast English girl, who discovers his *liaison* and divorces him. The rest of his career we leave the reader to discover. The naughtiness and goodness of the book are on conventional lines, and the author has no distinction as a stylist.

Haggard (Rider), *CHILD OF STORM*, 6/ Cassell

This, the sequel to 'Marie,' is the second instalment of the Allan Quatermain trilogy. Like its predecessor and the other romances Sir H. Rider Haggard has woven round the same figure, it has all the swiftness of movement, dramatic effect, and emotional fervour that appeal to the adolescent. The character of Mameena, a Zulu woman, about whom there is a considerable quantity of blood shed, is the only striking feature of the book. She is of a type that the author has often depicted—beautiful, passionate, and ambitious.

Harris (Corra), *THE RECORDING ANGEL*, 6/ Constable

An intimate tale of the return of a wanderer to his native town of Ruckersville, Georgia.

Hayward (Rachel), *THE HIPPODROME*, 6/ Heinemann

The author has avoided the sensational in this romance of anarchy and love, but it cannot be said that her book is particularly cheerful reading. However, she possesses

the gift of realistic description in some degree, and has succeeded in producing a grim and sinister picture of the Anarchist. The characters are consistently and sometimes skilfully suggested, especially that of the heroine, whose curious temperament may be ascribed to her unusual parentage.

Heywood (Evelyn F.), *PASSIONS OF STRAW*, 6/ Methuen

This novel might have been termed 'Passions of Steel,' because there was so little "give" in them; they ruled their owners with the stiffest rod imaginable, and drove them relentlessly to the ruin of happiness. The most engaging person in the book is the Lady Julia's wayward husband, though his dealings with a fair protégée, and her treatment of him, put a severe strain on one's credulity. The main theme of an hereditary passionate temper is overdrawn, and the results hardly reach the expectations raised.

Hill (Marion), *THE LURE OF CROONING WATER*, 6/ Long

A breezy tale, full of slang and Americanisms, which are sometimes amusing, but often displeasing. An actress, suffering from nervous strain, is ordered for change and rest into the country, where she causes a good deal of mischief, but eventually comes out of the affair with flying colours.

King (Rachel), *THE COMMON PROBLEM*, 6/ Lynwood

Skill in handling dialogue—that valuable asset in the novelist's outfit—is a pleasing feature of this decidedly attractive novel. The dominant situation is unusual, and makes heavy demands on the reader's credulity. With a stronger plot, combined with similar freshness and vivacity in its development, the author's success would have been complete.

Margueritte (Victor), *THE FRONTIERS OF THE HEART*, translated by Frederic Lees, 6/ Heinemann

To those unfamiliar with the original this translation—one which does not hamper the reader's progress by awkward phrases or obvious mistakes—should be welcome. The story is of a Franco-German domestic alliance slowly developing towards a tragic rupture, projected on a background which vividly represents the horrors of 1870.

Marsh (Richard), *A MASTER OF DECEPTION*, 6/ Cassell

It is hard to believe that so jejune an effort could emanate from a well-known author. It must be another instance of the enervating influence of success.

Meldrum (Roy), *THE WAYS OF EVE*, 6/ Melrose

A story of two women and four men who talk well and act melodramatically, but the melodrama is always entertaining, though its conventions are annoying. The "handsome features" of one of the two heroines take "upon themselves a serious dreaminess of expression," and the language of the women hardly suggests that of good society.

Shelley (Bertha), *THE EVOLUTION OF EVE*, 6/ Methuen

This is a love-story. The action begins in Australia, but continues in London, and a contrast is made between the heroine's early life, with its open and rough surroundings, and the more complex environment of the somewhat raffish society in London into which she is thrown. But her charm and simplicity conquer all, and she remains faithful to her ideals. Though a little fligid, the tale is well told.

Stevenson (George), *TOPHAM'S FOLLY*, 6/ Lane

This book is based on the solid and fair foundation of good portraiture. Every

one of a large circle of county-town folk introduced is easily distinguishable and not easily forgotten. The particular "folly" of the title is a showy house built of funds misused and confidence misplaced, in which parade and parsimony reign. Solicitor Topham and his blighting effect are finely drawn, but two figures—his little serving-maid and her mother—exercise an even stronger influence, though subordinate in position. The story has its moments of poignant emotion.

Tyrrell (Henry), *SHENANDOAH, LOVE AND WAR IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA*, based upon the Famous Play by Bronson Howard, 6/ net. Putnam
Second impression.

Walpole (Hugh), *FORTITUDE*, 6/ Secker

A certain strain of originality, manifesting itself rather in atmosphere than in character or incident, distinguishes this novel. The author-hero is no new figure in fiction, and the annals of his unhappy childhood, and later of his married life with the snobbish egotist who forsakes him for the "brilliant" comrade of schoolboy days, have a curiously familiar aspect. But the peculiar quality—half-grim, half-gorgeous—of the Cornish landscape which serves as a background, and the strange influences emanating from it, are conveyed with unusual freshness and vigour. The narrative is varied and interesting, but we should prefer less discussion of such subjects as genius and the artist's mission.

Warden (Florence), *ABBOT'S MOAT*, 6/ F. V. White

Here we have a daring jewel robbery, the plot of which is worked out skilfully enough to make it interesting. The way one of the thieves uses his stepdaughter is particularly ingenious. The romantic passages between four young people are dull and commonplace.

Weston (Kate Helen), *THE MAN MACDONALD*, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

The Preface is almost too sad a prelude to a story which, in spite of a rather mechanical adjustment of relationships, is shrewdly observant and entirely wholesome. It deals with a painful Eurasian problem.

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley), *THE COURT OF THE GENTILES*, 6/ Mills & Boon

"But the court which is without the Temple, leave it out and measure it not, for it is given unto the Gentiles." This is where all Mrs. Wrench's heroines find themselves at the beginning of her tale, but she gathers most of them happily inside by the end of it. It is a book of pleasant conversations, many love-interests, and varied backgrounds, and attractive, though a little cloying in its intense femininity.

General.

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (The), DECEMBER, 1912, 2 6

Graham (Winifred), *THE MORMONS*, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett

Miss Winifred Graham has probably done more to "expose" the principles of Mormonism than any other living writer. So far her efforts in this direction have been in the form of fiction; the present volume is, incidentally, designed to show that that fiction was more than founded on fact. In giving a detailed history of Mormonism the author's aim is to foster and keep alive the Anti-Mormon crusade. No one who reads this clear and, we venture to think, unexaggerated account will doubt for a moment the need for drastic measures in coping with the evil in this country.

Harris (Percy A.), LONDON AND ITS GOVERNMENT, 2 6 net. Dent

Though no doubt of paramount interest to Londoners, this book deserves the attention of all who lay claim to the title of citizen, whoever they may be and wherever they may reside. Not only does our author explain clearly the abuses which are hindering the proper development of our great metropolis, but he shows also that these abuses had no place in the original purpose of such institutions as the Guilds, City Companies, even the City Corporation. They are the outcome of power becoming concentrated in the hands of those who have sought their own advancement rather than the advancement of the projects over which they have exercised control. It is curious to find a writer usually accurate and up to date mentioning the keeping of a register of calendars and various publications by the Stationers' Company as one of the few cases in which a City Company continues to exercise a useful function. We should like to give some idea of the strong case Mr. Harris makes out for unification of government; but, as there are only 200 pages in his book, we prefer to recommend readers to master it for themselves.

Modern Politics: BEING LEADING ARTICLES FROM 'THE COMMENTATOR' FROM MAY, 1910, TO MAY, 1912, 6/ Stanley Paul

A series of articles devoted to the advocacy and propagation of Conservative principles. They are dedicated "to the Conservative rank and file," but we think a keen partisan will be needed to read through all of them.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, JANUARY, 2/6 Viking Society
No. 40 of the "Old-Lore Series."

Paternoster (G. Sidney), THE LORDS OF THE DEVIL'S PARADISE, 5/ net.

Some two years ago or more the public in this country first had its attention drawn to what are now generally called the Putumayo Atrocities by a series of articles published in *Truth*, the outcome, it is said, of information imparted by a young American engineer. Since then an exhaustive report on the subject by Sir Roger Casement has been published in a Blue-book. The author of the present volume now tells the whole story anew in book-form, with the object, he says, of still further stirring up public opinion, and of apportioning in the right quarters the responsibility for the crimes which have been committed. Whether the publication of the story in its present form, with its somewhat sensational illustrations, was the best means to affect this object is a matter of opinion.

Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, JANUARY, 10/ Witherby

The latest issue of this useful publication offers many pages of carefully tabulated information. The lists of vessels and particulars of their commissions will be found valuable for reference.

Among some interesting notes on the current history of naval events, by "A Naval Chronicler," we read of the successful results attending recent experiments with Admiral Sir Percy Scott's new director system of fire-control.

Wayside Lamps, by the Author of 'Especially William Bishop of Gibraltar and Mary his Wife,' 2/6 net. Longmans

These sincere little sketches have the additional merit of being true accounts of

the heroism of men and women in every walk of life. They are written by a soldier's wife, but the heroism depicted is not only that of the battle-field; we find records also of silent suffering nobly borne and little things well done.

Willis (W. N.), THE WHITE SLAVES OF LONDON, 1/ Stanley Paul

Mr. Willis, who was for sixteen years a member of Parliament in Australia, has written this book in a hurry to support Mr. Arthur's Bill. Its chief value lies in its collation of isolated items of evidence, mostly drawn from London newspapers during 1911, and of testimony from men all over the world whose names command respect. In addition Mr. Willis includes—for no particular reason apparently—an address by the Rector of Heywood, reprinted from his parish magazine; the full text of the Female Slave Trade Suppression Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Council in September, 1912; and a description of the sending of an educated girl, closely guarded, through haunts of evil repute, in order to demonstrate their easy accessibility and place plain facts before the public. Among the "remedies" proposed are a Royal Commission, organized Government emigration schemes for girls, and equal political rights for both sexes.

BIRTHPLACE OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

MR. WALTER BELL has placed all Pepysians under a great obligation by his publication in *The Athenæum* for January 11th of the entry (from St. Bride's parish) of Samuel Pepys's baptism on March 3rd, 1632/3, thus supplying a much-needed piece of information, the want of which has been the cause of much futile discussion. I feel that I have been guilty of remissness in not having searched these registers. Unfortunately, we are too often governed by prepossessions which cause us to overlook certain clues. We all knew that John Pepys had a house in St. Bride's Churchyard, in which he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died there on March 15th, 1663/4. I for one, however, did not believe that he was there so early as the date of Samuel's birth, and yet I ought to have known this was so, because I printed some extracts from the Records of the Merchant Taylors' Company from which it appears that, in the year 1650, John Pepys had been in St. Bride's Churchyard for thirty-six years, which takes us back to a period long before Samuel Pepys's birth ('Pepysiana' [1899], p. 15). When Pepys was entered at Magdalene College in 1650, his father was described as "civis Londinensis"; but, although he had so long been settled in the Churchyard, he was treated as a "foreigner," St. Bride's being in the Liberties, and not within the City proper; and he was not made free of the Company until three years later, and then this was done by favour. I fear that it will be difficult to fix the exact locality of John Pepys's house, owing to the changes made in the place since the first quarter of the nineteenth century. So completely was St. Bride's Church shut in by houses that it was quite invisible from Fleet Street, and the spire could only be seen from Blackfriars Bridge.

The form of the name Pepys given in the Register, viz., "Peapis," is one very frequently used; in fact, it is much the same as that (Peapys) under which Samuel appears in Magdalene books as being admonished "for having been scandalously oversewed with drink."

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CRITICISM?

In the recent controversy (!) about signed or unsigned criticism, readers of *The Athenæum* may not have been surprised to discover that at least some critics prefer to remain "dans les coulisses." Little else could be expected from those whose greatest claim to soundness of judgment in their autocratic decisions is either a fair record of previous "snubs" or a self-application of a modified "Maxima debetur...."

Would it be possible for the editor to give the same prominence to the opinion of authors (who are not necessarily "silly" or "conceited" because Prof. J. P. Mahaffy pronounced them to be so), especially of authors who may have had to complain of criticism which not only lacked the "fifty years' experience" label, but actually contained statements contrary to facts, thus betraying not a juvenile and enthusiastic critic's immature judgment, but hopeless ignorance of the subject reviewed!

Does not such "criticism" deserve the same contemptuous treatment as an anonymous letter of a defamatory character, and should not such critic be exposed?

Why, after all, should there be anonymous critics any more than anonymous authors? Is it because *The Quarterly* and *The Edinburgh* are said to shelter them? But hundreds of other equally valuable reviews, the world over, do not!

J. P. R. MARICHAL.

* * We insert the above as the most forcible communication we have received in opposition to the policy of this journal.

'THE STORY OF STEPHEN COMPTON.'

Billericay, Jan. 23, 1913.

I SHOULD esteem it as a favour if you would be good enough to allow me to point out that, as is shown in the Author's Note to this novel, the story is not the first of the proposed seven on British industrial, professional, and commercial life. As your reviewer writes—in a notice that I appreciate—the novel is an amalgamation of what were intended to be two—i.e., 'Makers of the Law' and 'Workers at the Forge.' But the first of the seven was 'Fishers of the Sea,' the second was 'Tillers of the Soil,' and the present novel is the third in the septet. Thus your critic's kindly reference to Balzac and the honour of a partial success must include the first and second books; or may I take his praise as being on this novel only?

J. E. PATTERSON.

* * 'Fishers of the Sea' was favourably noticed in *The Athenæum* of August 1st, 1908, and 'Tillers of the Soil' on February 4th, 1911.

OTTERY ST. MARY.

West Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, January 27, 1913.

AFTER nearly fifteen years of personal research among unpublished documents relating to the Manor of Ottery St. Mary, I have collected a great deal of valuable and interesting material, which I am now preparing for the press. I hope that before very long I may be able to issue the first volume, bringing the history down to the Dissolution of the College of St. Mary of Ottery. This will include a great deal of hitherto unpublished information from the Public Records and from the manuscripts at the British Museum; but, in order to make it exhaustive, I should esteem it a great favour if any of your readers who know of documents relating to the parish in other collections, or in private hands, would furnish me with information concerning them.

(Mrs.) FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

I.

THE origin of the Tristan romance has been a recognized historical and literary problem since the time of Sir Walter Scott. The reasons, or some of the reasons, for this interest being felt in the matter are as follows: As Arthur is mentioned in nearly all the texts, it was hoped that, if an historical basis could be made clear, some light would be thrown on the Arthurian problem. Even if the story was found to belong to a later age, it was thought that information might be gained relating to a still very dark period. Students of Romance literature would also like to know the authorship or other beginning of so famous a work, and understand the stages of its growth up to the twelfth- and thirteenth-century poems.

The early texts speak of Isolde's father variously as Gurmon and Anguis. Gottfried von Strasburgh, who gives the name as Gurmon, says (v. 5887) that he was born in Africa. This shows Gottfried meant to identify Gurmon with Gormundus, nicknamed, for reasons that will appear later, "the African," mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis and other twelfth-century chroniclers as a Danish-Irish chieftain living in the ninth century. The Beroul version of the story is imperfect where Isolde's father would naturally be named, but part of the action takes place at Isneldone. Twelfth-century historians confused Gormundus with Guthrum, King of East Anglia, whose territory extended to the Thames. Isneldone is the ancient name for Islington, so it is clear Beroul also regarded Gormund as her father. The early English version and Malory call him Anguis, but the Saga and Eilhart von Oerge speak of "the king of Ireland," as if a doubt existed and they sought to avoid error by using a neutral term. I propose to show there was in Dublin a chieftain named Anguis who was a friend and ally of Gormundus. Hence it would appear that the first writer of the story, working about fifty years after the events he described, was told Isolde was the daughter of Gormundus or Anguis, and expressed this doubt in his narrative, with the result that, when poets came to compose verses on the subject, they had to choose one name or the other: some therefore used Gormund and some Anguis. And now for proofs of the theory or statement thus outlined.

Saxo Grammaticus, the early Danish historian, states (Book IX.) that Ragnor Lodbrok, after an attack on Norvicius in England (Northwich?), invaded Ireland, killed a king Melbrius, and, after remaining a year in Dublin, sailed on a voyage to the Hellespont. He conquered countries on his way, but on returning to Dublin was captured by the fleet of Ella, who had gone over to the Irish, and was killed in Ireland. The date of these events was ascertained by Todd ('War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill'), the capture of Maelbriete (Melbrius) by pirates being given in the 'Annals of Ulster' at the year 831. A narrative similar to that of Saxo is contained in another of the Irish annals. In the Three Fragments it is said that the fleet of Ragnall, King of the Lochlanns, after an attack on York, invaded Ireland; that Ragnall, with his youngest son, remained at the Orkneys, but the other sons went on to Mauritania; captives were brought back who were known as the blue men of Erin. There are no dates in the MS., but J. O'Donovan inserted dates in the printed edition from

the other Annals and conjecture, with the result that events are seen not to have been arranged by the old chronicler in the correct order. This event is placed—judging by the context—at about the year 860, so the writer of the Fragment was not far wrong. There is no doubt as to the Danish and Irish accounts both referring to Ragnor Lodbrok. King of the Lochlanns is a usual Irish term for a Viking chief. Northwich, in Cheshire, was a probable source of attack on York, as the Northumbrian king would have expected invasion to come on the east coast, and by Ragnor landing on the west Ella's fleet was rendered useless. Add to this that the attacks on Northwich and York are followed by expeditions to Ireland and the Mediterranean; the resemblance of the names Ragnall and Ragnor; the mention of the youngest son—Ragnor's youngest son being a prominent member of this family of warriors—and the identity of the characters and events becomes certain. Northern writers regard the journey to the Hellespont as too far, and consider Mauritania (Morocco) as more probable. Usher ('Antiq. Brit.', 1127) pointed out that Mauritania was probably a place in Cardigan (Llanbadaren Fawr) where St. Paternus built monasteries.

C. Halliday ('Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin'), in discussing Ragnor Lodbrok's invasion of Ireland, suggested he was the same as the Turges of the Irish annals: the Turgesius of Giraldus. The reasons are: (1) Turges (Thor's man) was a similar sort of person; (2) both were captured and killed in Ireland in the same year (845); and (3) both worked with a person called Gorm, latinized Gormundus. The last point is shown to be the case through a passage of Danish-Icelandic annals (Langebek, S.R.D., ii. 280), where it is said that a grandson of Sigurd Orm-i-auga (Sigurd Anguis-oculus), Ragnor's youngest son, was named Gorm in memory of one Gorm, son of Knut the Foundling, who ruled all the kingdoms of Ragnor Lodbrok while his sons were away on warlike expeditions. Gorm, son of Knut the Foundling, is also mentioned in the Jomsvikinga Saga and the Saga of Olaf Tryggvason. It is stated in the latter that he was specially esteemed by Sigurd Orm-i-auga, or Sigurd Anguis-oculus, as the name is translated by Saxo Grammaticus. The reader will also see that these events are fully related by the further evidence as yet uninterpreted, of Gorm being nicknamed "the African," and that the captives brought back to Dublin were known as the "blue men of Erin." Why should a Scandinavian chief, the ally of Turgesius, be called the African and why should captives, black or white, be called the blue men? Gorm was presumably thus nicknamed because he had been to a place bearing the name of an African country—Mauritania; and the captives were so called because brought to Dublin by Gorm—"gorm," in Irish, meaning blue.

We thus see that not only were there two chiefs in Dublin at the same time named Gorm and Anguis, but that at least one of those went on an expedition to the west coast of Britain in search of slaves, precisely as is described in the Tristan story. It is natural that French writers should have shortened so unwikely a name as Sigurd Anguis-oculus to that portion which made a French word, and that Gottfried should have used the name Gormund because more German in sound. The historical account was presumably in Latin, as these two names show: Gorm, latinized Gormundus, thence shortened back for use in a German text and spelt Gurmon.

It must also have been put together in the time of Anlaff, who fought with Athelstane at Brunanburgh, as Isolde is called Isolde of Ireland, and this form of address was used by Anlaff. He is called Anlaff of Ireland in the 'Saxon Chronicle,' and chap. xl. of 'The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill' says the "foreigners" ruled all Ireland in his day, so Anlaff was justified in employing this title.

The reason for confusion existing between Gorm and Guthrum would appear to be that Gorm was an ally of Ragnor's sons in the early part of their career, Guthrum at the end. Dr. Todd ('War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill') thought the Gorm of the Icelandic annals was the Horn of the Irish annals. Todd probably considered that it was more likely a single letter had got changed in the annals of another nation than that the Dublin foreigners had two leaders at the same time—one named Horn and the other Gorm. Horn was killed in a fresh attack on the west coast of Britain in 856. If the same as Gorm, this was probably in defence of his daughter.

A Welsh account of the expedition exists in the story of Twrch Trwyth, which shows the invaders also went to Cornwall. The name Twrch Trwyth has been translated by Rhys ('Celtic Folk-lore,' p. 521) "King Twrch." Between King Turges and King Twrch little difference exists. Twrch, after ravaging about a third of Ireland, is followed there by Arthur (*sic*); he escapes to Cardigan, which he desolates in turn. Arthur follows, and he then escapes to Cornwall, out of which he is again hunted, and where he went, adds the narrator, is not known. Arthur's capture of the comb, razor, and shears is probably a satire on the more civilized foreigners cutting their hair and shaving their faces, for the story of Ritho in Geoffrey of Monmouth is at least evidence that Welsh chiefs wore beards. There are other coincidences. Rhys has shown (Proceedings, Brit. Acad., i. 58), from a passage in the Book of Leinster, that Twrch came from Tipperary on the Shannon. Turges's conquests were chiefly on the Shannon. Twrch had seven sons. Ragnor, it is true, had eight (Langebek, ii. 265-6); but the Irish account says one of the sons remained at the Orkneys, so the story is correct on this point also. Ragnor, in his dying speech, as reported by Saxo Grammaticus, refers to himself as the old pig, and to his sons as the young pigs, in seeming allusion to the nickname given him by his enemies, and so prominently reproduced in this story, where, however, he is also called "a mighty man." The events in Twrch Trwyth are stated by the author to have occurred in the time of Hirpeissawg, King of Brittany, obviously Herispogius (Erispoë), the third King of Brittany, who died 857 (Bouquet, 'Recueil,' vii. 51). The Saxon Chronicle records an invasion of Cornwall in 835, which supports the Danish and Irish accounts. It is described as an "immense armament" of Danes and Welsh, so the patriotic author of Twrch Trwyth has turned a defeat and willingness to accept service under a conqueror into a glorious victory. Perhaps the clearest proof that the story relates to Ragnor's expedition is that the local chief is called Yspaddaden Penkawer. This name has puzzled Welsh scholars, but it is only a free rendering of (the chief of) Llanbadaren Fawr (Mauritania). Geoffrey of Monmouth makes a like mistake, as he calls the king "rex Caretius," an error for "rex Caretice," or a Cardigan king, Caretice being the ancient name of Cardigan.

In the probability of Horn of the Irish annals being the Gorm of the Danish-Icelandic annals lies the evidence for the Irish

traditions of the Tristan story being reliable. Stanihurst (1577) and Hanmer (1600) say that Isolde or her father built Chapelizod, near Dublin, and, as the place and the church were known as Capella Ysolde in the early thirteenth century (Duffus Hardy, 'Rot. Claus. in Turr. Lond.'). these sixteenth-century statements are not quite negligible. Until a chancel was added in 1908-1910, the church possessed the chief characteristics of a non-Celtic church earlier than 1066, as expressed by Prof. Baldwin Brown and other authorities: a plain rectangular chamber without a chancel, and a western tower with a rounded addition containing a staircase. The belfry openings appear also to have been divided. The church was restored in the thirties of last century, and the present stone dressings are made of the same stone as the slab over the doorway which records the restoration, so their age is certain. The belfry openings consist of a large window too broad to have been secure unless supported, as it now is, in the middle. Hence the architect appears to have repeated in new Gothic stonework the construction he found existing. After carefully studying the writings of Prof. Micklethwaite, Charles Boutell, and Prof. Baldwin Brown, I may be allowed to say the church has all the technical characteristics to which they attach importance, and is in every way similar to the churches at Brixworth and Brigstock in Northamptonshire, Dunham Magna in Norfolk, Broughton near Brigg in Lincolnshire, and Hough-on-the-Hill by Grantham.

It is an error in Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' often repeated, that the church was built in Anne's reign, for two inscriptions on the walls relating to persons buried beneath are dated 1675 and 1680. There is also in the Public Record Office, Dublin, a report of an eighteenth-century rector, William Warren, in which he describes the church as about 200 years old, and gives the small sums he expended on repairs in the years 1771-5. Warren wrote nearly a hundred years before the contributor to Lewis, and could not have spoken of his church in this way if it were only about fifty years old, nor would it require in such case all this small patching. Two hundred years from Warren's time would bring it well past that of Stanihurst and Hanmer, who thought it the original church. A church on the spot, without mention of its being replaced by another, is frequently referred to in the Calendars of the Close and Patent Rolls from the year 1220, and is figured on eighteenth-century and seventeenth-century maps exactly in the position of the present building. Hence the church is presumably the original one, and must be much older than the place-name Capella Ysolde, or Chaple Ysolde, given without alternative at 1220. This is as close a record as any village church in England or Ireland possesses. Recent belief that the body of the church is newer than the tower seems due to the circumstance that it was cemented over in modern times, probably as a rough form of grouting, as early builders kept the best stones for towers.

The circumstances that led to the building of the church by Gorm (Horm) I suggest were as follows: In the Three Fragments we are told how a fresh band of Vikings arrived and pillaged Dublin. They left, and landed again at another spot on the Irish coast. Horm pursued them, but was twice defeated. Before a third battle offerings were vowed to the pagan gods and to St. Patrick. The annalist says that ambassadors who came to Horm from Malachy (Maelsechlain) after the victory

which followed saw a whole trenchful of spoils that were put aside for Patrick. The usual way to employ offerings of such large amount was to build a church in honour of the saint, and Chapelizod Church stands just where Gorm must have built one: at the corner of Grangegorm (Gorman's Granary), for a Christian church in Dublin would not have been possible at that date. This district comprises all Phoenix Park and much more land beside. It has not been held by any single tenant since the Norman accession of 1170, so evidence favours the view that it belonged to the great Viking. There was also a gate in old Dublin called Gormund's Gate.

It is morally certain that Gorm was the Horn of the romance of 'Horn.' I will give briefly two sets of coincidences. Horn, dispossessed of his chieftainry of Sudenne—a vague term which covers the author's ignorance of one point—goes to Westness (presumably Westness in Rousay, Orkney Islands, twelve miles from Kirkwall), and learns the fighting trade under a king Aylmer who has a daughter Rimehild or Rimenhild. This is virtually the same as Gorm going to the Orkneys with Ragnor, who, as we know from the Landnamabok, had a daughter named Ragenhilda. Horn next goes to Ireland, and fights there under a king Thorstein. The name Turges (Turgesius) is generally considered to be derived from Thor, so Thorstein is only another version of the name. Horn is described as a tall, broad-shouldered man, ruddy complexioned, and with remarkably fair hair: perhaps another reason for regarding him as the father of the blonde Iseult. Nothing that is known of Sigurd Anguis tends to associate him with the story.

I think I have now restored a remarkable character of the early ninth century from myth to history, or, more correctly, from being a mere name to a very vivid personality. With his captives, the "blue" or "gorm" men, he built "the fortress" which made Dublin a capital city, and incidentally wrecked his daughter's life. In another short paper I shall give the traces that exist of the other characters in the romance from the materials for ninth-century history. It will be seen that the so-called Historical Triads, which associate Arthur with the Tristan story, must be spurious. As two of these Triads mention Rhodri the Great and William the Conqueror, there has never been much reason for regarding the Historical Triads as very early. The stories in the 'Mabinogion,' other than Twrch Trwyth, allude to various bodies of men who are called "the ravens." The raven was the sign on the banner of Ragnor's sons when fighting against Alfred ('Anglo-Saxon Chronicle'), so these stories are shown to relate to ninth-century events. The Arthur of legend would thus appear to have been a personification for the forces or the chief who opposed any pagan or Thor army—A Thor, or against Thor. The Welsh swine stories and Twrch himself being called a swine are obviously a play on the resemblance between Twrch and "hwch," the Welsh for a pig—bardic invective directed first against Ragnor, and then against all Vikings. In the Book of Leinster Twrch is described as a leader of the Tuatha de Danaan, who, perhaps, may therefore be at last identified. Geoffrey of Monmouth's account of Gormundus is roughly correct. The implied date can be corrected from Geoffrey's own text, as he makes Gormundus a contemporary of Louis, King of the Franks. There was no Louis, King of the Franks, till the ninth century. The battle alluded to is placed by Hariulfus and other French

annalists in the reign of Louis III. or Louis IV. (*Romania*, xxvi.), too late for Gorm the African to have taken part in it, but not too late for Guthrum who was nicknamed Gormund (for reasons given above) to have been there.

J. H. MOORE.

BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold on Thursday and Friday in last week the following: Swinburne's Study of Shakespeare, first edition, presentation copy, 11l. 5s.; Studies in Song, first edition, presentation copy, 10l.; A Midsummer Holiday, and other Poems, presentation copy, 10l. 5s. Stevenson's Prince Otto, first edition, presentation copy, 22l.; Ballads, first edition, 14l. Ackermann's Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, 25l. Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 26l. 10s.; Trochilidae, 20l. 10s.; Mammals of Australia, 18l. 10s. Scott's Works, 57 vols., Library Edition, 25l. Shelley's Prometheus Unbound, first edition, The Cenci, second edition, and Rosalind and Helen, first edition, 3 vols. in 1, and Posthumous Poems, first edition, 18l. 10s.; St. Irvyne, first edition, 46l. Sporting Magazine, 1792-1842 (except Vol. V.), 99 vols., and Sporting Review, 1847-64, 36 vols., 107l. Walton's Life of Dr. Sanderson, first edition, with inscription in the autograph of Izaak Walton, 40l. Recueil de Petits Sujets et Culs de Lampe utiles aux Artistes, 90 vignettes after Eisen, c. 1770, 16l. Pope's Odyssey, Vols. I-IV., presentation copy, 16l. Five original drawings by H. K. Browne for 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 59l. Three original drawings by C. Green for 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' 25l. 5s. Eight original drawings by J. Mahoney for 'Our Mutual Friend,' 57l. 10s. Oscar Wilde's holograph manuscript of six Sonnets, with title 'Impressions du Théâtre,' 63l. Alexandre Dumas's holograph manuscript of the first seven chapters of 'Le Quarante-Cinq,' 27l. R. L. Stevenson: A.L.S. (in pencil) to his cousin R. A. M. Stevenson, 1½ pp., n.d., circa 1864, 10l. 10s.; A.L.S. (initials) to the same, 2pp., n.d., probably written from Bournemouth, 17l. 5s.; A.L.S., twice signed, to Mr. Dick, 2½ pp., April 12th, 1887, 14l.; Unpublished A.L.S., with the pseudonym "A Pickler," and addressed to his cousin R. A. M. Stevenson, 3pp. (Skerryvore, 1886), 14l. 10s. A collection of some 330 autograph letters of (Shakespearean) interest, written between 1837 and 1890, by and to Charles Roach Smith and other antiquaries, bound in 3 vols., 65l. The sale realized 1,822l.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- Law.*
6 History of French Private Law, by J. Brissaud, trans. by R. Howell, "Continental Legal History Series," 21/ net. John Murray
- Poetry.*
6 The Gallant Way, by Frank Taylor, 2/6 net. John Murray
7 Collected Poems of Austin Dobson, Revised and Complete Edition, 6/ Kegan Paul
- History and Biography.*
6 St. Augustine of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Howorth, illustrated, 12/6 net. John Murray
7 History of the Popes, by Dr. Ludwig Pastor, translated by Father R. F. Kerr: Vols. XI. and XII. 1534-49, 12/ net each. Kegan Paul
- Fiction.*
4 Concert Pitch, by Frank Danby, 6/ Hutchinson.
4 Monte Carlo, by Mrs. H. de Vere Staecpoole, 6/ Hutchinson
6 John Christopher: Vol. IV. Journey's End, by Romain Rolland, 6/ Heinemann
6 The Pearl-Stringers, by Peggy Webling, 6/ Methuen
6 An Affair of State, by J. C. Snaith, 6/ Methuen
6 Fire in Stubble, by Baroness Orczy, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
- Science.*
3 Annual Report of the Results of Tuberculosis Research, 1911, by Dr. F. Kohler, translated by Dr. Ronald E. S. Krohn, 7/6 Bale
- Fine Art.*
4 Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century, by Hofstede de Groot, Vol. V., 25/ net. Macmillan
7 The Floral Symbolism of the Great Masters, by Elizabeth Haig, illus., 6/ net. Kegan Paul
7 Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. W. H. Macklin, New Edition, 3/6 net. Allen
- Drama.*
7 The Snow Queen, by Leonora Loveman, "Standard Plays Series," 6d. net. Allen

Literary Gossip.

AMONG the recommendations of the recent Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records was one to the effect that a permanent Board of specially qualified scholars should superintend the publications of the Record Office, and the Report further suggested that, pending the establishment of such a permanent Board, the Master of the Rolls might himself choose an Advisory Committee of historical experts to assist him in his duties in the matter of publications. This suggestion has been adopted by the Master of the Rolls, and the Advisory Committee now consists of Prof. C. H. Firth, Prof. A. F. Pollard, Dr. Reginald Lane Poole, Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, Prof. P. Vinogradoff, and the Deputy-Keeper, Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, with Mr. C. G. Crump and Mr. C. Johnson, both of the Record Office, the last acting as Secretary. The Master of the Rolls is Chairman of the Advisory Committee, which has already begun to hold meetings.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has arranged for Mr. Peddie to deliver a new course of six lectures on 'Bibliographical Research' at the British Museum Lecture Room. The lectures are on Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and are free without tickets. Details can be obtained from the Library Association, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE COWPER SOCIETY will meet on April 23rd at the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Two addresses have been promised on 'Cowper as a Letter-Writer' and 'Cowper and Blake,' and the Secretary of the Society hopes to arrange for a third.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation a limited issue of an elaborate book by Mr. J. G. Millais, the son of the artist and a well-known naturalist, on 'British Diving Ducks.' It will be published in two quarto volumes, and is intended to afford a complete history of all the species that are indigenous or visitors to the British Isles. The illustrations will be on an unusually elaborate scale. They will show, for instance, ninety separate plumages of the Eider duck.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish this month 'The Life and Correspondence of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke,' by Mr. P. C. Yorke. The three volumes are based on the Hardwicke and Newcastle MSS. acquired by the British Museum, and will include a full account alike of Hardwicke's work as a judge and of the history of his period.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. are about to issue a new volume by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, entitled 'Helen Redeemed, and Other Poems.' Mr. Hewlett has sought his inspiration in classical subjects, the poem which gives the title to the book—and occupies half of it—dealing with the much-sung Helen of Troy.

MRS. KEMP-WELCH has been struck by the difficulty of obtaining a true idea of the women of the Middle Ages. With the object of throwing light upon them, she has written a book in which she subjects to examination six women of the past famous in various walks of life. To these studies she has added a chapter on Mediæval Gardens. The volume, which will bear the title 'Of Six Mediæval Women,' will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

A VOLUME entitled 'The Odd Farmhouse,' to be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., belongs to that company of books of which 'Elizabeth and her German Garden' is the parent. The author is an American lady who settled with her husband in an old farmhouse in a Kentish village.

UNDER the title 'Wayfaring in France: from Auvergne to the Bay of Biscay,' Mr. E. Harrison Barker is bringing out, through Messrs. Macmillan, a rearrangement, with some alterations, of parts of three books from his pen, namely, 'Wayfaring in France,' 'Wanderings by Southern Waters,' and 'Two Summers in Guyenne.'

A NEW Life of Jane Austen, based on the memoir by J. E. Austen Leigh, the letters published by Lord Brabourne, and other family documents, some of them hitherto unpublished, will appear in the spring. The writers are two members of Jane Austen's family—Mr. W. Austen-Leigh, joint author of 'Chawton Manor,' and Mr. R. Austen-Leigh, author of 'Etoniana,' &c.; and the publishers are Messrs. Smith & Elder. It is hoped that the book will contain a little-known portrait by Zoffany.

MISS ELLEN TERRY has written an appreciation of the Russian Ballet, to accompany a series of drawings by Miss Pamela Colman Smith which Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson will publish immediately. The season of the Ballet at Covent Garden begins next Tuesday.

The Russian Ballet has this week been paying its second visit to Brighton, performances taking place at the Dome in conjunction with the Municipal Orchestra.

CAPT. B. GRANVILLE BAKER's book 'The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe' should be an opportune production. The author traces the origin, rise, and decline of the Ottoman rule, and shows the causes of its fall. He also gives an account of the various States which are in alliance against the Turks. Capt. Baker is in a position to see behind the diplomatic scenes, and his book is written down to the last hour. He is also an artist, and the volume will be illustrated with sketches from his brush and pen. Messrs. Seeley & Service will be the publishers.

THE UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL PRESS has in preparation a new edition of Prof. Stout's well-known 'Manual of Psychology.' The book is being largely rewritten, and will contain a considerable amount of new matter.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have nearly ready 'The Romance of the Hebrew Language,' a popular work meant for those who have no knowledge of it, by the Rev. William H. Saulez; 'The Service of the Hand in the School: a Little Record of School Practice,' by Miss Woutrina A. Bone, with illustrations; and an edition of 'The Argonautica' of Apollonius Rhodius, by Mr. George W. Mooney, in the "Dublin University Press Series."

MR. ROBERT SCOTT is publishing a work by Canon R. L. Ottley on the authority of the Decalogue, the place it holds in the Christian religion, and the history of its development and use in the service of the Church. The volume, entitled 'The Rule of Life and Love,' is issued in "The Library of Historic Theology."

MR. H. H. THOMAS, the editor of *The Gardener*, has just completed for Messrs. Cassell's "Gardening Handbooks Series" a volume entitled 'Garden Work for Every Day.' At the end of each month a summary of the essential work is given.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Lord James of Hereford is to be written by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, and published by Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murray is sending out in the course of next week the second volume of Sir Henry Howorth's series on "The Birth of the English Church," the subject of which is 'Augustine of Canterbury.'

MISS ELLEN KEY is about to issue through Messrs. Putnam's Sons a survey of the Feminist question, under the title of 'The Woman Movement.' It will have an Introduction by Mr. Havelock Ellis, and is not only a history of the movement, but also emphasizes its new phase—the claim of woman as the mother and educator of the coming generation.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH, the publishers of the striking books of Michael Fairless, are issuing shortly a brief sketch of her life and writings, which will set at rest the doubts as to her identity.

AMONG new books announced by Fratelli Treves (Milan) are 'Parisina,' by Gabriele D'Annunzio; 'La Gorgone,' by Sem Benelli; and new volumes of fiction by A. Beltramelli, Grazia Deledda, and F. de Roberto. The Duchess of Aosta's 'Tre Viaggi in Africa' will be published by the same firm.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon in his eightieth year. Born and educated in Iceland, he became known in this country through his edition of the new Icelandic Bible (1862-8). For nearly fifty years he was a familiar figure at Cambridge, where he was Under-Librarian of the University Library from 1871 to 1910, and lectured on Icelandic. His most notable work, however, was in association with William Morris, whom he helped to translate many of the Icelandic stories. Together they translated the 'Grettis Saga' (1869) and the 'Völsunga Saga' (1870), and journeyed through Iceland in 1871. 'Three Northern Love Stories' appeared in 1875, and 'The Saga Library' from 1891 to 1895.

SCIENCE

Materials for the Study of the Ainu Language and Folk-Lore. By Bronislaw Pilsudski. Edited by Prof. J. Rozwadowski. (Cracow, Imperial Academy of Sciences.)

THAT a Polish man of science should employ English as his vehicle of expression will doubtless be exceedingly gratifying to folk-lorists both here and in America. Especially is this choice of a *lingua franca* welcome when the subject is the anthropology of that peculiar people the Ainu; because, on the one hand, an Englishman, namely, the Rev. T. Batchelor, is still the foremost authority concerning all that relates to their culture; whilst, on the other hand, America, as represented by the St. Jesup North Pacific Expedition—which, let us in fairness add, secured the co-operation of several Russian investigators of the first rank—is mainly responsible for our knowledge of those Palæo-Asiatic tribes with whom, culturally if not physically, the Ainu display such close affinities.

Our author spent more than eighteen years in the Far East, not of his own free will, but under conditions which, as he tells us, enabled him heartily to sympathize with a downtrodden nation, such as the Ainu were of late; though it is, happily, now the case that the Japanese are doing their utmost to preserve the remnant of this ancient branch of the white race. Fortunately for us, he seized at once upon a first principle of ethnographical method, namely, that the only path to the truth about the life of a primitive community lies through the study—the wide and deep study—of the aboriginal language. Moreover, as he likewise perceived, to learn how to talk with these simple folk is not to be accomplished “by the artificial and tedious methods of Berlitz or Ollendorff.” To get into touch with the native, it is necessary to talk with him about things in which he is interested. Let him, above all, be induced to “spin a yarn,” and, what is more, to do so in a way that lends itself to accurate transcription; then, by trying at leisure to work out the sense, the civilized observer may at length hope to obtain insight into the tribal *psyche*.

It is, however, no easy task to set the Ainu talking, master though he be of song, story, and downright speechifying, to an extent that, for instance, enables him altogether to eclipse his neighbour, the Ghilyak, in this respect. For one thing, holding forth is a seasonal affair. As the Ainu say, “the rats will laugh at a man who tells stories in summer.” This belief is doubtless connected with the view that before a sea voyage it is not well to speak of adventures on the face of the waters; whilst hunters observe a similar taboo; and the principle is carried so far that women in harvest time will not tell tales about the sun or stars, lest the offended luminaries cause them

to be benighted. In general, too, stories about the days of old are apt to stir up supernatural powers whose credit is involved. A goblin will appear in a whirlwind of sand, demanding the repetition of the tale, and woe to the narrator if he do not tell it truly. How colourless and ineffectual by comparison is the nearest parallel afforded by civilization—the historian brought to book by a reviewer! For the rest, the Ainu are shy to give themselves away to strangers, and at the same time are afflicted with a sort of mock-modesty that bids them put off the inquirer with such a remark as “A child born yesterday, how can I tell thee aught?” or “My father died in my infancy, and taught me nothing.”

Despite these difficulties, our author has managed to collect 350 Ainu texts, of which 27 are given here. These belong to the class of *ucaskoma*, “traditions,” the first of twelve classes into which he divides the literary productions of the Ainu. It is to be hoped that the reception accorded by English-speaking students to this first instalment will render possible the publication of the rest of his material. The texts themselves are most carefully transcribed, the author having had the advantage of comparing notes with the Abbé Rousselot in regard to Ainu phonetics, on which subject a valuable series of observations is prefixed to the present work. A couple of tales are rendered both in a strict word-for-word translation and in a freer version. In the others the translation is of the latter kind only, but obviously keeps very near to the original. Copious notes are appended, which throw light not only on questions of grammar, but likewise on many a point of ethnological interest. Altogether, the scientific handling of the matter is masterly in its care and completeness.

Of the stories themselves it is enough to say that, for the connoisseur, they are of the highest quality, racy with the genuine flavour of primitive mentality. For in his tales the Ainu seems to be capable of making abstraction, as it were, of the developments to which his culture has recently been subject. There is no hint that he is interested in farming, or in horse-breeding, or in the sort of fishing that is responsive to the requirements of modern commerce. On the contrary, the hero, when he is a man, is the semi-nomad hunter and fisher of the days of yore, terribly at the mercy of the physical environment, and involved in a network of mystic relations that either unite him, or set him in opposition, to uncanny wonder-working powers that figure, it may be in animal, or it may be in human, shape. Lacking the space in which to illustrate these points at all fully, we must content ourselves, by way of noting the portrayal of the rigours of their old-time mode of life, with a reference to one stern vignette. It is a tale of bad weather, in which a party involved themselves by taking the advice of a woman:—

“Spring not having yet arrived, they soon were hungry, and there was no food at all for them now. The men went together

to the earth-house; the women, adorning themselves as if already dead, put beads round their necks and arrayed themselves in silken robes. This done, they all lay down together. Together they all lay down, no food was in sight, they knew for sure that they were all to starve to death. After which every one of them died.”

The tale ends with a moral:—

“And as this was so, we see that it is not right that men should give up their souls to the discourse of women; to yield to the discourse of women has been a dangerous thing from olden times.”

As regards supernatural powers of human shape, we find a characteristic example in Empty-House-Devil. The rich man of Kotankes, being benighted, put up in a deserted earth-house and kindled a fire:—

“When he looked to the right of the oven there was a big old man, also kindling a fire; in one corner of the hearth he made the fire, and upon the fire he put some rubbish. The rich man of Kotankes smoked, the Empty-House-Devil also smoked tobacco; he knocked some ashes out of his pipe, Empty-House-Devil also knocked some ashes out of his pipe.”

No wonder that the hero “went outside and took a jump.” Empty-House-Devil did not get him, but he got two of the dogs. The people afterwards went to see, and there were the dogs dead, and, moreover, all cut to pieces. “The Ainu have seen that, and coming down told of it; thus was this thing.”

Or the supernatural power may be an animal. In one tale a were-wolf, or rather were-fox, speaks throughout in the first person, and the tale breaks off abruptly because the fox is at that moment burnt to death, thanks to the rites performed by the six female shamans—who succeeded, by the way, where the six male shamans had previously failed. It served the fox right, for he had been trying to steal for himself an Ainu woman as his wife by waiting till she “slept and snored rhythmically”; when the fox, “thinking it was just midnight,” struck her between the breasts, caught hold of her soul, and escaped with it to his own house. A good and rich Ainu—the two qualities are invariably conjoined—usually has animal-protectors no less than shamans on whom he may rely in times of spiritual trouble. On his own account, too, he may stand up to a god in magical conflict, though at a certain disadvantage. “If thou kill me,” says one of these superior beings, “although I shall die, afterwards I shall be alive....Thou, dying but once, wilt die entirely.” A wealthy man of Rurupa, however, struck no less a being than the Killer-god so hard that the latter exclaimed, “Though I am a god, almost hast thou sent me to the Under-world.” Besides, the wealthy man was likewise prudent, and promptly, having done harm to the Killer-god, raised an *inau*, or sacred pole with shavings, to him. Reverence, combined with firmness, is good policy. Thus did another Ainu worthy “abash” the god of famine, so that “I was the most uncommonly

wealthy in all the land; in the country where I lived I was a famous personage."

For the rest, the Ainu rises at times to genuine poetry, and notably in a religious context. Says a certain fox—a good fox who assisted the wealthy man of Rurupa with magic power—"This man of Rurupa makes *inaus* which all the gods accept, and the land becomes beautiful; me, too, he refreshes." Or, again, another hero's grandfather, being disquieted about him, prays. "His words have touched the clouds, making a rainbow. Unto me did my grandfather's words of prayer come from above. I steered my boat beneath the rainbow." Or, once more, a goddess visits a fasting man, renews his vigour so that "from my body a radiance of beams shot forth," and, bidding him make *inaus* as his forefathers did, leaves him. "Afterwards, to one extremity of the land, to the edge of the horizon, there went the sound of a true deity disporting itself. To the middle of the land there spread the sound of the deity rising up and disporting itself."

Enough has perhaps been said to put folk-lorists on the track of something good. M.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Allen-Brown (A. and D.), THE VIOLET BOOK, 5/ net. John Lane

The lowly violet is receiving considerable notice just now. Only a few weeks ago we had occasion to refer to Mrs. Gregory's strictly botanical work entitled 'British Violets,' and now on our table lies 'The Violet Book,' a volume which deals with the cultivation of varieties of the sweet violet (*Viola odorata*) from the point of view of the grower of blooms for market supply. The authors started a violet nursery in Sussex a few years ago, and by great industry and patience have at last made it fairly successful. In the meantime they have learnt much about the culture of violets, and this valuable information they present in a plain, easy manner. The second portion of the little volume, containing details of the difficulties encountered and successes achieved in the enterprise, will be of interest to those who are disposed to take up some branch of commercial floriculture. There are ten illustrations in colour, from sketches by Irene M. Johns.

Brydone (R. M.), THE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE CHALK OF HANTS, 10/6 net. Dulau

An attempt to present by description and zonal map a comprehensive view of the structure of the chalk of the county of Hants. Out of the 1,200 exposures noted, some 200 were recorded and "zoned" in a paper recently published by the author in conjunction with Mr. C. Griffith; the rest have practically all been "zoned" by the author himself. The map is included in a pocket at the end of the volume.

Cross (W. E.), ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL OPTICS, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

We do not think it advisable to introduce the subject of light to young students by a consideration of wave-motion. All the elementary facts of geometrical optics can be deduced by using ray properties, while the much more complicated idea of wave-

motion can be left till a later stage. Otherwise, this book should serve a useful purpose as an introduction to larger treatises. A good feature of it is the series of questions after each section.

Jardine (N. K.), THE DICTIONARY OF ENTOMOLOGY, 6/ net. West & Newman

A well-printed and excellent guide to the terms which puzzle the layman. We have examined carefully the derivations supplied to each word, and found them invariably correct. For reference Mr. Jardine's work should be very useful, and it is, we are glad to see, bound in a solid fashion.

Mannix (J. Bernard), MINES AND THEIR STORY, 16/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A history of mines and mining from the earliest times to the present day. "Man," says the author, "learned to burrow probably before he was able to build," and there are many traces still extant of these early gropings after metal—bronze or iron for his weapons, copper for his ornaments, silver and gold for his wealth. The story of these various mines is fully dealt with, as well as that of the diamond and coal mines, and the author has managed to invest it with an interest over and above the mere value of the information which it gives about this important industry. The book is well illustrated.

Migeod (Frederick W. H.), MENDE NATURAL HISTORY VOCABULARY, 4/6 net.

This vocabulary of the fauna and flora of the Mende country was compiled at Sekondi. The Mende's own country is Sierra Leone, but the people are scattered all along the West Coast of Africa, mostly working as labourers or carriers. To a description of the various plants the author has added the many uses to which they are put by the natives, and a few of the myths with which they are associated.

Philip (James C.), ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE, 1/6 Macmillan

The author has succeeded in fulfilling in this particular volume the aim of the whole series, which is to produce readable books on science. The amount of preliminary chemical knowledge required is small, and the intelligent general reader should get an insight into the discoveries of chemistry and the methods used in attacking new problems.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 14.—Sir Mortimer Durand in the chair.—A paper entitled 'Tom Coryat in Asia, 1613-17,' was read by Mr. William Foster, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office. After a brief summary of Coryat's early history, Mr. Foster described the circumstances in which the eccentric author conceived the idea of a yet more extensive journey on foot, which was to embrace Palestine, Persia, India, Tartary, and perhaps Egypt. Coryat left London in October, 1612, and his first contact with Asiatic soil was in January, 1613—just three hundred years ago. A detailed account was given of his experiences in his long journey from Aleppo to Ajmere, which occupied ten months, and was performed at an average cost of little more than twopence a day. The traveller's subsequent experiences in India were next narrated, including his oration in Persian to the Great Mogul, his expedition to Hardwar, and his last journey down to Surat, where he died in December, 1617. The paper concluded with a discussion of the site of Coryat's grave, and an account of the scanty literature available regarding this journey.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 23.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Dr. Philip Nelson read a paper on 'The Ancient Painted Glass in Lincoln Cathedral.' The glass, which dates from the end of the twelfth or the

beginning of the thirteenth century, is mosaic in character, each individual colour being represented by a separate piece of glass, on which the detail was indicated by enamel brown. Dr. Nelson has been able to identify the subjects, and his results have been corroborated by independent examination by Dr. M. R. James.

Mr. Philip Johnston drew attention to some early fifteenth-century glass at Ticehurst, Sussex, representing the Doom; and Mr. Harold Sands exhibited two panels of seventeenth-century heraldic glass, with earlier fragments inserted.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Shirley-Fox and Mr. Joseph Young were elected Members.—Dr. Philip Nelson in a paper on 'The Mint at Oxford in the Reign of Charles I., and the Gold Coins thence Issued,' traced the military steps which determined the selection of Oxford as the capital of Royalist England, and the subsequent operations of the mint which the King established in that city. Perhaps the most interesting details were the lists of the plate sacrificed by the various colleges for the coinage. In a discussion which followed, the general feeling was that the monogram of B and R on some half-crowns of 1644 denoted Bristol, rather than the initials of Richard Bazley, head of St. John's College.

Mr. Henry Symonds called attention to an item in the manuscript "Assembly Book" in the possession of the Corporation of Chester, which read: "Order, 31 January, 20 Charles I., 1644-5. That so much of the ancient plate of this city as will amount to the sum of one hundred poundes shall be forthwith converted into coyne for the necessary uses and defence of this city and towards the payment of the cities debts."

Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited, and read a short paper upon, a noble of Richard II., identical, save in the king's name, with the last issue of Edward III., even to the use of the curious contraction for the word *et*. Unlike any previously recorded specimens, which were struck from altered dies of Edward III., the coin exhibited represented dies newly prepared after Richard's accession.

Amongst other exhibitions were series of the beautiful coinage of the Oxford mint of Charles I., by Miss H. Farquhar, Mr. S. M. Spink, Mr. Roth, and Mr. A. H. Baldwin; of silver counters of the same reign, by Mr. Lawrence; three varieties of the groat of Edward III. of the period 1351-60, by Mr. Shirley-Fox; and examples of new issues for India and West Africa, by Mr. H. Garside.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Theories of Representation,' Mr. G. Clausen.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Monasteries and Cathedrals of Medieval England,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing in the Eighteenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Peck.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Paper by Miss K. E. C. Costelloe.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address to Students.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Canals and Canalized Rivers,' Lecture 1, Mr. J. A. Saner. (Vernon-Harcourt Lecture.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Liquid Fuel,' Lecture III., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. Bateson.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Noonday of the Greek Gods—Fifth-Century Idealism,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Canton-Kowloon Railway; Paper on 'The Erection of the Boncannon River Viaduct, Canada,' Mr. F. L. Pringley.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Cave Exploration in Gibraltar in September, 1912,' Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestodea: VIII.,' Mr. F. E. Beldard; and other Papers.
- WED.** Society of Literature, 5.15.—Lecture by Prof. W. L. Courtney.
— Entomological, 8.—
— Geological, 8.—'On Two Deep Borings at Calvert Station, (North Buckinghamshire, and on the Palaeozoic Floor north of the Thames,' Dr. A. M. Davies and Mr. J. Pringle; 'On the Skeleton of *Ornithodesmus latidens* from the Wealden Shales of Brighton Bay (Isle of Wight),' Mr. R. W. Hooley.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Economic and Hygienic Value of Good Illumination,' Mr. L. Gaster.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Research on the Gas Engine,' Lecture II., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Medieval Ecclesiastical and Civil Costume,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Expression,' Mr. G. Clausen.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Triumphant Arches,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Influence of the Resilience of the Arterial Wall on Blood Pressure and on the Pulse Curve,' Messrs. S. R. Wells and L. Hill; 'On the Occurrence of a Ganglion in the Human Temporal Bone not hitherto Described,' Mr. A. A. Gray; 'The Action of Adrenin on Veins,' Messrs. J. A. Gunn and F. B. Chavasse; and other Papers.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Presence of Helium in the Gas from the Interior of an X-Ray Bulb,' Sir William Ramsay; 'The Presence of Neon in Hydrogen after the Passage of the Electric Discharge through the latter at Low Pressures,' Messrs. J. N. Collie and H. Patterson; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Life in the Great Oceans,' Sir John Murray.
- FRI.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture I., Sir J. J. Thomson.
— Irish Literary Society, 8.—'How Henry VIII. obtained the Title of King of Ireland,' Mrs. Alice Green.
— Natural History Museum, South Kensington.—'Fossil Plants,' Dr. Marie Stopes.

FINE ARTS

BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE
ARCHITECTURE.

WHAT an accomplished architect writes on the history of his art must always be interesting, and Sir Thomas Graham Jackson long ago proved by his book on Dalmatia that he is a scholar as well as an artist. His present work on 'Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture' follows more familiar lines. It is the expression, he tells us, of early instructions to pupils, and lectures at the Royal Institution and at Cambridge. He writes of what he has seen, and such originality as belongs to the book is due to his inspection of buildings and the excellent drawings which recall it. The theme is familiar enough. Historians and architects have written again and again in the last half-century on Byzantine and Romanesque architecture, and it cannot be said that Sir Thomas Jackson has much that is new to tell us. But he believes that there is a tendency in his profession to neglect the history of the subject and dwell only on its æsthetics.

The author's aim is to instruct by the study of the past, to explain as well as to describe. All that, as one turns over the two handsome volumes, is obvious; it is obvious also that the aim is achieved. Sir Thomas Jackson has considerable historical as well as technical knowledge, and if (as it seems to us) his drawings are really more valuable than his explanations, he has produced a very interesting as well as a beautiful book.

He traces architecture through the later Roman, the Byzantine, the Italo-Romanesque, and the Venetian survival of Byzantinism, to the true Romanesque, in Germany, France—Provence, Aquitaine, and Burgundy to Normandy—and so to England. In his survey, though we observe a repeated note of emphatic politeness towards the author of 'Lombardic Architecture,' he adheres for the most part to the old view. The East is East, the West West. Byzantinism is Eastern, owes little if anything to the art of classic Rome, and is more original than Romanesque. But he will not be too dogmatic on the old lines. Thus he writes of Ravenna:—

"If we review the architecture of Ravenna during the 122 years that had elapsed since Horatius transferred the seat of empire thither, we shall find that at first it was very little affected by Greek influence, though the mosaic decoration was probably by artists from Constantinople. But in the time of the Gothic kingdom the Roman

element in the architecture became modified, and Greek influence began to make itself felt. This will be understood by a comparison of the capitals at S. Giov. Evangelista, built by Galla Placidia, with those of S. Apollinare Nuovo, which was built by Theodorie; and after the Byzantine Conquest Greek influence of course became supreme."

He will go so far with Signor Rivoira as to allow that "the actual fabric may be the work of Italian hands," but he believes that "the superior direction"—we take him to mean the architect's design—was given by Eastern architects. He will not allow that such features of Ravennate building as the polygonal exterior of an apse which is semicircular within are of Italian origin, and declares that Signor Rivoira is inconsistent in his ascription of the invention of the *pulvino*. While we are speaking of Ravenna, we may note that Sir Thomas Jackson follows Mr. O. M. Dalton as to the history of the famous chair in the archbishop's palace.

Sir Thomas Jackson is, on the whole, cautiously conservative in his historical survey, and we naturally turn, for the special interest of his book, to his account of particular buildings. Here we are not disappointed. His description of St. Sophia is a good example. We do not think that there is anything original in it: we should like it no better if there were. But he adds to the accurate observation of an expert the enthusiasm of an historian; and there is a special importance attached to the extracts from his report to the Ministry of the Efkar in 1910. He discovered that three of the arches carrying the dome were much deformed by settlement, and is inclined to attribute this to the four piers having yielded to thrust northward and southward, the buttresses giving way to that extent. He thinks the damage to be old, but is clearly of opinion that it cannot be left unremedied much longer without disaster. St. Sophia has already been in use for nearly fourteen centuries.

We should like to linger on other buildings where Sir Thomas Jackson's observation is of special value—at Toscanella, for example, or Pisa, at Lucca, or even at Florence. But we content ourselves with noting that he is especially complete in his treatment of the great Abbey of Vézelay, a church far too little known to English architects and historians. There for the first time "the attempt was made to apply to the great nave vault the principle of cross-vaulting which had till then only been employed in the lesser vaults of the aisles." He treats this magnificent building (sadly scraped and "restored") with the attention it deserves, and does justice to the glorious west doorway between narthex and nave, "perhaps the finest product of Burgundian Romanesque." We are glad to notice, too, that he says something, though not much, about the character of the figure sculpture, which he seems to consider Byzantine. The strange figures on the central pier of the west door at Peterborough suggest comparison. Sir

Thomas Jackson writes happily of the contrast afforded by the Cistercian abbey church of Pontigny, connected, like Vézelay, intimately with the life of a great English archbishop, and as austere and simple as Vézelay is rich and gorgeous. Another church of about the same date as Vézelay is St. Peter's, Northampton, with which the author deals fully. Here also he finds something Byzantine: the similarity, in certain points of detail, to Vézelay seems to us more remarkable.

We note that he does not seem to be aware that the wooden roofs of the transepts at Peterborough are Norman as well as that of the nave; indeed, he is not quite adequate on the matter of roofs, wooden and stone, and the reasons for each.

The two volumes are admirably produced.

Among Byzantine churches that of St. Eirene at Constantinople, founded by Constantine, built by Justinian, and restored by Leo III., has long been an object of keen interest to students of architecture and history. From 1453 till recently it has been practically closed. It is probable that Mohammed II. himself turned it into an armoury; certainly not long after the Turkish conquest it was used for that purpose, and has been so used up to the present day. It has been, in consequence, difficult to see the inside of it. Architects have been admitted, and archaeologists allowed to pay short visits; but the time permitted has been so short that nothing approaching complete knowledge of the church has ever been obtained.

Now at last, under the new Turkish rule (which, after all, has some merits), and through the enterprise of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, Mr. W. S. George has been able to make a minute investigation, to grope and climb, to draw and measure, as he would. We have as a result the noble volume before us, one of the best and most complete accounts of an ancient building that have ever been produced. No one who knows the present state of Constantinople (about which English newspapers are strangely reticent and optimistic) can doubt that the danger in which all the ancient buildings now stand is extreme.

Mr. George's book thus comes just when it was necessary. St. Eirene has been patched up from time to time, but not so much as to make it beyond the ingenuity of archaeologists to discover the history of the building. Mr. George worked hard for several months, made drawings of almost every wall, discovered hidden mosaics, and copied inscriptions which had never hitherto been correctly recorded. His book contains thirty large plates—two of which (of the mosaics) are in colour, and twelve in collotype—and twenty-eight illustrations in the text.

Mr. George's investigations show that practically nothing of Constantine's building remains to-day, more than was supposed of Justinian's, and a good deal

Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture. By Thomas Graham Jackson. 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press.)

The Church of Saint Eirene at Constantinople. By Walter S. George. With an Historical Notice by Alexander van Millingen, and an Appendix on the Monument of Porphyrios by A. M. Woodward and A. J. B. Wace. (Frowde.)

here and there of Turkish work, chiefly blocking up or mending. What is left is mainly the re-edification by Leo III. or Constantine Copronymus (for the work can hardly have been finished before Leo died). A good deal of the atrium and the narthex is Turkish; but here, again, not so much as many investigators had supposed. The nave and bema are of Justinian's design—at least, so we think—rebuilt in the eighth century. As to the constructive scheme we may as well quote Mr. George, for we have never seen it so completely described before. He says:—

"The primary feature of the constructive scheme is a dome, the greater part of the thrusts of which are carried by four barrel vaults and the pendentives between them. to four massive piers below. This group, though strong, is not quite self-supporting, as the thrusts of the dome, radiating outwards in every direction, have shorter lateral support at the crowns of the barrel vaults than elsewhere."

Buttresses have been added to counteract the bulging out of the walls.

"Inside the building, aisles and side galleries were provided by piercing the massive dome piers, and inserting vaulted arcades in the spaces covered by the high barrel vaults on the north and south sides."

Mr. George compares the design with that of St. Demetrius, Salonika, a typical Eastern basilica, and shows that while, no doubt, the traditional basilican plan influenced the builders of St. Eirene—and possibly, he implies, the architects of Justinian made use of the foundations of a basilica of Constantine—"the controlling factor in the present building is the domical system of roofing."

The main part of the book will be of great interest to architects. An historical sketch by Prof. van Millingen has all the accuracy and precision of his work. But probably more general interest will be aroused by the description of the mosaics and the inscriptions. Mr. O. M. Dalton ('Byzantine Art and Archaeology,' p. 387) had led us to expect that Mr. George read the inner inscription on the bema arch differently from himself, but this does not appear to be so; or, at any rate, they come eventually to the same conclusion. Canon Brightman has helped in the identification of the passages, and we finally reach a complete verification of both inscriptions, which associates them with a beautiful collect used by the Orthodox Church in a consecration service.

Finally, we note that the monument of Porphyrios the charioteer, which had escaped the notice of some of the most acute observers, is for the first time accurately described. Its similarity to the sculptures on the obelisk in the Hippodrome and on the column of Arcadius is pointed out. Messrs. Woodward and Wace are of opinion that there was probably a conventional and traditional style for such monuments, while that of Porphyrios certainly illustrates the late survival of Roman tradition in the East.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Ganguly (Mano Mohan), ORISSA AND HER REMAINS, ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL: DISTRICT PURI, 10/ Thacker

Since 1834 no native writer, with the exception of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, has concerned himself with the investigation of the numberless architectural remains in India. The present volume is designed to remedy that omission. The remains to be found in Orissa form a basis for a systematic history of Indian architecture, since there only in the whole of India, it is said, was the Indo-Aryan style prevalent in its purest form, without the least vestige of foreign influence. After giving a brief history of Orissa, the author proceeds to consider its antiquities, and deals with the arguments of those writers who have professed to find traces of Græco-Roman influence. There are valuable chapters on the principles of Indo-Aryan architecture and sculpture, followed by others on the temples, and a number of excellent descriptive plates.

Journal of the Imperial Fine Arts League, JANUARY, 6d.

15, Great George Street, Westminster

An interesting number, including a controversy concerning the display of the British Section at the International Fine Arts Exhibition at Rome in 1911; some trenchant opinions concerning the present state of art criticism in the press; and an open letter by Mr. C. F. A. Voysey to the Royal Institute of British Architects, suggesting that the names of judges in competitions should not be published before designs are sent in. Sir Alfred East pleads that the artist should have his excess of luggage, when he travels by rail, considered as professional, like that of the actor and commercial traveller.

Marquand (Allan), DELLA ROBBIAS IN AMERICA, 20/ net.

Princeton University Press; London, Frowde

In this well-produced and handsomely illustrated volume Mr. Allan Marquand, Professor of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University, gives a descriptive catalogue of the examples of Della Robbia work now in America. According to the author, these exceed seventy in number, thirty-six being attributed to Luca and Andrea della Robbia. Thirty years ago only one authentic Della Robbia was known to be in America, and even if some of Mr. Marquand's attributions are questioned, the residue amply proves the absorbing power of the United States in this as in other branches of art. Mr. Marquand throws doubt on the 'Monk Reading' in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which came from the Campana Collection, "known to have contained many forgeries," and believes that the original by Luca della Robbia is in the possession of a Philadelphian collector.

O'Donoghue (Freeman), CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH PORTRAITS, preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum: Vol. III. L-R. 25, British Museum

This is the third volume of the Catalogue, the first volume of which was reviewed at length in these columns on Sept. 5, 1908. The second appeared in 1910. The same general principles of order and arrangement have been followed in this as in the former volumes. We have little to add to our previous notice, except to record once

more our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. O'Donoghue has performed his task.

Old Edinburgh Portfolio, Part I., containing Three Line Drawings by Philip B. Whelpley, with Descriptive Notes by W. J. Hay, 1/ net. Edinburgh, J. Knox
The idea of this series is to give in each number three representative examples of work connected with Edinburgh life by a single artist. The three drawings in Part I. represent 'Old Playhouse Close,' 'Craigmillar Castle,' and 'Queen Mary's Bath.'

Walters (H. B.), CHURCH BELLS OF ENGLAND. 7/6 net. Frowde

Mr. Walters has for years been a recognized authority on the subject of this book, and its publication will do much to enhance his position. It is at once the most comprehensive and the best-informed manual on a subject which appeals to a wider class of readers than almost any other branch of English antiquarian study. His 400 pages and 170 illustrations seem to answer every question that may reasonably be put, and, with the exception of a list of the rhymes (often ribald) assigned to the chimes by local tradition in various towns, we find ourselves unable to suggest any new matter.

The date of the oldest bell in England can be fixed as early as the first quarter of the thirteenth century—the earliest dated bearing an inscription of 1296. The earliest German bell is said to go back to 1144, and there are a number of twelfth-century bells in Italy. Bell-casting did not, however, become common in this country till the fourteenth century, and some light is thrown on the processes employed by the famous Bell-founder's window in York Minster given by Richard Tunnoe, who died in 1330. Mr. Walters quotes various mediæval authorities on the subject, and traces the changes in methods of casting up to the present day. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that on 'Ringing and Ringers,' followed by one on 'Great Bells,' with a list of churches having rings of twelve or ten bells. On p. 130 a list of Sanctus bells with inscriptions is given, and on p. 144 a list of early morning bells.

Another very valuable summary of our present knowledge is the chapter on the dedication of bells with a list of mottoes, as is that later on their inscriptions generally. The lettering on mediæval bells and their ornamental crosses are excellently illustrated, but some of the ornament seems to us much later than the dates suggested by the author. We note a very full list of English bell-founders, with authorities, and two good indexes. Mr. Walters has prefixed an excellent general bibliography of the subject, to which little can be added except a reference to the new Historical Monuments Commission Reports.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ON Monday, January 20th, and the four following days Messrs. Sotheby sold the remaining portion of the collection of Egyptian antiquities formed by Mr. Robert de Rustafjel, the chief prices being the following: A large pre-dynastic vase of hard black stone with white markings, 47l. 5s. A grinding bowl, in dark-coloured stone, on three massive feet, 30l. A large figure in limestone of a King, kneeling, and supporting before him a standing figure of the hawk-headed Horus, 96l. A sculptured slab in white marble with profile of Cleopatra (?), 102l. A large figure, in basalt, of the goddess Anset nursing the young Heru, 31l. The sun-dried mummified remains of a man, pre-dynastic or early dynastic, 41l.; another, in a large covered cista of coarse terra-cotta, 30l. Painting on canvas representing the goddess Hathor, in cow form, worshipped by a crowd of followers, 195l.; another, of a similar subject, 58l. Figure of Tehuti, standing, in light-blue glazed faience, 35l.; another, similar, 40l. The total of the sale was 2,748l. 11s.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

THE exhibitions at the Alpine Club Gallery of this young society are among the liveliest and most interesting of contemporary shows, although there is always in them—and the fact perhaps but marks them as pre-eminently modern—a certain dearth of sustained effort. As at the New English Art Club, the drawings show a higher level of attainment than does the painting, displaying usually ability of the swiftly impulsive sort—rarely the gift for recovering a mood at will necessary for the finest things. It is customary to call such work promising; yet complete performance within its limits is more noticeable than promise in the work of Mrs. Edna Clarke Hall (38), Mr. Albert Rothenstein (51), Miss Camilla Doyle (63), and Mr. S. Noel Simmons (65 and 69), or in the drawings from life of Messrs. John S. Currie (112) and David Bomberg (57). In all these, as in the still slighter “drawing” (102) by Mr. Horace Brodsky, we admire the momentary confidence of a quick hand seizing, before it evades the artist, a vision of design evoked by the presence of nature. It is still a record, though of an impression rather than a fact, and we confess to seeing more promise in work which, if less fluent, shows more definitely the constructive and inventive instinct, such as Mr. Bomberg’s forcible design *Job and his Comforters* (115), Mr. Randolph Schwabe’s exotic dance (93), or even the *Illustrations to ‘Gulliver’s Travels’* (43 and 49), by apparently a rather heavy-handed follower of Léandre—Mr. Allan Odle.

The paintings, if larger in scale, look somewhat shallower in content than the drawings of these last artists. Mr. Ihlee’s *In the Fields* (27), pretty as it certainly is, an odd blend of Augustus John and Pinwell, has not the intensity of character which made his recent exhibition of drawings at the Carfax Gallery worthy of rather more attention than was generally accorded to it. We are not sure how much, but certainly some part of the impression of weakness given by this little painted panel is due to the artist’s technical laxity in yielding to the easy attractions of a mosaic of thinly spread colour, bound together by cloisons of bare wood: sure to discolour with time, and so disturb the delicate balance of tone. A painter of tastes so far from monumental hardly can have the air of meaning what he says very strongly.

Among the other painters, Mr. Hamilton Hay, *Still Life* (9), and Mr. E. A. Wadsworth, *L’Heure Crépusculaire* (8), have a good eye for colour, but neither the power of making it germane to plastic form, nor that of inventing shapes significant without being plastic. Mr. A. S. Currie’s large *Reminiscence of Venus* is in intention sound and painter-like, but its draughtsmanship seems to have degenerated in the course of its making. The American painter William Hunt is said to have advised his students against being “wobbling in the morning and approximate in the afternoon,” and, although this study was never wobbling, it looks as if it had been completed in a mood of fatigue, with a contour harsh without firmness—approximate rather than summary. Of the smaller works in colour we should mention the spontaneous water-colours of Mr. J. M. B. Benson (37 and 73), and the ingeniously observed *Among the Houndings* of Mr. Stephen E. Goodin.

MUSIC

‘DER ROSENKAVALIER.’

Dr. Richard Strauss’s ‘Der Rosenkavalier,’ a comedy for music by Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal, was produced at Covent Garden on Wednesday for the first time in England, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. The story, briefly described, is as follows. A love-scene between a certain Princess and Octavian is interrupted by the sound of voices; the former persuades the young cavalier to disguise himself in the clothes of her maid. Baron Ochs has come to consult the Princess about the bearer of the rose to Sophia, his affianced bride. While conversing with her, he is much occupied with the maid, and seizes the first occasion to ask her if she would meet him at a *lête-à-lête* supper. The Princess suggests Octavian, who in the second act presents the customary rose, but, maddened by the rough behaviour of the Baron, wounds him. Sophia arranges a plot. Octavian writes, as the maid, making an assignation with the Baron. They meet, but the old *roué*, discovered in compromising circumstances, is given his *congé*.

Wagner, after his serious opera ‘Tannhäuser,’ set to work on a subject of very different character, namely, ‘Die Meistersinger,’ which in course of time became one of his greatest, healthiest contributions to the stage. Strauss, after dealing with the grand tragic subject of Electra’s vengeance for the foul murder of King Agamemnon, set to music a libretto of questionable taste, and one which in the greater part of the final act is no “comedy,” but broad farce. He wrote music for the supper scene consisting almost entirely of waltz melodies of no particular merit, but admirably suited to the staging, and then—for the close after the entry of the Princess—composed a vocal Trio full of wonderful charm and deep emotion—a movement which he has seldom, if ever, equalled. The pretty and very Mozartish song of the happy lovers unfortunately forms an anticlimax. The instrumental Introduction is based on themes and figures used in the opera, and the music throughout the first act is clever and effective. That the music should show the influence of Wagner, and especially of the ‘Meistersinger’ and ‘Siegfried,’ is perfectly natural, and, as Strauss has assimilated Wagner’s music, and added something of his own, there is no just cause for complaint. But we also feel the influence of Mozart, and this led the composer to write delightful melodies with intervals and harmonies almost entirely diatonic. Strauss was brought up in what may be called a Wagner atmosphere, and to write really successfully in a style no longer in vogue appears astonishing. The song of the Princess, in which she looks mentally back to the days when she was a young

girl, and sadly mourns the quick passing of time, is full of emotion. Here, again, the music is simple; the opening theme seems, indeed, to have been borrowed from Father Haydn.

What takes place on the stage in the first and second acts is at times very interesting; the toilet scene is clever. The rôle of Octavian is taken by a mezzo-soprano; but in the second act, when Octavian appears as a man, and brings about the discomfiture of the profligate Baron, the two women’s voices sound absurd, when one of the actors is the cavalier protecting the Baron’s intended bride from his coarse and unmanly behaviour. Why the part of the Rose Cavalier was not given to a tenor we cannot understand.

For what is weak and unsatisfactory in the libretto there is ample compensation in the orchestra. There is probably no other living composer who can work on Wagnerian lines with such power, yet ease, as Strauss. He never overloads his score with representative themes, neither does he insert them in a patchy, formal manner. There is organic unity in it.

In addition to what we have said, it must be noted that the length of the work is scarcely justified by the subject-matter. The first act would be improved by judicious pruning, but not of the *lever* stage picture, which as a specimen of the period of Maria Theresa is excellent. Curtailment would certainly improve the humorous scenes; fun, if unduly prolonged, becomes wearisome. The cast was excellent. Fräulein Margarete Siems as the Princess, Herr Paul Knüpfer as Baron Ochs, and Fräulein Eva v. der Osten as Octavian, deserve highest praise. Mr. Beecham’s fine orchestra won golden opinions. The music, as mentioned, was most interesting, and so also was the scoring, which, with a few exceptions, displayed a restraint and delicacy recalling Strauss’s ‘Don Juan’ symphonic poem. Mr. Beecham may be congratulated on his marked success in the interpretation of the work. The mounting, too, was admirable.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Brenet (Michel), HANDEL: BIOGRAPHIE CRITIQUE, illustrée de douze Planches hors Texte, “Les Musiciens Célèbres,” 2fr. 50. Paris, Laurens

Victor Schœlcher wrote a *Life of Handel* in French, which, translated into English, appeared in 1857. We have now before us another *Life*, by a Frenchman, M. Michel Brenet. It is, however, a smaller book; the author, indeed, hopes that, “in trying to reduce a gigantic figure to the proportions of a miniature, he has not altered its characteristic lines.” It is thoughtfully written, and, although there is nothing new to tell about the composer’s life, M. Brenet’s comments on certain matters connected with the man and his music are interesting. He has a good deal to say about Handel’s “borrowings” for ‘Israel in Egypt.’

In referring to the hypothesis that the Urlo 'Te Deum' and Erba 'Magnificat' were early manuscripts of Handel, written at small places in the north of Italy named Urlo and Erba, he might have added that this view was first put forth by Mr. P. Robinson in his 'Handel and his Orbit.'

Of Mozart's additional accompaniments he says that the "convenience of the arrangements and the confidence attached to the name of Mozart caused his work to be accepted and his example to be followed," and among the *réparateurs*, names J. A. Hiller, who, he adds, "marchait en tête." But Hiller had already repaired 'The Messiah' before Mozart. Moreover, the late Prof. Baumgart has stated that the version of the air "If God be for us," incorporated in 'Der Messias nach W. A. Mozart's Bearbeitung,' published by Messrs. Breitkopf u. Härtel in 1803, was copied without alteration from Hiller.

Hadden (J. Cuthbert), COMPOSERS IN LOVE AND MARRIAGE, 12/6 net. Long

The author of this book remarks in his Preface that "the love affairs of great men are always fascinating." Moreover, it has frequently been said, as he reminds us, that to appreciate a composer's music, one must know about him as a man; and this is particularly true of Beethoven. Two chapters are devoted to him, for of material there is no lack. The author refers to the newly discovered letter addressed to the "Immortal Beloved." His book must, however, have been in the press when that document was shown to be a forgery.

The little that is known of Bach's first and second wives is interesting. Haydn's wife must have been as bad as she has been painted, for in a letter to a friend the composer spoke of her as "an infernal beast." Of Spohr's second marriage we read that "it was very nearly a case of May and December, for she was twenty and Spohr was fifty": our author adds, however, that "they were very happy together."

Mr. Hadden is a practised writer, also a musician, so that he is able to make an interesting book out of his theme.

Shakespeare Music (Music of the Period), edited by E. W. Naylor. Curwen

This excellent volume contains traditional music to poems in plays written by or ascribed to Shakespeare. The author explains in his Preface why he has dealt with only three plays. He gives specimens of contemporary instrumental music, and illustrations and details concerning the instruments used, such as the lute, viola da gamba, &c. Some interesting transcriptions of pieces from a Cambridge Lute Book are supplied. The arrangements of the tunes are entirely new; but, while the melodies are faithfully recorded, the accompaniments, if not strictly Elizabethan, contain no "impossible"—i.e., ultra-modern—harmonies. Accompaniments to traditional melodies, if ever written, have not been preserved, hence Dr. Naylor is perfectly justified in the course he has pursued.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.—St. Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Rose Quartet Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
MON. Ella Ulrich's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
TUES. Isolde Menges's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Misses Ward-Meyer's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
— Bach Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Adela Hamaton's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
WED. Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— James Friskin's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Ipolyka Gyurfas's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
— Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Clara Butterworth's Song Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI. Muriel von Raatz's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
— Barnes-Phillips Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

The Foundations of a National Drama.
By Henry Arthur Jones. (Chapman & Hall.)

TO-DAY we look upon Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, as upon Sir Arthur Pinero, as one of our veteran dramatists. Once they were in the van of reform; once they stood almost alone as writers who sought to recover its old prestige for our drama, to make it once more an intelligent and a fine art, to relate it with modern life and thought and feeling. That was in the late eighties and the early nineties. Now other and younger men are taking up the torch from their hands. Not from Mr. Jones or his friendly rival do we expect the plays of to-morrow. To the credit of the former we can set a series of entertaining comedies of manners; his serious dramas were generally overtinged with melodrama and rhetoric, and when, after a rather prolonged absence from the London stage, he made his return with plays hall-marked with American approval, it was seen that in the interval his old faults had not been removed, his zeal had lost much of its freshness, and his schemes and characters had, to a large extent, become conventionalized. The movement which he did so much to set going a couple of decades ago has passed him by, and our eyes turn for deliverance to the younger generation.

Still, though we can anticipate little from Mr. Jones now in the way of practical contributions to the theatre of ideas, we can promise ourselves gain from listening to the opinions a man of his considerable experience and patient idealism has formed as to the handicaps under which the drama labours in this country, and the way in which those obstacles might be overcome. Not only has the author of 'The Liars' toiled hard and conscientiously at his craft, he has also been an assiduous and ardent propagandist in the interests of the drama. In lectures, in speeches, in magazine articles, he has hammered away at what should be—and are in other countries except England and America—commonplaces concerning the playwright's work and function. With a reiteration almost monotonous, he has urged the distinction between drama and popular entertainment; he has insisted that there ought to be close relations between drama and literature, and that the former deserves to be popularly recognized as one of the arts; he has protested against the notion that the English drama is "the instrument and creature and tributary and appurtenance of the English stage"; he has asked for conditions, whether brought about by the abolition of the Censorship or the establishment of repertory or municipal or State theatres, that will enable an author to handle the serious problems and passions of life, and be freed from the tyranny of the schoolgirl and the sentimentalist.

Mr. Jones now collects his various public utterances and presents them under the

title of 'Foundations of a National Drama.' In only two of these papers is he found taking anything like recreation from the business of championing his art and pressing its claims; only twice does he abandon the mood of earnestness and the fervour of the orator for genial discourse on the extent to which real life can be expressed on the stage and the difficulties a dramatist encounters in delineating character. For the rest, at the American Universities, before learned societies, at the Oxford Union, among members of playgoers' societies, and in the monthly reviews he declaims on the points already mentioned with great earnestness, and, except when he attempts a heavy-handed humour, very cogently. The consequence is that, since his topics are few, and his thoughts have not materially changed during a number of years, he repeats himself in a way that would have been avoided had his volume been a consecutive treatise instead of a collection of scattered discourses.

There is another disadvantage associated with the issue of utterances ranging as these do over seventeen years, however they may be revised, enlarged, or corrected. Even in the world of the theatre circumstances are always changing, and surveys made in one decade are falsified by the progress of another. Mr. Jones's surveys of the condition of the drama, many of them ten years old, do not escape the fate of being thus out-dated. He almost writes sometimes as if the progress of our stage had stopped at the time he ceased to be one of its chief supporters, and he takes next to no account of that school of thoughtful young playwrights, including Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Granville Barker, which makes us most hopeful of the future. He talks as if literature were still as divorced as ever from the drama, when men of letters like Mr. Barrie and the author of 'Justice' have equally high reputations as playwrights and novelists. He includes an article here on the chaos of the old licensing system long after the chief anomaly has been abolished. No small part of a paper dealing with 'Drama in the English Provinces in 1900,' he himself sees, needed correction in a supplementary chapter, yet in that chapter he makes but slight reference to what is the most significant feature in the development of our stage—the foundation in town after town of a repertory theatre. The time will probably come when the provinces will turn the tables on the capital, and, rejecting the fashions in plays London has long dictated to them, will—with a noble revenge—impose on London a drama that will be quick with thought and observation, with courage and humour. Mr. Jones tells us he is eager not to be thought a pessimist, but there are many signs of promise and advance which he has overlooked.

Let us freely admit, on the other hand, that this rhetorician has many grounds for dismay. It is a question, as he says, of supreme importance, how our populace spend their evening hours—the only hours in which many can be said really to live:

and the vast bulk of them, we must confess, pass that time in the sorriest entertainment. It is a fact that the habit of play-going, as distinct from that of seeking amusement and an escape from life, is by no means increasing with the increase of pleasure-seekers. It is evident that even supporters of the drama are interested in the play rather as the vehicle for some popular favourite's acting than as an example of an art, a representation of life. It is also true that a National Theatre, were it built to-day, would find neither sufficiently versatile actors to hand nor, perhaps, a sufficient repertory of modern plays. Our public, let it be granted, has been debauched by spectacle and musical comedy; our more earnest playwrights are still hampered by the anachronism of the Censorship. Mr. Jones does not, and could hardly, exaggerate the significance of these drawbacks; but some of them are temporary. The main trouble is the omnipresence of a huge half-educated class which has no traditions as to entertainment, and accepts the worse because it has no knowledge of the better; nay, seems also to have infected its social superiors with its own viciousness of taste. The remedies, as Mr. Jones sees, are patience, organization, and the insistence of the cultivated playgoer on having his own needs met. Somehow or other the puritan and the superior person must be roped into the theatre, the lovers of stage art must found their own "théâtres intimes," the repertory system must be extended to London boroughs and suburbs, and the playgoer who wants a living drama must develop the propagandist spirit of the zealot in religion—must, in fact, imitate Mr. Jones's own restless enthusiasm.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Cornford (Frances), DEATH AND THE PRINCESS, A MORALITY, 2 net.

Cambridge, Bowes

Mrs. Cornford calls her play a Morality, and in a certain sense she is right, though, as she herself admits, its scope is somewhat narrower than that which the name usually conveys. But as to the quality of the play itself there can be no doubt: it contains passages of real power and beauty, full of imagination and colour, and a dramatic sense that makes us desirous of seeing it on the stage.

Hamlet, British Empire Shakespeare Society Edition, 6d. net.

Routledge

A handy little edition, printed in clear type, and containing a useful Glossary.

Helmrich (Elsie Winifred), THE HISTORY OF THE CHORUS IN THE GERMAN DRAMA, 4 6 net.

Frowde

One of the carefully documented summaries which America now sends us frequently. The main authority on the subject is Schiller's 'Über den Gebrauch des Chors in der Tragödie,' and that is not a satisfactory exposition. The Chorus, in fact, which had its liturgical uses in Greek plays, was by his time an awkward part of drama, not in tune with modern conceptions. The author suggests that the ideal aspect of the Chorus is now assumed by the orchestra.

Some of her conclusions on ancient Greek drama hardly suggest an expert in the foundations of her theme, but she has gathered a good deal of interest from German authorities.

Mask (The): A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ART OF THE THEATRE, JANUARY, 4/net.

Simpkin & Marshall

Two articles on Gordon Craig and his work form a large part of the contents of the current issue—one the translation of an essay by George Baltrushaitis; and the other a paper on the Gordon Craig School for the Art of the Theatre, by Mr. Laurence Binyon.

Moore (George), ESTHER WATERS, 2/6

Heinemann

Mr. Moore has made a play out of 'Esther Waters.' The novel itself would serve the purpose of a tract against betting, and is more effective in that respect than as a study of human character. The play, however, is sordid, and offers nothing sufficient to justify the sordidness. The second act, which takes place in Mrs. Lewis's cottage, is certainly weak, and Mr. Moore thinks of omitting it if the play is ever acted again. It is at its best in the third act, which describes the meeting between Fred and William. Mr. Moore, it would seem, suffers from narrow sight—not that he always looks at the same thing, but when he looks at one thing he cannot see anything else.

Petsch (Robert), THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN DRAMA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, I/

Liverpool University Press

An inaugural essay delivered by the Professor of German at Liverpool University last October. He seeks for the philosophic ideas in German drama, and notes that, after a period of materialism and naturalism, idealism is being revived with notions of the eternal spiritual world, such as is put forward in the philosophy of Eucken.

Tudor Shakespeare (The): THE TAMING OF THE SHREW, edited by Frederick Tupper; ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL, edited by John L. Lowes, 1/net each.

Macmillan

Both editors are judicious in their Introductions and their caution regarding theories. Mr. Lowes, however, has a needlessly elaborate and pedantic style of writing, which does not seem to us likely to attract the ordinary reader.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. M.—H. M.—A. P.—Received.

H. M.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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REPLIES:—Morris Dancers in Herefordshire—Johanna Williams—'The Letter H to his Little Brother Vowels'—Monuments at Warwick—William Carter, Artist—Great Glemham, co. Suffolk—"Pot-boiler"—Exciseman Gill—Thomas Chippendale Upholsterer—Primer—The Rocket Troop at Leipsic—First Folio Shakespeare—Prior Bolton's Window—Lingen Family—Lochow—German Funeral Custom—Vanishing London: Proprietary Chapels—Authors Wanted—Died in his Coffin—A Memory Game—Thomas Bagshaw—Novels in 'Northanger Abbey'—Rev. D. G. Goyder—"Dope"—Fountain Pen—"Notch"—Earth-eating—'Ian Roy.'

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Candidates must be University Graduates under the age of 45. The salary, including Capitation Fees on the present number of Boys (150), is 550*l.*, with house, rates, coal, and light. Applications must be sent before MARCH 1 next to the undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained.
WILSON, WRIGHT & DAVIES, Solicitors.
6, Chapel Street, Preston, January 3, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY.

The University Court invites applications for a newly instituted LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY in the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The salary attached to the appointment is 300*l.* per annum.

Candidates for the appointment should send in twenty printed or type-written copies of their letter of application and of the testimonials which they submit in support of their application. They are requested not to call on Members of the University Court.

The applications and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

A statement of the conditions of the appointment can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary.
The University, St. Andrews, February 3, 1913.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(University of London.)

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY TRAINING.

The Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY TRAINING. The appointment will take effect at the beginning of the Easter Term, 1913. Candidates must have taken an Honours Degree or its equivalent in Modern Languages (including English); experience in Secondary Teaching and a Training Diploma, or some experience in training students, are essential. Salary 165*l.*, rising to 200*l.*, non-resident.

The Assistant Lecturer will be required to lecture on the Method of Modern Language Teaching and to supervise the practical work of the students of the Department in her special subjects.

Three printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than MONDAY, February 17, to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.

(Signed) ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAFFRON WALDEN.

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER of this School. Applicants must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, but need not be in Holy Orders.

The stipend is 150*l.* a year with house and garden, and a further capitation payment of 1*l.* per term.

The School buildings, which are commodious, stand in their own grounds of 10 acres, and afford accommodation for about 35 Boarders and 100 Day Boys, the present attendance being 11 Boarders and 25 Day Boys.

Though at present recognized by the Board of Education, it is proposed that the School shall cease to be subject to the Board's Regulations for Secondary Schools.

Applications, stating age, whether married or single, and accompanied by recent testimonials, to be sent on or before FEBRUARY 20 to the undersigned, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

The gentleman appointed will be required to enter on his duties during the first week in April.

J. ARTHUR S. BAILY, Clerk to the Governors.
King Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, Feb. 4, 1913.

BURTON-ON-TRENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

HEAD MISTRESS, with University Degree or its equivalent, REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next. Salary commencing at 350*l.* Applicants must be single, between 27 and 40 years of age.—Full particulars and form of application obtainable from undersigned on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing a disqualification.

FRANK EVERSLED, Clerk to the Governors.
High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

BARRY COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors are prepared to appoint a HEAD MISTRESS for this new School, which will be opened in SEPTEMBER next.

Commencing salary 250*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* yearly to 300*l.*

Candidates must be not less than 30 years of age and must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such equivalent qualification as may be approved by the Board of Education.

Further particulars will be supplied by me on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Applications must reach me not later than FEBRUARY 28.
ALFRED JACKSON, Clerk to the Governors.
Holton Road, Barry, Glam.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL OF ART, at a salary of 250*l.* p.a., rising to 300*l.* by annual increments of 10*l.* Application form (to be returned not later than FEBRUARY 24, 1913) and further particulars may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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Forms of application may be had on application to the undersigned.

G. S. BAXTER, Secretary.
Education Office, Leopold Street, January, 1913.

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WALTER POWELL, Chief Librarian.
Central Public Libraries, Birmingham.

LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Leyton Urban District Council invite applications for appointment of a LADY ASSISTANT in their PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT at a salary at the rate of 50*l.* per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory report, by annual increments of 5*l.*, to a maximum of 80*l.* per annum.

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Applications in candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be addressed to THE LIBRARIAN, at the Central Library, High Road, Leyton, on or before FEBRUARY 21, 1913.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer.

Canvassing Members of the Council, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

By Order,
R. VINCENT, Clerk to the Council.
Town Hall, Leyton, February 7, 1913.

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LITERATURE

With the Victorious Bulgarians. By Lieut. Hermengild Wagner. (Constable & Co.)

LIEUT. WAGNER, the favoured correspondent of the *Reichspost*, whose telegrams were often the only source of our news up to the armistice, saw far more of actual fighting from the Bulgarian side than any other war correspondent. But what he tells us was often not what he saw, only what he had been told. He was not always allowed to telegraph the things he saw; and what the newspapers received was an account of what the Bulgarians wished us to believe had happened. He now frankly confesses that "in the majority of cases I was only the intermediary in sending on information obtained from others," and that "the censorship would not permit any news to be sent about reverses or defeats of the Bulgarian troops." To some extent we must look on his account as prejudiced; but, even so, it is of interest.

After an Introduction by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Lieut. Wagner gives an account of the rise of the Balkan League, for which, as he says, our data must, for some time to come, be scanty. He describes what occurred on the eve of the conflict, and what he thinks were the events leading to war, writes of Bulgarian customs in peace and war, and devotes a chapter to the Turks; so that it is not

till we get past the middle of the book that we reach the fighting.

The first half of it is of the nature of padding, and of less value than accounts which have appeared elsewhere as to the origin of the war, the action of the Powers, and the work of censors. It will be remembered that nine days before the war the Powers told Bulgaria that at the end of the war there must be no modification of the territorial *status quo*. A sudden change came when Sir Edward Grey announced that the Powers would not be slower than other people to adjust their views to the march of events. Mr. E. N. Bennett, who was attached to the Turkish staff of censors, has already given us a better insight into their work, and incidentally into the incapacity of many correspondents, than anything here; and it is wise to keep in mind Mr. Bennett's remarks about preposterous telegrams which long ago announced the crumpling-up of the Chatalja lines and the fall of Adrianople, and gave a full description of a battle days before it took place.

Lieut. Wagner sets out clearly what, in his opinion, were the causes of victory and defeat. On the Bulgarian side there was "an organization perfectly adapted to the end in view, and a preparation for war according to....modern principles." By a series of victories the Bulgarians have shown how a nation of four millions may secure victory over one with a population of twenty-five millions. On the Bulgarian side infantry and cavalry had had thorough practice and training; while on the Turkish side there were no manœuvres till 1909, and then no rifle practice and no artillery target-firing. The Turkish troops were starving for days; and, though the Bulgarians had occasionally to go short of food, their temporary failures were "the natural results of the difficult situation" and wretched roads. Even at the beginning of the war, at Kirk Kilisse, the Turks were short of food and ammunition, and had been left by their officers to shift for themselves.

A Turkish officer (a prisoner), quoted by the author, tells us of the Turkish army that "one commanding officer would want to stand on the defensive, another to attack, and so it came about that part of the army would be advancing, and another part standing still." The same officer describes the bayonet charges of the Bulgarians as irresistible; and Lieut. Wagner, who watched such charges before Adrianople, confirms the Turk. He says:—

"The Bulgarians attacked in dense masses, in which the Turkish shrapnel tore great gaps. Nevertheless the charge was not checked; the gaps were....filled....and on it went. In a situation such as this was, on open uncovered ground....this was no ordinary human courage."

At another battle there is the same tale of the bayonet-work of the Bulgarians, who "paid no regard to modern tactical theories." Four hundred paces from the enemy's position

"whole regiments....would rise up and hurl themselves upon the Turks in one irresistible rush, without pausing, without firing, and disdaining all cover."

The men took no notice of their officers' orders to lie down or get under cover; and this magnificent bravery was responsible for the enormous losses which the army suffered. Against a more capable enemy such methods would, as the author says, result in the worst repulses.

Lieut. Wagner reveals the difficult position in which the Bulgarians were on the eve of the armistice, and attributes it to the valour of the infantry and the "reckless charging" of the cavalry. Nearly half the Bulgarian cavalry lay buried on the battle-fields or wounded in hospital. But it is the same tale that was told after Gravelotte, and after the Boer and Japanese wars. After the battles round Lule Burgas, Lieut. Wagner puts the killed and wounded Turks at 40,000; and he says the Bulgarians lost 60,000 men, though it will be noted that they officially reported the numbers as 15,000. He thinks the total losses "not far from that of the battle of Borodino"—the bloodiest battle of those days. Some historians have given the losses there as less than those of Lule Burgas, but it must be remembered that the Bulgarian battle lasted five days.

With the result of the Lule Burgas series of fights the Bulgarians were disappointed. They knew they ought to have penetrated the Chatalja lines, but we are here told that they did not dare to send their army into a roadless mountain-land and to separate it by a distance of 75 miles from the troops round Adrianople. The pushing-home of the main attack against the lines had to be deferred in consequence of difficulties about communications and supply.

The delay which occurred caused the Bulgarians to hesitate about a frontal attack, and to consider whether the Greeks could not force their way into the Sea of Marmora and defeat the Turkish navy. The Bulgarians had adopted a plan for advance against the lines of Bulair, and a simultaneous landing of troops on the peninsula of Gallipoli, and thus they hoped to secure a safe passage through the Dardanelles for the Greek squadron. Their preparations were interrupted by the armistice.

At present, interest is centred on the Chatalja lines, and note should be taken of what Lieut. Wagner says concerning them. He puts the actual front to be defended at fifteen miles. He states that the Turks have greatly strengthened their position, have dug new trenches and made excellent arrangements for bringing up food and ammunition.

He states that he was in the thick of some fighting round Adrianople, and describes the bravery of the troops on both sides. There are also frightful tales of horror, and of cruelty by Turks.

The book is admirably illustrated, and the large-scale maps and plans of battle-fields ought to be useful.

The History of the People of Israel in Pre-Christian Times. By Mary Sarson and Mabel Addison Phillips. With a Preface by the Rev. A. A. David. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book, modest in form and cheap in view of the matter that it contains, is in substance a portentous undertaking. To follow the fortunes of the Hebrews from the dawn of history to the Christian era is an immense task; for, as the authors have fully appreciated, it implies a knowledge of all the great nations which surrounded the Jews or conquered them. As Palestine was one of the great high roads of the world, on the way from the valley of the Euphrates to that of the Nile, there is ample scope for learning and research. Again, the documents of this long history, in so far as they are contained in the Old Testament, are various and scattered, each book offering a field to criticism, not only as to its age, but also as to the fitting of it into Jewish history. We cannot say that on this perpetually recurring problem the learned authors have always satisfied us; but in no case have they failed to consult the newest and best books pertaining to the "higher criticism." We earnestly congratulate them on the able and candid way in which they have carried out their great work, and on having provided serious readers with so competent a guide-book through the intricacies of the Old Testament. Very rarely does the work seem to us scamped. The account of Job gives no idea of the plan of the book, or the apparent violation of that plan by bringing in Elihu to lecture Job and his three friends. The account of Daniel is even more unsatisfactory, for it takes no account of the jump from one language to another (and back again) in the book, and sets it down as all of the third century B.C. It would surely be more reasonable to imagine that a much older Aramaic document was found and edited in later days with a Hebrew beginning and a Hebrew close. The problem should have been duly discussed.

But we will not go into further criticisms till we have considered the great importance of such a work to our modern education. The Head Master of Rugby justly points out how valuable he finds it for teaching his higher forms. He might have added that it is far more so now than in those older days when children were taught the Bible at home by their parents. It was then the ordinary course of life that parents should read chapters from the Old and New Testament daily to their children, and so at least a general familiarity was attained with the splendid sound and the splendid sense of the great English Bible. Scripture characters were familiar then; citations were more common than now; and not a little of the eloquence of the greatest writers and speakers was taken from this source. In modern education, which has, unfortunately, to make up for the sloth and ignorance of parents, this

unequalled culture is fast disappearing. The modern parent, or the State, pays the schoolmaster to educate the child, and the parent holds himself or herself absolved from the task. So it comes that, even in the theological schools of our Universities, we hear of young men presenting themselves whose ignorance of the Old Testament is deplorable; nor will two or three years in a divinity school, where a dozen other things have to be learnt, ever make up for this initial ignorance. For to know the text of the Old Testament with any familiarity, apart from accuracy, is a task of some years. To young men deficient in this respect the present book will be a great help, not only because it gives the whole substance of the history, and brings in the prophetic books and Psalms in the right place, but far more because the authors have taken care to tell their story by ample quotations from the actual texts. Many fine passages are thus brought before the reader, and thus also he will learn how well worth his while it is to turn to the noble form of the Authorized Version. Whether the Revised Version should have been so often quoted seems to us doubtful.

As in the New, so in the Old Testament literary quality has much to do with the great reputation of the Bible, and hence with its influence. Out of all the books in the Old Testament by various authors and various dates there is, we think, little which may be called verbose and tedious—one of these exceptions being Deuteronomy. But our authors put this book in a unique position, for they say it is "nearly certain" that it was the book found in the restoration of the Temple by King Josiah which produced so deep an effect upon the astonished king. They also suggest that it had not long been there—in fact, that it was composed for the purpose by some reforming prophet of that day. "It cannot be supposed," they say, "that such a treasure had long lain unsuspected in the Temple." The history tells us, however, that for a long time the worship of Jehovah had ceased, and the Temple been turned to various idolatrous purposes. No priest of Baal or Astarte would have any interest in looking up documents in an old temple which would certainly be opposed to his ritual. The matter is therefore not so easily settled. Recent theories carry us still further. It has been suggested that this restoration was very considerable, and that it affected the foundations, in which it was an ancient fashion to lay *foundation documents*. When Solomon was building his Temple, such documents containing the ritual of the creed might well find a place there, and, if so, the details of the Mosaic Code, which date at least from the first settlement of royalty in Jerusalem. We mention this merely as another possibility.

In any case, to maintain that the second-rate Deuteronomy was the first published form of the Mosaic Law, and that the Pentateuch was collected and set in order later, seems to the present writer

preposterous, though sanctioned by many of the "higher critics." This book has the air not of an original work, but of one composed by a writer who knew the Pentateuch well. Why not produce the older and greater documents, which were certainly in existence, rather than labour out a *réchauffé* of them?

There is yet another interesting question which is not here discussed. In what script were the earliest Hebrew documents written? Indeed, the authors do not display a great knowledge of the nature of early cuneiform writing (cf. their remarks on p. 28). But they do tell us that the Tel-el-Amarna tablets show this script to have been used for public purposes all through Palestine and Syria, and known in Egypt. Moses therefore, learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, was probably trained to use this script. If Kirjath-Sepher means anything, it seems to have been the locus of an old official library of international documents, established, perhaps, in the Mesopotamian interest. At what time the script of the Mesa stone came into use is still uncertain, but the cuneiform was employed much later than the date of that text.

All this diffused habit of writing must be taken into account in the history of the Hebrews far more than has been the case, as is further shown by sister books, or replicas of the same events, beginning even with the Book of Genesis, and coming down to Kings and Chronicles. The Hebrews were essentially a literary people: they showed this high quality all through their history. Ezra and Nehemiah may seem poor and tame enough as historians. But then we have the second Isaiah, one of the outstanding poets of the world, and we have Malachi, who closes the collection nobly. This is indeed a people whose history is worth studying. Take, for example, from the detailed life and acts of David (1 Kings), the wonderful picture of the old king's flight from his son Absalom over Kedron, and even Jordan, all the people he met on his way, and all the councillors he had, how some aided and some reviled him—it bears much more strongly the evidences of a contemporary history than the Song of Deborah, which the authors (and their advisers) admit to be "nearly contemporary." Why *nearly*? Cannot we admit for once that a work was done by the writer whose name it bears?

In so short a book on so great a subject we cannot expect everything to be mentioned; but with respect to the Egyptian scenes in Genesis, it would have been worth observing that one of Joseph's adventures in Potiphar's house has a strange likeness to the Egyptian 'Tale of Two Brothers,' which we have on a hieratic papyrus. The writer was evidently at home or experienced in Egyptian life, as is also shown by the name given to Joseph by Pharaoh, which the Hebrew editors explain as "Revealer of secrets"; whereas the LXX., who also knew their business, transliterate it Psonthophaneh, which is to be interpreted "Saviour of the world." This idea fits the story far

better, since there was a whole class of Egyptian wise men revealing secrets. Our authors probably thought that the Potiphar story was unfit for school reading, as also the Uriah story in David's life. But similar stories in literature which is old and respectable, and writing which is recent and frankly indecent are now generally within the reach of all readers, and it is very doubtful whether boys and girls of to-day should have such cases concealed from them. The honest and pious tone of the authors should not have tied their tongues regarding these characteristic temptations and failings of men. They have touched with great good sense a far more dangerous topic—to use "dangerous" in the vulgar sense—when they discuss the inspiration of these texts, and how far they can be held infallible either in ethics or on facts. As soon as the doctrine of verbal inspiration is abandoned, the field is left open for all manner of controversies, especially concerning the degrees of inspiration which various books may possess. It is, of course, absurd to compare the inspiration of the second Isaiah with the inspiration of the Book of Esther; and then many people drift into complete scepticism on this point, and find no firm ground anywhere. We will not say what is the best solution in educating the young. Certain it is that those who have learnt from their parents to believe more than is commonly accepted to-day should be neither ridiculed nor discouraged. For faith is a great human stay and comfort, whereas honest scepticism is full of mental conflict and distress. These are very grave problems, and any discussion of them entails on the pious and learned serious responsibilities.

We conclude by expressing our strong approval of the book, and the deep interest with which we have read it.

Church and Manor: a Study in English Economic History. By Sydney Oldall Addy. (Allen & Co.)

MR. ADDY, a well-known writer on a variety of archæological subjects, has got somewhat out of his depth in this volume of about 500 pages, wherein he deals boldly—and rather rashly—with a considerable number of topics centring round early manorial and ecclesiastical history. The arrangement of the book is rather confusing, but the main object appears to be an attempt to prove that (a) "the hall and the church fabric were once indistinguishable," and (b) "the benefice and the manor were originally the same thing." To establish two such startling propositions requires, we submit, far graver arguments, and a wider marshalling of facts, than are here adduced. We find no small amount of learning, and abundant evidence of a wide consultation of authorities; but the whole reads as an ingenious effort to support certain theories, to the exclusion of all that would tend to overthrow them.

As for the comparative identity in early days of the hall and church of the lord of the manor here put forward, it becomes evident to us that Mr. Addy's acquaintance with English church fabrics is not adequate to support his thesis. It is not a pleasant task for a critic to point this out, but a superficial reader might otherwise be induced to accept without question some of the arguments adduced. In writing in the initial chapter concerning that gem of advanced Norman work, the little Derbyshire church of Steetley, Mr. Addy claims to be the first to notice that both nave and chancel were surmounted by an upper floor. So far from this being the case, a lecture delivered at Worksop in the seventies of last century drew special attention to this fairly obvious fact; J. L. Pearson, when he undertook the work of restoration and supplied new roofs, frequently commented on the former upper rooms, or lofts; and this special feature of the old structure was particularly pointed out on the day when the building was reopened for service in 1882. Mr. Addy appears to think that he has made a striking discovery in finding several traces of upper rooms, particularly over chancels; but the fact is that he might easily have increased his list of examples, and cited instances from counties as far apart as Dorset and Northumberland. Where he fails is in his endeavour to show that such upper rooms over chancels or chambers in towers pertained to the manorial lords or their retainers. He is unable to adduce sufficient argument to upset the generally held theory, supported by not a little documentary evidence, that they served as domiciles for the priest, or deacon, or other church minister. His strange surmises set aside elementary notions of reverence for sacred places, and are at issue with Anglo-Saxon laws and institutes. The old narrow chancel arches, according to him, were mere passages from one room to another, and at all events prove that they were not "intended for religious uses only."

We take two instances of statements, wherein the writer manifests, in our opinion, his unfitness to be accepted as a guide on church fabrics. Mr. Addy argues that the existence of "the so-called rood-loft staircase found in so many churches" proves that upper chambers were of very frequent occurrence. He adds that "most of these staircases, perhaps all, were not made for giving access to the top of the chancel screen; they led to a room over the chancel." A larger knowledge of church architecture, irrespective of almost numberless record entries, would, we think, have sufficed to convince Mr. Addy of the extravagance of such a statement. Where there is one early staircase leading to a room over the chancel, as at Warkworth—an instance not cited by the writer—it is well within the mark to say that there are a hundred of fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century date which lead direct on to the rood-loft, and could by no possibility have given access at any time to rooms over chancels.

In another place doubt is thrown on the use of sedilia on the south of the chancel for the accommodation of clergy at high mass. Mr. Addy says that such seats are for the most part found in what he terms monastic churches. There is not much in this point one way or another, but doubting the general run of his statements, we took the trouble of testing his accuracy. In two recent small volumes on the churches of Norfolk—which Mr. Addy knows, for he cites from them—the presence of old sedilia is recorded in twenty-four churches which are rectories, and only in six which are vicarages. In Kent the proportion of extant sedilia in old churches is sixteen in rectories to six in vicarages. We also looked up the figures in three or four other counties with nearly the same result.

In other respects than the fabric of churches, the writer's inferences seem to us unsound. In the chapter dealing with fortified churches, he gravely sets forth the fact, from two or three churchwarden accounts, that these officials possessed church harness or armour. He believes that such armour was for the defence of the church! Actually it was the parish armour, kept as a rule in the church, for the equipment of the men-at-arms, whom the parish was bound by various statutes to supply for State purposes. Hundreds of wardens' accounts, many of them printed again and again, afford testimony of this.

As to churchwardens, the reiterated statements that they were the representatives of the manorial lord or the governing body of the manor are flatly contradicted by scores of early pre-Reformation warden accounts, still extant, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were, in fact, essentially and solely ecclesiastical officials.

The early Latin titles, such as *Custodes bonorum* or *Procuratores ecclesie*, limit the office to the comparatively narrow bounds of providing for the multifarious needs of a costly system of public worship which included the sustaining of the fabric. The office was free from every kind of civil function in pre-Reformation days, and was of no sort of service to the lord of the manor. True, the wardens in country districts often administered stocks of sheep and cattle, left to the church by pious bequests; they also frequently obtained large funds, both in towns and villages, by means of church ales, or entertainments, the goods being gifts; but of these and other matters strict accounts were kept, and every penny went to the church funds. This is not a matter of one opinion or one surmise against another, but is absolutely established by the documents themselves.

It is a pity that, in these and various similar matters dealt with in this book, so much learning has been squandered in vain endeavours to bolster up what, in our opinion, do not amount to more than conjectures.

Four Stages of Greek Religion: Studies based on a Course of Lectures delivered in April, 1912, at Columbia University. By Gilbert Murray. (New York, Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)

IN this fascinating book Prof. Murray publishes the result of speculations which have engaged him for some time. He feels that among the many interests provided for us by the old Greeks none is waxing in importance more than that of religion. In this he is perfectly right, but we are not so sure that the subject has fallen into scientific hands. The folklorists and comparative mythologists are very keen about it, but, as we have often said in these columns, a series of probabilities, or even of conjectures, is seldom convincing. We will not speak of the living, but among those who are gone is any of them, from Max Müller to Andrew Lang, regarded as a really sound authority? With these reservations regarding Prof. Murray's predecessors, we have nothing but praise for his book. His style is most attractive, his playing with all sorts of legends and stories most suggestive; and he goes far to persuade us that he has indeed determined four well-marked stages in the rise, progress, and decadence of what he calls Greek religion.

But, as might be expected, there are, in this many-sided subject, aspects which Prof. Murray has hardly touched. One that strikes us as most important is the effect of nationality on religion. There is no doubt that the theology of Homer and Hesiod replaced, as a sort of national religion, a set of older and ruder beliefs, probably local and provincial. Many of these survived in remote country parts, and are recorded by Pausanias in his *Greek Travels*, which show us that in this case, as elsewhere, older superstitions are seldom extirpated by a new creed. Any one who has read Rohde's *'Psyche'* will remember the striking way in which he explains that the savage and cruel rites at the burial of Patroclus in the *'Iliad'* are a survival of a far older and ruder stage than that of Homer. But how far is this directly the consequence of nationality? How far is the introduction of the Olympian Gods due to the conquest of Greece by the Hellenes, and the subjection, though not the extirpation, of the pre-Hellenic population?

The same thing has happened over and over again. The Christian faith of most of the peasantries of Europe is permeated by remains of heathen superstitions, which have been dressed up as legends of saints or as miracles, in spite of their manifest incongruity. We may go even further, and insist more strongly on what Prof. Murray knows very well, that the same creed, as it differs in the same people in successive centuries, differs also in different nationalities in the same age of the world. Who will say that the Christianity of the Latin races does not differ widely from that of the Teutonic? Who will say that even the English

Roman Catholic does not differ widely in creed from the Irish Celt? It is not enough to suppose that a difference of progress in civilization accounts for it all; no, there is a difference of race which centuries will not efface.

These considerations seem to us to affect deeply the subject of Prof. Murray's first two essays, and to be the main cause of the deep and radical inconsistencies which always marked the cults of an acute and thoughtful race. In his third essay—the most beautiful in this beautiful book—the difficulties are of another kind. The Greek or Græco-Roman state religion—perhaps it is best to call it Hellenistic—had become a sort of received cult, even as Christianity now is, over most of civilized Europe. As such it was accepted by the higher classes in all Hellenistic society. But, as the author shows, its inner defects caused it to fail miserably as a consolation for human troubles, as a goal for human aspirations, and so men either became philosophic sceptics or they grasped at mysteries or occult belief as a refuge from the pains of doubt and spiritual distress. But here, again, the question of nationality asserts itself. It was the Jewish nationality, with its great moral strength and its wide diffusion, which provided one solution. The cult of Isis, the cult of Mithras, both for a long time successful rivals of the Jewish God, were distinctly Egyptian and Persian, and accepted as such.

Prof. Murray is very interesting when he shows that hints of the person and work of Jesus of Nazareth were already floating about in popular belief before His advent. If the Buddhist inscriptions which assert the preaching of that faith in Syria in the generations before Christ are to be believed, they point to another important source of Christianity. Still more did the Egyptian belief that every Pharaoh had two fathers—one the God Ra, the other the previous king—tend to remove any difficulty regarding a Divine origin.

The mention of the Pharaohs reminds us of a curious citation by so learned an author. "Wendland [he tells us], in his brilliant book, calls attention to an inscription of the year 196 B.C. in honour of the young Ptolemaïos Epiphanes, &c. It is a typical document of Græco-Egyptian king-worship." Then we have the opening of the text quoted, which turns out to be our old friend the Rosetta Stone, which has been a centre of discussion in Europe for a hundred years! Every recent history of the Ptolemies gives the full text with a commentary. It is no doubt a typical document, but on the problem of king-worship we hardly think that evidence from Egypt, where the thing was old and supported by the belief just mentioned, is as valuable as that from other Hellenistic kingdoms, and especially from Greece, in which Athens attained so unenviable a notoriety.

But the reader will not be disturbed by these criticisms, which we make rather out of respect for the author and his great subject than by way of detracting from the merits of his book.

Charles Dickens, Social Reformer. By W. Walter Crotch. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE purpose of this latest venture into a spreading land where gold-seekers turn and turn again the rich soil, and are rarely unrewarded, is to present, through extracts joined by critically sympathetic comment, the "social teachings" of the most popular of our great novelists. Something of the kind was done five years ago by Mr. Edwin Pugh in his book *'Charles Dickens, the Apostle of the People'*; but there is a difference in the intention of the two books which is sufficiently suggested by a comparison of the titles. Mr. Pugh regards Dickens not only as the friend of the masses, but also as one "whose greatest disability" was that he lived before thinking men had begun to give serious attention to Socialism. Mr. Crotch, while emphasizing throughout the intense desire of Dickens to improve the condition of the poor—morally and materially—and regarding him always as the enemy of every abuse that weakens or hinders the just and progressive administration of public business, shows him as the cleanser of Augean stables rather than as the destroyer thereof and constructor of new models of social architecture. Excellent use is made in the present book of the *'Miscellaneous Papers'* which, chiefly collected by Mr. B. W. Matz, are now included in the best editions of Dickens.

That the "social reformer" in question had small acquaintance with the science of political economy is freely admitted by Mr. Crotch, who holds—no doubt rightly—that, so far as Dickens understood the problem of labour and wealth, and the essential meaning of work, he was chiefly informed by intuitive sympathy. He takes the general view that whilst Dickens "was the unflinching champion of the poor, whilst he exposed evils with an undaunted courage and suffered continually abuse for his pains, he yet believed that progress would be won more by general consensus of faith and desire than by class uprising; he advocated nothing merely for the sake of gratifying the restless pruriency of innovation." Dickens was fearful, as the author notes in referring to *'A Tale of Two Cities'*, "lest the waves of democracy, through dashing too high and relentlessly upon the bulwarks of privilege, should recede the further for the effort."

The chapter on Dickens as *'The Interpreter of Childhood'* brings us into that full flood of extracts which chiefly covers the rest of the pages—extracts well chosen, adequately introduced, and thoughtfully discussed—on Education, Housing Reform, Sanitation, the Pleasures of the People, the General Welfare of the Poor; on Legal, Parliamentary, Prison, and Workhouse Reform; and on the sound basis of Patriotism.

A feature of the book is its treatment of the text of Dickens. It is stated in the Preface that the proofs have been read, and the quotations verified, by two

"enthusiastic Dickensian scholars." May we therefore assume that where the wording in quotations from the novels or elsewhere has been altered from its usual form, the alterations are intended to be emendations? if so, authority for them should have been given. Two or three instances from the many we have noted will serve to explain what we mean. For the present purpose we regard the "Authentic" edition (1905) as giving a sound text. Poll Sweedlepipe, who was a "meek little barber," is now described (p. 61) as a "neat little barber"; the "Volumnia" of Chesney Wold has become "Volumina," being so called at least a dozen times (p. 187); "people who wanted to redress grievances" are now excluded from that *clientèle* of the Circumlocution Office which was formerly "turned" up, but is now "tucked" up under the foolscap (p. 210). We know, of course, that Dickens, a few years before his death, made a good many corrections in the text of his novels, and we might fairly have been told whether there is authority for such verbal and other changes as we frequently find here.

There are no more attractive pages in this book than those in which the author deals with the treatment of the French Revolution in the writings of Dickens. Perhaps Mr. Crotch does not overstate the case when he says that as late as the time of Dickens the mass of Englishmen regarded that upheaval as a gratuitous, insane orgy, only of human interest as evidence of the ferocity and variability of the French, and that this view, which had not changed since Mary Godwin returned to tell of the horrible things that she had seen in Paris, was left for Dickens to blot out. The author describes the success of Dickens in educating the public mind concerning the French Revolution as "perhaps the most remarkable vindication of courage in a publicist that has ever taken place." Certainly he went to work in a sagacious way. As the author points out, he did not, in the novel which stands curiously apart from the mass of his fiction, gloss over the horrors of the "Vengeance" or the "Terror"; but he also showed the miserable lot of the labourers throughout the ages, the final bursting of the bondage of a terrible slavery.

In the closing pages, wherein Dickens is considered as a patriot, the author attempts to show that the novelist was the father of the *entente* with France. The case is not badly stated, though we do not believe that Dickens understood the French people well. During his visits to France he scarcely seems to have made any greater attempt to see below the surface, either of minds or matters, than the ordinary English or American tourist.

Two photographs of busts by Mr. Doyle-Jones adorn this book. The one (a frontispiece) represents Mr. Crotch, and the other Charles Dickens. We wish that the author had supplied an index.

Antichrist, and Other Sermons. By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co.)

THE sermons printed here, and in some cases reprinted from the press, were preached during the past five years in various places—from Exeter to London, and Princeton to Peterhouse. "They are not sermons, but lectures," a reader told us, and, in fact, Dr. Figgis does not occupy himself in paraphrase or lengthy exposition of Biblical texts. He tackles at once the complicated problems and conditions of life in our hurried and anarchic age, and investigates the troublous position of Christianity in relation to them. He fully recognizes the Dionysiac fervour for pleasure to-day, and the increasing insistence everywhere of anti-Christian forces which have knowledge and culture behind them, and must be treated with respect. He protests against a clergy swathed in mental cotton-wool, or biased by class-feeling, as if the Church belonged to the upper middle classes. He suggests that, if the great mass "of working men disregard the Church," the cause may be that "the Church has herself largely withdrawn from the masses; or at best... has stood over against them as something foreign, a mere 'Lady Bountiful.'"

This is an instance of that candour, not spared concerning his own troubles and difficulties, which distinguishes Dr. Figgis's discourses, and brings home his message to the ordinary man. On personal immortality and the miraculous he takes, as might be expected, a firm stand.

His subtle, active intelligence is all alive with keenness concerning the needs of the day. He is learned in history, philosophy, and literature, yet he protests against the academic seclusion which breeds theory without practice, and the pride of culture. It is this exceptional equipment, perhaps, which has given Dr. Figgis a leading place among the advocates of the Christian faith. He tells us what Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells are writing; he regrets the present indifference to Tennyson; he extends his references to Mr. Kipling and Mr. Bultitude. He finds in St. Paul the very genius of knight-errantry, and claims that the Christian is "the only person with a real right to a sense of humour," in a passage which is too concise to be easily intelligible, and is an instance of that straining to say a striking thing which leads to failure.

We should be unfair, however, if we suggested that these sermons were deficient in clearness, though they are closely packed with thought. They are full of direct and suggestive hints and questions. Thus on Ash Wednesday of last year Dr. Figgis dealt with 'The True Fast' in a practical manner:—

"It is well to talk of fasting, to practise small self-denials, or to enjoy services. But what is your life as a whole? Are you just to your servants, or do you exact all your labours, in other words sweat them to the uttermost? Have you any care as to whence or how your income is obtained? Or

do you as the foundation of your ease make use of cruelty and fraud? Perhaps indeed you do not yourselves make use of them directly, but do you by careless neglect allow to the oppressors a free hand? For only as you refuse to profit by wrong and set yourself against it, can you have any true or enduring joy from your religion."

The world needs more plain talk of this sort in the pulpit concerning matters everyone can understand.

In a new edition well-known pieces by Clough and Francis Thompson should have their proper texts restored to them.

FRENCH EPIGRAM.

WE remarked recently that "the French are easily the best makers of epigram," and Mr. Solly not only quotes the opinion in his Preface, but also justifies it in his text, which is the result of more than thirty years of reading and note-taking. He gives French and English on opposite pages, so that everyone will be able to appreciate his selections. Usually he translates capably, though sometimes, as in the quotation from the *Goncourts* on p. 331, he overdoes the English.

A merit of the book is that it is not confined to the best-known authors; indeed, we imagine that some dicta have been omitted as too hackneyed to bear repetition—Buffon's, for instance, on style. We find a good deal that is agreeable and pointed from modern authors. Thus Gustave Vapereau is credited with "Le soldat sert son pays, le savant son pays et l'humanité," and "L'École normale fait des professeurs de philosophie, l'école de vie fait seule des philosophes." We rather wonder that M. Maeterlinck has supplied nothing, and that Balzac does not figure in the section on 'Woman.' Chamfort, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, Montaigne, and Sainte-Beuve are well represented, but Napoleon is hardly at his best and briefest.

The instances of Admiral Réveillère's wisdom do not seem to us to warrant a larger selection than the total of the two Daudets, Anatole France, the two Dumas, and Victor Hugo. We should have inserted the "Tout obéit au succès, même la grammaire," and "Rien n'est stupide comme vaincre; la vraie gloire est convaincre," of the last master. Our old contributor M. Jules Claretie is credited with the saying that a theatrical company is more difficult to manage than a battalion of grenadiers. Madame de Staël, whose 'Corinne' is a mine of good things, supplies seven maxims, but we miss her "Les païens ont divinisé la vie, et les chrétiens ont divinisé la mort."

Mr. Solly seems occasionally to prefer the solid to the brilliant; perhaps it is as well, since people are grown so clever nowadays, and his title speaks of "thoughts," not "epigrams." We do not

Selected Thoughts from the French (Fifteenth Century—Twentieth Century). With English Translations. By J. Raymond Solly. (Constable & Co.)

quarrel with his well-varied selection. We only suggest that it might be enlarged. Some of the sections are undeniably short. 'Modesty' and 'Memory' have but two quotations each; then it may be said that they are out of fashion nowadays. But 'Pleasure' and 'Nature,' which are made responsible for a good deal in the twentieth century, secure only four illustrations each. Politics gets more extended treatment and includes this striking advice from Thiers: "Le premier progrès à faire quand on gouverne, c'est d'acquiescer l'insensibilité aux journaux." Mr. Balfour has long been credited with an ignorance of such writing, but other ministers seem to rejoice in advertising themselves in the press. We might add in this section,

Toute idée est mortelle à ses premiers apôtres,
and

Tels sont amis de l'ordre, et se croient convaincus,
Qui sont conservateurs pour garder leurs écus,

both from Ponsard. The 'Index of Authors' assures us that Racine, Corneille, and Molière are outside Mr. Solly's scope. He evidently prefers prose to verse. Heine comes into his anthology once, and then it is in a French prose version of 'Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen,' which we do not care to remember when we know the 'Buch der Lieder.'

No one, except a conscientious reviewer, will read this book straight through: it is for odd times, to be consulted at the hazard of a page. It is full of cultured cynicism and does not offer a consistent body of advice. Even if it did, we might suspect it as mainly the work of men of letters, for what does the greatest of modern Frenchmen say of their practical ability?—

"Bon Dieu! que les hommes de lettres sont bêtes! Tel qui est propre à traduire un poème n'est pas propre à conduire quinze hommes."

Primitive Christianity and its Non-Jewish Sources. By Carl Clemen. Translated by R. G. Nisbet. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

THE religious-historical interpretation of the New Testament is responsible for some marvellous hypotheses, and, apart altogether from the reverence due to Christianity for its sacred character and spiritual power, the examination, as an exercise in criticism, of the dependence of primitive Christianity upon other religions demands wide learning and sound judgment. Prof. Clemen shows that he has an adequate knowledge of ancient religions and an intimate acquaintance with such modern writers as Prof. W. B. Smith, who in 'Der vorchristliche Jesus' traces the designation Nazarene and the appellation Jesus to the name of a deity whose cult was known before the first Christian century. So many theories and speculations are examined that the reader of the book will probably be exhausted even while he is edified, though at the

same time he will surely be convinced that there is need for a calm and wise study of Christian origins.

Very properly Prof. Clemen investigates in his Introduction the method of religious-historical interpretation, and sets forth definite rules, among which is one that requires it to be shown in regard to any foreign idea that it was really in a position to influence Christianity, or Judaism before it, and how. Sympathy is expressed with those who make Judaism the medium of the influence which other religions are supposed to have exercised on Christianity, but the demand is made that first of all it should be proved that these religions could have affected Judaism. Prof. Clemen deals, for example, with the idea of the festivals in the cult of Attis and Osiris producing the tradition of the death and resurrection of Jesus, and declares that it is inconceivable that they could have done so without any intermediary. In the same way he points out, in regard to the transference of the Sacæan myth to the resurrection of Jesus, that there is no trace of the myth to be discovered in Judaism. The theory of Christ's descent into Hades is examined, and the suggestion of Bousset, Gunkel, and other scholars that this theory was derived directly or indirectly from Babylonian, Mandæan, or Greek religion is reviewed. Prof. Clemen asserts that only the first of these religions could have affected Judaism, and in Judaism we find no actual trace of such an expectation regarding the Messiah. "In fact," he says, "there is no plausible reason for supposing that the Jewish Messiah had any connexion whatever with the Babylonian deities of light."

An elaborate examination is made of the institution, continued observance, and doctrine of the Lord's Supper; and the conclusions reached are that the celebration by Jesus and the observance in the Church are fully explained without any thought of foreign influences, and, further, that the doctrine which the New Testament really teaches regarding the Lord's Supper cannot be derived, even collaterally or by way of supplement, from pagan sources.

There is no attempt on the part of Prof. Clemen to vindicate the historical accuracy of the whole contents of the Gospels. He admits, for example, that among the stories of the childhood of Jesus the narrative of the star guiding the Magi goes back ultimately to Babylonian ideas, also, probably, the account of the persecution of the infant Jesus by Herod. Then, too, in the story of Jesus's baptism, the use of the dove to symbolize the Spirit may originally have been borrowed from the same source. Prof. Clemen's general conclusion is, however, that the New Testament *ideas* which are *perhaps* derived from non-Jewish sources lie mainly on the fringe of Christianity, and do not touch its vital essence.

A Prince of Pleasure: Philip of France and his Court, 1640-1701. By Hugh Stokes. (Herbert Jenkins.)

THIS Prince of Pleasure was not a pleasing Prince. Philip of Orleans followed the evil example of Henri III., and even went so far in his admiration of that idol as to copy him in his character of a *dévol.* Of the Prince and his pleasures his biographer fortunately writes with discretion and at no great length. He devotes considerable space to the upbringing of the young Duke and the King his brother. We have a natural feeling of sympathy for the young Prince, who, when *Le Roi Soleil*, in the course of a boyish quarrel, poured a plate of soup over his hair, retorted by throwing the remainder of the dish at the sacred monarch's head. It was this spirited action which induced Daniel de Cosnac to become the Grand Almoner of "Monsieur," for he judged it to spring from a good heart. But it had long been, and was long to be, the tradition in France for Monsieur to lead the opposition to the Crown, and statesmen like Mazarin therefore took care to blunt the intelligence and warp the nature of one dangerously near the throne. Mazarin, with the lesson of Gaston of Orleans before his eyes, would not hear of any attempt to "make a clever man of the King's brother." Anne of Austria developed his predisposition to effeminacy by encouraging him to dress up in the clothes of a girl, and Mazarin lived long enough to see that his policy and the Queen's folly had proved successful. Monsieur's existence was completely concentrated in his jewels and his wardrobe; he became wholly subservient to his masterful brother, and an object of ridicule, contempt, and disgust to the Court. Even so, his own disreputable Court at the Palais Royal became to some extent the rival of that at Versailles. As the unworthy husband of Henrietta of Orleans, immortalized by the eloquence of Bossuet and by the negotiation of the Treaty of Dover, Philip has earned an unenviable niche in the temple of Fame. Married to this vain, unsavoury, and worthless babler, to a husband at once neglectful and desperately jealous, the gay, soft-hearted, and sentimental English princess could not hope to live untainted by scandal amidst the surroundings of so corrupt a Court. But there is no reason to suppose that her flirtations with Louis XIV., the Comte de Guiche, and even with that clever and unscrupulous scoundrel the Marquis de Vardes, were otherwise than surprisingly innocent. Through these intrigues and scandals Mr. Stokes, relying largely upon the 'Memoirs' of Madame de La Fayette, steers his way with discretion and good sense, although Mrs. Ady's brilliant and popular picture of "Madame" leaves little scope for a new study of that pathetic and charming personality. Whether Henrietta died of poison or not will never be known. If the evidence of the autopsy could be trusted, there would be an end of the matter; but the medical evidence is suspect. For our-

selves, we incline to believe that she died from natural causes, but Mr. Stokes marshals the evidence in such a way as to throw grave suspicion upon the Chevalier de Lorraine.

In an age which was distinguished by such men as La Rochefoucauld, Bossuet, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, and Racine, the statement on p. 134, that women like Madame de La Fayette and Mlle. de Scudéry "were superior to the men of their time," seems to require some modification. Elsewhere Mr. Stokes seems to us to underrate the ability of the Grand Monarque. The book is well printed, and illustrated with contemporary portraits.

Wards of the State: an Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner. By Tighe Hopkins. (Herbert & Daniel.)

THERE are some small, though none the less distressing faults in this book. It is in parts out of date and inaccurate, as where it describes the Borstal System as it was presumably some six or eight years ago. The description of prison life refers, in some details, to things of the past. The information on institutions abroad is also in some cases second or third hand, and not up to date, as where Signora Ferrero is quoted on the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women and on the Penitenciarío Nacional at Buenos Ayres. The description of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N.Y., again, is quoted from the same author. We are told that the children are received over twelve years, and leave at about fifteen. The latter is, in fact, the age at which they may be enrolled as citizens.

It is not always easy to tell the source of the quotations in the book. Sometimes the name of the work quoted is given in a foot-note, sometimes only the author's name, and occasionally there is no reference at all.

It would be fair to say that the work is too long for its contents. It contains some digressions which do not seem necessary to its purpose, such as the description of the women's portion of San Quenton Prison as it used to be. Perhaps also the chapters on 'Bertillonage and the Finger-Print,' 'Crime and the Microscope,' 'Crime and the Camera,' 'The Psychologist in the Witness-Box,' 'The Police Dog,' and 'Jiu-Jitsu for the Police' might have been omitted without prejudice to, or rather to the furtherance of, the main purpose of the book.

This main purpose, if we understand it aright, is to demonstrate the truth of the following sentence on the last page but one: "It is a perfectly practicable measure to reduce the prison population by one-half. This done, a fresh campaign could forthwith be entered on." We could certainly reduce the prison population by more than half if we provided properly for epileptics, the

feeble-minded, inebriates, vagrants, and prostitutes, and if we organized efficient probationary supervision of all those for whom it was suitable. But here in itself is a pretty formidable campaign, to the details of which the author of such a book as this should surely have devoted at least a chapter or two.

Having said so much, we welcome Mr. Hopkins's book as a useful contribution to the furtherance of saner methods in dealing with criminals. Not the least powerful chapter is that on 'The Futility of Flogging,' in which, however, the author has made one slip, namely, where he says (p. 195) that garrotting "had been put down by the vigilance of the police and the due administration of the law. It was the ordinary law, with its ordinary punishments." Now "its ordinary punishments" means imprisonment, and Mr. Hopkins insists with good effect on the futility of imprisonment. Of course, people cannot indulge in robbery with violence while they are in prison; so that a few long sentences must have an effect on criminal statistics. But, on the whole, we think it would be safer to say that the garrotting wave subsided like other waves.

The author has evidently been reading reports from New South Wales; and it seems a pity that in dealing with flogging in prison he did not cite the eminent example which that State affords of the improvement of prison discipline after such punishments had been discontinued. But such arguments, even if added to this persuasive chapter, may not convince the advocates of "a good flogging."

We find it difficult to believe that any one can read this book through and maintain a firm belief in the efficacy of our law-courts and prisons. If it helps to discredit our prison system, as assuredly it will, it will do good service highly to be commended. Here are some of the author's conclusions:—

"We have no assured principles or principle of punishment. From judges of the highest courts to justices of the peace, there are upon the roll some 5,000 legal persons who have power to pass sentences. These sentences, plainly looked at, are an affair of pitch-and-toss."

"Every time that we are trying for a crime a man who has been twice convicted, we are also trying (though we can seldom be brought to admit it) both the prison system to which he has been subjected and the whole social system of which he is a member."

But, though Mr. Hopkins says that "all prison is bad," he comes to the conclusion that

"imprisonment, of this kind or that, will be the penalty for many years to come. Our business is the improvement of it. Improvement lies in two directions: special prisons, and in these a special treatment."

That he sees below the surface of ordinary controversy on this subject is shown by the following sentence:—

"Deterrent punishment and a serious effort to reform the criminal are quite incompatible aims."

The Story of Lucca. By Janet Ross and Nelly Erichsen. "Mediæval Town Series." (Dent & Sons.)

LUCCA is not one of the most popular of the "mediæval towns" of Italy; people think of it, perhaps, as providing olive oil rather than art; but it is a place with an individual history and a gentle charm of its own—one of those little Tuscan cities which those who know make a friend of. In history, as is well said by the authors of this delightful little book, the Republic of Lucca upheld the ideal of liberty, and succeeded in maintaining her independence during an age of tyranny. In architecture she marched side by side with Pisa as the exponent of an individual and decorative form of Romanesque; she has had one sculptor, the graceful Civitali; and though her native painters are few, she has attracted great artists from other States.

Still "masquerading in the guise of a forest," as Uberti described her in the fourteenth century, though few of her towers remain, and with the Apennine blue appearing through the trees which form "the green forest-walk" on the perfect circuit of her walls, Lucca hides her rugged walls and mighty bastions beneath the waving boughs of woodland greenery; hides, too, as it were within an enchanted forest, the form of her Sleeping Beauty, Madonna Ilaria del Caretto, in the bower of her Duomo. But probably now it is the Volto Santo, the great crucifix said to have been carved by Nicodemus, which draws the larger number of pilgrims to the gates of Lucca.

Mrs. Ross steers her way cleverly through the trivial and intricate history of the little Tuscan republic, and records, in the lively language of the chroniclers, the strange episodes in her unceasing wars with her neighbours—Florence and Pisa—with whom her attractions in architecture and in art still vainly contend. She gives delightful accounts of the Volto Santo and other legends, like that of Sta. Zita, most charitable of serving-maids, and writes *con amore* of her dukes and duchesses. Of Ugucione and Castruccio Castracane, "the splendour of Lucca and the ornament of Tuscany," as his epitaph proudly boasts, who built the mighty citadel of Augusta and captured the *carrocci* of Naples and Florence, and whose sword fired the imagination of Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Ross tells the story in pleasing style. It is illustrated by some apt and clever line drawings by Miss Erichsen. The reader might, we think, have been informed whence many of the most charming of these are derived—Sercambi's 'Chronicle,' if our memory serves.

Miss Erichsen is responsible for the descriptions of Lucca and her art, as well as the illustrations. She writes discreetly of the sculpture and architecture, and carefully summarizes the treasures of the Pinacoteca and Biblioteca.

Within the limits the authors set themselves, this unpretentious little book is excellent.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Barrett (Dom Michael), OUR LADY IN THE LITURGY, 3/6 Sands

Certain feasts in the Roman Catholic Church appertaining to the Virgin Mary are here dealt with, their origin explained, and utilized as a foundation for considerations of a general kind. The use of the word "Liturgy" is not confined in this volume to what concerns the Mass alone, but is taken to denote the Divine Office as well. The various formulas at the celebration of these feasts are explained for the sake of those readers who are not familiar with them.

Besant (Annie), MAN'S LIFE IN THIS AND OTHER WORLDS. Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

The substance of this book is derived apparently from four lectures in Madras. It demonstrates once more the author's eloquence and gift of elucidation.

Book (A) of Devotional Readings from the Literature of Christendom, edited by the Rev. J. M. Connell, 3/6 net.

This is an anthology of sacred and secular writings on sacred subjects. It is designed primarily for devotional reading in the home, but the compiler is sanguine enough to hope that it may be occasionally used in churches. He has adhered to a certain unity of purpose in making his selections, which cover a wide range—from the Christian Fathers to Tolstoy.

Brooke (Stopford A.), THE ONWARD CRY, Reissue, 2/6 net. Duckworth

There is no severer test of the value of sermons than their transition from the pulpit to the printed page; in the latter form they invite a criticism which is denied them in the former. The sermons in this volume (first published in 1911) have all been delivered from the pulpit; that they stand the test of republication is sufficient proof of their merits. While they naturally vary in merit, many of them are models of what a sermon should be: full of sensible reflection and logical thought, as in the case of the one on the 'Expansion of Religion by Science.' They possess, moreover, a literary quality which is refreshing.

Catholic Encyclopædia (The): AN INTERNATIONAL WORK OF REFERENCE ON THE CONSTITUTION, DOCTRINE, DISCIPLINE, AND HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Vol. XV., 27/6

Caxton Publishing Co.

The preceding volume of this valuable 'Encyclopædia' was duly noticed in our issue of September 14th, 1912, when we drew attention to the thoroughness of the work and the high standing of many of its contributors. The present issue contains articles on 'Transcendentalism,' 'Treason' (accusations of Catholics at various periods of history), the Council of Trent, and an exhaustive treatise on 'The Blessed Trinity.' The subject of Vivisection, in its moral aspect, is also dealt with, and there are many other important contributions covering a wide range of subjects.

Chain of Prayer (A) across the Ages, compiled and arranged for Daily Use by Selina Fitzherbert Fox, 5/ net.

John Murray

Miss Fox's 'Chain of Prayer' is composed of links forged through a period of forty centuries. Ranging from Abraham to Prof. Knight and the Earl of Meath, and

from Polycarp to Archbishop Benson, she has collected a series of prayers, the studied aspirations of devotional minds directed, mainly, towards the attainment of definite ideals. The modern section of the book is much the strongest, the selections from the earlier writers and liturgies being thin, and showing no signs of acquaintance with the original literature of the subject. Miss Fox, however, does not pretend to have compiled a comprehensive or original anthology of devotion, but holds before her as the primary object of her book the practical purpose of morning and evening prayer in the home. The prayers are arranged for a course of six months, and a good Index of Subjects makes it easy to find a form of intercession suitable to emergencies in public or private life, though an unfortunate misprint in the list of contents might lead to the embarrassing result of a prayer "on the birth of a child" being read at family prayers on the occasion of a "wedding in the home." The collection is in every way suited to accomplish the author's pious purpose of helping to render prayer a greater reality in daily life.

Cheyne (Rev. T. K.), THE VEIL OF HEBREW HISTORY A. & C. Black

Dr. Cheyne's new book cannot command the interest which 'The Mines of Isaiah Re-Explored' (see *The Athenæum*, October 26th, 1912) was capable of exciting, the author's revolutionary views on Cyrus and Deutero-Isaiah, with which that work was mainly concerned, possessing a particularly striking character of their own. In point of ingenuity and originality the new publication is, however, fully the equal of any part of the series to which it belongs. The reigns of David and Solomon are deftly incorporated in the proposed North-Arabian reconstruction of Hebrew history, and a special effort is made to bring Jerusalem, Shechem, Bethel, Hebron, and other places well into line with the author's general conceptions regarding the Old Testament narratives. Our opinion remains the same. As we cannot admit the validity of the textual alterations on which the theory is based, we are unable to accept the inferences drawn from them.

Cope (Henry Frederick), EFFICIENCY IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 5/

Hodder & Stoughton

The Sunday School is here considered as an educational institution, and teachers and officers keen on the work will find many valuable suggestions as to the best methods of carrying out their task as "educational engineers," and will be encouraged by the high estimation in which the author holds their teaching and its effects. The Sunday School is not, he insists, a "miniature theological seminary," but should be a growth of itself, suited to children, and graded according to their age.

Hall (Right Rev. A. C. A.), PREACHING AND PASTORAL CARE, 3/6 net. Longmans

Much of the substance of this book was given in lectures at the Albany Summer School for Clergymen in 1906 and 1907. The author is Bishop of Vermont, and he here offers a few hints on preaching and pastoral duties for those of a younger generation who may be entering the ministry.

Hazlitt (W. Carew), MAN CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO GOD AND A CHURCH, 6/ net. Quaritch

Fifth edition, greatly enlarged, and partly rewritten, with a new Index. Mr. Hazlitt makes a trenchant attack on the Church. He holds that "it at no period helped forward real education, and is, under changed circumstances, the greatest enemy

to human progress and welfare." He would have education entirely secularized, and he regards "church-goers and church-supporters" as "in an immense proportion fools or hypocrites." He believes that "the world may grow wiser and better by virtue of its intrinsic resources without a priesthood and the second life, which that priesthood most immorally and most impudently promises." While we agree with Mr. Hazlitt in some of his strictures, we think that he spoils his case by exaggeration.

Head (The) of the Master and the Five Symbols, written down by Carrie Crozier.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House

Excerpts taken from an Occult Library, and dedicated to "those who seek the Gate of Golden Silence."

Hooper (W. G.), THE UNIVERSE OF ETHER AND SPIRIT, 4/6 net.

Theosophical Publishing Society

An attempt to reconcile the conclusions of recent investigations of modern science with a spiritual interpretation of the Universe, as revealed by the Word of God. In his former work, 'Æther and Gravitation,' the author claimed to show that all the forms of energy of the material universe were due to vibrations and motions of the universal ether of space, and that the law of gravitation was due to the vibrations and momentum of the moving ether. In the present volume he proceeds from the point at which he left off, writing with a sincerity that commands attention.

Jinarajadasa (C.), IN HIS NAME.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House

There are some thoughts in this little book which are capable of a wider application than is prescribed by the tenets of any particular philosophy.

Journal of Theological Studies, JANUARY, 3/6 net. Frowde

Besides 'Notes and Studies' and 'Reviews,' this number has two important papers on 'The Gospel of Peter,' by Mr. C. H. Turner, and on 'The Resurrection Appearances,' by Dr. J. A. Robinson. In the former an answer is sought to the questions, Is this apocryphal "Gospel" an independent witness to the tradition of the Resurrection? and What is its relation to the four existing Gospels? Mr. Turner dissents from Prof. Lake's position that "Peter" used the lost conclusion of Mark, and makes a strong case for his acquaintance with all the Gospels as we have them, especially the Fourth. He holds, therefore, that "Peter" "adds nothing to the witness of the earliest tradition of the Resurrection." Dr. Robinson deals with some of the essays in 'Foundations,' which we noticed recently, and criticizes alike with ability and candour the views put forward of the phenomena of the Resurrection.

Kane (Rev. Robert), GOD OR CHAOS, 5/ net.

Washbourne

This book, says the author, is the fruit of long years of patient meditation and strenuous study, and was written more than twenty-five years ago. Since then it has lain awaiting the calmer judgment of experience. It is written in plain, outspoken language born of the author's confidence, not in himself, but in the cause for which he is fighting. His frankness commands respect, and merits attention even from those who hold views widely divergent. As an instance of the author's directness we may cite his remark on the subject of Free-Will. "Every man," he says, "with a good heart, two straight eyes, and a hard fist, knows right well that he has a will of his own."

Mason (Alfred DeWitt), OUTLINES OF MISSIONARY HISTORY, 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

This is a brief account of missionary history from the earliest times, by the lecturer on that subject in the Union Missionary Training Institute of Brooklyn, New York. It includes interesting chapters on Apostolic, Patristic, and Mediaeval missions; missions in India, China, Japan, Africa, America, and the Pacific islands; while Mohammedan lands are treated separately. The information given is concise, and the volume should make an excellent textbook for missionary students.

Newbolt (Rev. W. C. E.), THE MINISTRY OF THE WORD, 2/6 net.

Longmans

In this little volume Canon Newbolt has penned what might be called a sermon upon sermons, and his sensible words should be appreciated, not only by ministers of the Gospel themselves, but also by the laymen to whom they preach. The modern tendency to introduce politics or controversial questions of the day into the dissertation from the pulpit is one to be deplored, unless they be dealt with in such a way as to make them a part of the scheme for the world's improvement; or, as the author puts it, "be approached from the side of God by those who are retained to represent His interests." Preachers who read this helpful book should derive much profit from it—also their congregations.

Romans, edited by R. St. John Parry, 3/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The volume consists of an Introduction, the text of the Epistle, and notes. The text adopted is that of Westcott and Hort, and the notes, which are numerous, refer to this Greek text. In the Introduction, Mr. Parry indicates that the integrity of xvi. 1-23 may be doubted. He refers to a combination of two letters, to account for the connexion of that section with the genuine Epistle to the Romans, and points to a parallel in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Yet Prof. Menzies, in his recently published book on 2 Corinthians, shows, as many will admit, that that Epistle is a whole, and was written at one time. There is an interesting part of the Introduction dealing with Imperialism. Mr. Parry discusses the theory that St. Paul's realization of the vast unity of the Roman Empire led him to conceive of the Christian Church as providing a religious bond for its component parts; and in rejecting the idea that the Apostle thought of one imperial Church, he points to the fact that "the near return of the Lord was a constant, almost a dominating, element."

Russell (Right Hon. G. W. E.), ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR, HOLBORN, a History of Fifty Years, 5/ net.

Allen

This book shows signs of great care and thought in all its details, and will be read with interest not only by the regular attendants at St. Alban's, but also by many who study the life of the Church. Mr. Russell gives an excellent survey of the work of Mackonochie and his followers, and the stand they made for what they considered the rights of the Church. The description of Father Staunton is admirable, and strikes the key-notes of broad-mindedness and humanity. The frontispiece is a portrait of Father Mackonochie—a striking likeness.

Souter (Alexander), THE TEXT AND CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

This book is divided into two parts. Under the heading 'The Text of the New Testament,' consideration is given to such

subjects as the Sources of the New Testament Text, Greek Manuscripts, and the Older Versions—Latin and Syriac. The second part, 'The Canon of the New Testament,' contains chapters on the Earliest Collections of New Testament Books, Books of Temporary and Local Canonicity, &c.

The volume is small, though the subject is great and complex, but the clear and definite presentation of facts accounts in a measure for its size and makes it most serviceable for students. The author intends the first part not merely to present as briefly as possible what students ought to know, but also to act as an encouragement to them to take up some branch of the textual criticism of the New Testament; and he confesses that he would fain allure some Churchmen from the fascinating pursuit of liturgiology, and some Nonconformists from the equally, if not more fascinating pursuit of speculative theology, to the study of the materials which exist for writing the history of the Latin Bible. It is interesting to note Prof. Souter's opinion that a great advance upon the text of Westcott and Hort in the direction of the original autographs is highly improbable, at least in our generation; and that, if they have not said the last word, they have at least laid foundations which make it comparatively easy to fit later discoveries into their scheme.

Many will find it difficult to accept the statement that, whencesoever derived, St. Paul's knowledge of his Lord's teaching was complete and exact, and difficult, too, to agree with the conclusion that the Apostle had a written compendium of Jesus's teaching. St. Paul must have known the traditions about Christ which were afterwards collected in the Synoptic Gospels, but there is no historical evidence to show that, when he wrote the first at least of the Epistles, there was any compendium which would give him a complete and exact knowledge of the teaching of Jesus. Exception may be taken to the assertion that the New Testament writers habitually use the LXX. alone. Surely the Old Testament citations in the Gospel of St. Matthew are sufficient in themselves to make a modification of the assertion necessary. The statement, too, that Christianity first influenced the middle class may be doubted. It seems to be evident from Romans xvi. that there were many slaves among those who were saluted; and we do not despise the authority of Renan, who declared that in Antioch, as everywhere, Christianity was, doubtless, established in the poor quarters of the city and among the petty tradesfolk. There is novelty, whatever truth there may be, in the declaration that the Latin-reading public of the age of Erasmus was influenced by him somewhat in the same way as the English-reading public of our day has been influenced by the writings of Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Teachers and Taught Text-Books: THE PERIOD OF THE PATRIARCHS, by L. Isabel Smith; and THE UNITED MONARCHY OF THE HEBREWS, by C. C. Graveson, 1/ net each. Headley Bros.

These two volumes are good members of the series. The writers have gone to the best authorities for their history and criticism; their plans of lessons, and the scope they propose in the way of ethical and religious teaching, seem to us reasonable and well framed; and they provide adequate material for the constructive imagination of childhood. They also realize that the teachers need information and philosophy—so to call it—beyond what they will be called upon directly to impart. Nor is there lacking that sympathetic touch and hint of personal affection for the subject without

which a text-book on a religious subject is apt to be ineffective. This part of Jewish history presents, from the child's point of view, numerous difficulties; they are dealt with fairly, and probably as successfully as is possible in a book.

Vermeersch (Rev. A.), TOLERANCE, 5/ net.

Washbourne

A learned disquisition from the point of view of the Church of Rome. Tolerance is discussed as a moral and social question; and the real meaning of the word, and its significance in relation to past and present events and ideals, are fully analyzed. Dr. Vermeersch concludes from his study that the rule of the Church stands for progress, and considers that France is an example of the retrogression of a nation because it has discarded that rule.

Wilberforce (Basil), THERE IS NO DEATH, 1/6 net.

Elliot Stock

Another of those little devotional books for which the author is well known, dealing with the immortality of the soul.

Wordsworth (John), SERMONS PREACHED IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH, AND ELSEWHERE, 5/ net.

Longmans

These sermons have already appeared in print, mostly in *The Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, but they were well worth collecting in this more enduring and convenient form. There is also an Appendix of special prayers for various occasions.

Worsley (F. W.), THE THEOLOGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

This volume is one of a series dealing with the great Christian theologies. The series is not written primarily from a controversial point of view, but, rather, offers critical expositions. The book under notice deals with the theology of the Church of England, and aims at expounding the teaching of that Church on all doctrinal matters. In order that the reader may arrive at an understanding of the principles of this teaching, the author first traces, clearly and briefly, the history of the Book of Common Prayer and that of the Thirty-Nine Articles. Though of particular interest to Churchmen, this thoughtful work merits the attention of all serious-minded readers.

Law.

Clarke (Orme), THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Butterworth

Second edition.

Hershey (Amos S.), THE ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW, 12/6 net.

Macmillan

A clearly written and well-arranged treatise. Prof. Hershey has based his work mainly on modern or contemporary sources, and gathers up the results of most of the important recent contributions to International Law. While the text is confined to the essentials of the subject, minor and controversial details have been dealt with by an extended use of foot-notes, and the bibliographies at the end of each chapter form a valuable feature. Though brief in parts, it nevertheless constitutes a useful introduction to the subject.

Bibliography.

Book - Prices Current, Vol. XXVII. Part I., 25/6 per annum.

Elliot Stock

Library of Congress, REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, 10 cents

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Poetry.

Campbell (Nancy), *AGNUS DEI*, 6d. net.

Maunsel

A little volume of religious poems, some of them reprinted from *The Vineyard*.

Clarke (J. Robert), *PRISON SONGS AND POEMS*, 3/6 net.

Macdonald

These poems were written in Portland by the author while undergoing five years' penal servitude. As might be expected, they are full of sadness, and here and there they strike a note of real tragedy. They often fail as poetry, but, as the thoughts of a man pressed down by remorse, yet not utterly without hope, they are arresting.

Cuthbertson (James Lister), *BARWON BALLADS AND SCHOOL VERSES*, 6/ net.

Melville & Mullen

A collection of verse published by the Geelong Grammar School, most of which was written for the school magazine. The theme in most cases is patriotic or topical, and the verses show a pleasing facility of rhythm.

Derham (Enid), *THE MOUNTAIN ROAD, AND OTHER VERSES*. Melbourne, Osboldstone

Miss Derham writes cultured and musical verse, and some of her rhythmical effects are charming. But her subject-matter is generally a little thin, and her emotions do not always carry conviction.

Ellis (Vivian Locke), *THE VENTURERS, AND OTHER POEMS*, 1/ net.

21, York Buildings, Adelphi

The poem which gives the title to this little volume is, perhaps, one of the least satisfactory in the book; but, even so, it displays a sense of rhythm and a gift for poetic expression which, in one or two of the shorter pieces, the author uses to full advantage.

Harrison (Cholmondeley), *LEGAL LEVITIES AND BREVITIES*, being Cases in Rhyme and Other Eccentricities for Law Students and Others, 3/6 net.

Cambridge, Heffer

Cowper's playful suggestion that judicial decisions should be reported in verse has not infrequently been acted upon. The idea did not, indeed, originate with the author of the 'Report of an Adjudged Case.'

How now, Ovid! Law cases in verse?

inquires Tibullus in Ben Jonson's 'Poet-aster,' and Ovid replies:—

Troth, if I live, I will new dress the Law
In sprightly Poesy's habiliments.

Sir Frederick Pollock in his 'Leading Cases done into English,' and Mr. Christian in his 'Lays of a Limb of the Law,' have shown how successfully an agreeable gift of parody may be exercised in this task. If Mr. Harrison's achievement is on a much lower level, his object is far less ambitious. Cowper claimed that "poetical reports of law cases" would be "more commonly deposited in the memory." Mr. Harrison, inspired by the same idea, originally put his rhymes together as mnemonics whilst he was studying for the Law Tripos at Cambridge. Some are rather neat. Here, for instance, are the lines in which he tersely expresses the doctrine of inevitable accident as applied in the case of 'Hammack v. White':—

In Finsbury Circus one fine night
White's new charger took a fright
And slaughtered Hammack, luckless wight!
The widow's evidence was nil
Of negligence or want of skill,
And so the Court redress denied her,
Blaming the horse, and not the rider.

But most of these jingling statements of the law possess no merit beyond their brevity. Not only does their author frankly admit their crudity, he also professes to find,

after the fashion of a special pleader, a virtue in it. "The very uncouthness of the lines," he says, "may help to impress them on the memory of the student."

Heine (Heinrich), *THE BOOK OF SONGS*, translated by Col. H. S. Jarrett, 5/ net.

Constable

This translation was first published in 1882 under the pseudonym of "Stratheir," and followed by a new edition in 1894. It is now issued with the translator's name.

How (Louis), *THE YOUTH REPLIES*, \$1 net.

Boston, Sherman & French

Like many modern verse-writers, Mr. How gathers roses; and it appears that, like Apuleius's hero, he occasionally eats them. This biographical detail is, to us, about the most interesting thing in his volume.

Macfie (Ronald Campbell), *VALDIMAR*, a Poetic Drama, 3/6 net.

Macdonald

Dr. Macfie has proved in his former works that he has the poet's soul and imagination. There is real music in his verse. This "poetic drama" is not mis-called, for its dramatic qualities come out strongly, even in book-form. If, as is stated, the Poetry Society are to produce the play shortly, there will be a better opportunity of judging how far those qualities will prevail when actually presented on the stage.

Rowe (Josephine V.), *POEMS*, 2/6 net.

Lynwood

A volume of unpretentious little pieces, many of which should lend themselves well to musical setting. The verses for children are among the best things in the book, which, as a whole, is rather commonplace in thought and diction.

Service (Robert W.), *RHYMES OF A ROLLING STONE*, 3/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

Mr. Service has been called the Canadian Kipling. He is certainly Canadian, but some way off his supposed model. The verse his work most resembles is, we think, that of Mr. G. R. Sims's early ballads. He tells a melodramatic story well, and expresses vigorously the primal passions of the wild. His new book is quite up to his old level, and the fact that his methods of expression are rather journalistic than poetical should not impede his access to a wide public.

Smith (George Adam), *THE EARLY POETRY OF ISRAEL IN ITS PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ORIGINS*, 3/ net.

Frowde

These three lectures were delivered in London before the British Academy towards the close of 1910, and the author hopes that he may one day be able to incorporate their contents in a larger work on Hebrew poetry. The first lecture deals with the Language, Structure, and Rhythms of the Poetry, the second and third with its Substance and the Spirit. An Index of Passages is included.

Philosophy.

Besant (Annie) and Leadbeater (C. W.), *MAN: WHENCE, HOW, AND WHITHER*, 12/

Arya, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House

A record of clairvoyant investigation into the past. The work was done at Adyar, where the authors spent some time in retreat for the purpose, and what they saw was written down by two members of the Theosophical Society. They claim to have thrown themselves back into the earliest stages by seeking for their own consciousness; and, later, to have traced the story of Man by following certain individuals through various reincarnations—always, for convenience, under the same

name. Mrs. Besant, for instance, is, throughout the ages, named Herakles, and Mr. Leadbeater, Sirius. The fact of an Occult Hierarchy, which guides and shapes, is taken for granted, and members of this appear in the course of the story. The history is wonderfully detailed and circumstantial. Man, his work and his art, is described through millions of years. As the authors state in their Preface: "The general public...will regard it with frank incredulity; some may think it an interesting fabrication; others may find it dull."

Monist (The), JANUARY, 2/6

Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co.

Among the articles in the current number of this American quarterly are an essay on 'Psychic and Organic Life,' by Prof. Ernst Mach; a paper on 'Fichte's Conception of God'; and an exhaustive analysis of 'Tragic Effect in Sophocles,' by Mr. Albert R. Chandler.

History and Biography.

Belloc (Hilaire), *CRÉCY*, 1/ net.

Swift

The latest volume of the "British Battle Series." The story of Crécy is vividly told in a style that makes easy reading.

Birch (Walter de Gray), *MEMORIALS OF THE SEE AND CATHEDRAL OF LLANDAFF*.

Neath, Richards

No written record remains of the first Cathedral Church at Llandaff, the ruins of which were pulled down by Bishop Urban early in the twelfth century, a new church being erected in its stead. This edifice did not extend beyond a small church, the nave of which is supposed to survive in the present presbytery. The Cathedral has passed through many vicissitudes since then, up to its final restoration in the state in which it exists to-day. The author has produced a complete history of the 'See and Cathedral of Llandaff,' with detailed accounts of its bishops from earliest times, and treats of several obscure points. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings, and there are a number of facsimiles of documents and seals.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in Other Libraries of Northern Italy: Vol. XVIII. 1623-5. edited by Allen B. Hinds. Stationery Office

This volume ends with the death of James I., and is largely occupied with details of Charles's attempt at love-making in the Court of Madrid, the evasions and delays which occurred, and their sequel. In his excellent Preface Mr. Hinds recognizes that Gardiner has worked out the history of this period fully. Still, Gardiner had not room for the significant or interesting touches which abound in this volume, and which would, one thinks, be invaluable to an historical novelist. The Preface gives a reference to some of the plums of the book, as well as a full survey of the events and motives concerned.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1913.

Whittaker

'Dod' is the one book that the most experienced members of the House of Commons always have at hand and always consult, and it needs no praise from any one. We should have thought that there had been time to include the Barony of Latymer in its proper place, but changes in Parliament are so constant that it is impossible to keep all the information up to date. The most interesting alteration is that caused by the Irish election last week, which changed the

balance of parties, and gave the Nationalists a majority in Ulster. The biographies of some of the least-distinguished members are too long, and some of the works which they have written hardly require to be immortalized in 'Dod.'

Harvey (William), SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER IN ANECDOTE AND STORY, 2/6 Stirling, Eneas Mackay; London, Simpkin & Marshall

In 1899 Mr. Harvey published a volume of 500 pages bearing the same title as the present work of 200 pages. The new book is practically a condensed edition of the old, and carries exactly the same chapter-headings. The illustrations, fifteen in number, are, however, new. They are all interesting, and some are valuable as preserving certain features of Scottish life which have entirely disappeared. Nothing more need be said about the text than that it embodies the cream of anecdote illustrating outstanding types of Scottish life and character.

Haussonville (Count d'), LACORDAIRE, translated by A. W. Evans, 3/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

An adequate translation of a memoir, written by a member of the French Academy, of Lacordaire, the orator and preacher. The author has endeavoured to present a living picture of the man himself, the times in which he lived, and the part he played in bringing about the Catholic renaissance. It is an attractive study of a fascinating personality.

History of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, edited by John A. Henderson.

New Spalding Club

The Advocates of Aberdeen are a class apart in the legal profession. For two and a half centuries their society has maintained a distinguished tradition of legal practice and public service; for their interests have not been narrowly professional, but have extended to questions affecting the social and economic welfare of the city and district of Aberdeen, and, one may say, the North of Scotland generally. While they are permitted to do the work of the solicitor as well as that of the pleader, they have the right to the highest title of the legal practitioner, and their corporation is sanctioned by three Royal Charters. The origin of their right to the title "Advocate" is somewhat obscure, but long custom has put it beyond cavil. There is a sportive anecdote, not mentioned in this history, and therefore presumably unauthentic, that during one of James VI.'s visits to the "braif town of Bonaccord" the local procurators petitioned the King for the right to style themselves advocates. It is said that one or two of the more persistent lawyers followed the British Solomon home after a banquet, and continued to urge their plea as they went along. At the door of his lodging James turned round and exclaimed: "Weel, weel, ca' yersels advocates or ony ither daunt thing ye care." This may be an invention of some Edinburgh wag, for the Faculty of Advocates, the Scottish Bar *par excellence*, has always enjoyed its fling at the Northern Society. Lockhart in a slightly ungenerous sentence says: "The Attorneys of the town of Aberdeen are styled Advocates. This valuable privilege is said to have been bestowed at an early period by some (sportive) monarch." Scott relates a conversation between Lord Elibank and Lord Patrick, in which Patrick remarks that if English law had been extended all over Scotland, the Aberdeen advocates would have possessed themselves of all the business in Westminster Hall. Even James Gregory, though an Aberdonian, said that, if the Aberdeen

Advocates were allowed to practise in London, they would in seven years have the fee simple of the whole of the county of Middlesex.

The earliest records of the Society were destroyed by fire in 1721, but it is clear that the body was in existence before 1633. The Crown Charters are dated 1774, 1799, and 1862. Of these full copies, in Latin and English, are given in this history. It is a book of more than local interest, for the Advocates, who are rather remarkable for their large families, gave many distinguished sons to the public service. Of the Lumsden family one son, John Tower, "fell while leading the stormers to the assault of Secundra Bagh, Lucknow"; and of the Advocates themselves three fell in battle. They have always been enthusiastic Volunteer and Territorial officers. One Advocate, Scougal, rose to the Bench, as Lord Whitehill, and there have been forty-six Sheriffs, Sheriffs-Depute, or Sheriffs Substitute. A son of one house became High Master of St. Paul's School. Two notable houses are descended from "Delta" of *Blackwood*. Literature is well represented. That eminent jurist and Church historian Dr. Grub, late Professor of Law in the University, occupies the place of honour among the many admirable portraits which make Mr. Henderson's history valuable as an artistic as well as a legal record. Extracts from the Society's Minutes prove the jealousy with which the Aberdeen Advocates have watched over the public welfare. They have set a high standard of professional probity. Their 23 "Golden Rules" sum up the perfect practitioner in uprightness. To education their services have been unremitting. There is a quaint extract whereby an apprentice has his term of indenture extended by a year because he has attended only one session at college. He is also required to keep another session.

Minute and painstaking research has made this work practically complete. Once we note (p. 244) in a family record the absence of five out of nine children, but this seems to be the only omission in a case of easy verification. The work is mainly statistical, and one is tempted to regret that no attempt has been made to suggest the more intimate personal side of the question. For the subject is rich in humorous and quaint personality. The legal life of Aberdeen is worthy of the pen of a Scott, but as yet the city has produced no writer to crystallize her Advocates in some type as round and genial as Counsellor Pleydell himself. The material, however, is there.

Hosmer (Harriet), LETTERS AND MEMORIES, edited by Cornelia Carr, 15/ net.

New York, Moffat & Yard; London, Bird

Miss Hosmer was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and became one of America's most distinguished women sculptors. She was a friend of the Brownings and of Mrs. Kendal, and of many other well-known people, and was well loved by them, as appears from their letters to her. Her own letters are delightful, full of humour and careless gaiety, well leavened with sound commonsense and human sympathy. This is a book well worth reading.

Jackson (H. C.), TOOTH OF FIRE, being some Account of the Ancient Kingdom of Sennâr, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

The author, who is in the Sudan Civil Service, has in view the writing of a more detailed history of Sennâr, the present volume being merely the abstract of some notes compiled by him, and based on the written traditions of the Fungs, who, it is

assumed, came into Egypt in the dim past from the East. He admits that much of his account is pure conjecture, but he has devoted much time and labour to research, the result of which is a work of considerable interest.

Macgillivray (William), MEMORIES OF MY EARLY DAYS, 5/ net. T. N. Foulis

These sketches of the "hillside folk" of the Grampians have been previously published in separate little books, but their collection in this volume will be welcome to all lovers of old-world memories of fast-dying types. They stretch back over three-quarters of a century, the author being now in his ninetieth year. The charm of the book is greatly enhanced by the black-and-white drawings of Miss Preston Macgoun, the frontispiece etching of the author being an especially clever piece of work.

Marsh (Frank Burr), ENGLISH RULE IN GASCONY, 1199-1259, with Special Reference to the Towns.

Michigan, George Wahr

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan in 1906, now published in extended form. It is mainly devoted to the question what sort of part the Gascon towns had in maintaining English rule in Gascony, and its aim is to trace in detail the rule of the English government in South-Western France, so far as it affected the townspeople. It seems clear that it was the action of the towns themselves that preserved this rule, and the manner in which the author arrives at this conclusion is both logical and interesting.

Orton (C. W. Previtè), THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY (1000-1233), 12/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Mr. Previtè Orton's book is a valuable piece of research in a field left untillied by English historians, partly, no doubt, because of the seeming barrenness of the soil. The early Counts of Savoy—to give them a title which they adopted officially late in the twelfth century—held by a precarious tenure various lands and dominions on either side of the Alps from the St. Bernard to Mont Cenis, and very slowly consolidated and increased these possessions. But, like their remote descendants in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they were patient, resolute, and tactful, and this book shows in close detail how they steadily built up their power.

The basis of Savoyard strength was the possession of the Great and Little St. Bernard, the Alpine highways from Italy to Burgundy. The Burgundian seigneur, Humbert I. Whitehands, who secured the passes early in the eleventh century, allowed the Emperor Conrad II. to use them in his Burgundian campaigns. The House of Savoy became the Imperial watchdog on this indispensable Alpine route, and profited by the Imperial gratitude. A strong and loyal Savoy was necessary to an Emperor ruling over Germany, Burgundy, and Italy. The Savoyard Counts had as a rule the sense not to push their advantage too far.

The author devotes many pages to technical problems of much complexity, such as whether the deeds attributed to Humbert I. were, in fact, performed by one Humbert or two Humberts, and whether the famous Adelaide, who with Matilda of Tuscany interceded with Pope Gregory on behalf of Henry IV. before the humiliation of the Emperor at Canossa, was a single or dual personality. He presents all the evidence and all the theories, as well as his own conclusions.

But the chief interest of the book lies in its exhaustive account of the evolution of a small state out of the chaos which succeeded the fall of the Carolingian Empire. Here is a definite illustration of the necessity of feudalism such as we can scarcely find in our own history. The value of the Church as an agent of civilization is well shown, both in the work of the bishops with large secular jurisdiction and in that of the monasteries, which, after the expulsion of the Saracens from the Piedmontese Alps, made one valley after another fertile and populous again. Under Count Thomas, the able ruler with whose reign the book ends, we see the rapid growth of the larger towns like Asti, and also the actual foundation, for strategic and commercial purposes, of towns like Cuneo or Villafranca.

Mr. Previté Orton is fully conscious of these wider issues, and devotes a luminous page or two at intervals to them. His sixth chapter on the twelfth-century Savoyard State is excellent; the precise details are not to be found elsewhere in English. No mediævalist can afford to neglect this book, which does credit to Cambridge historical scholarship. It is well indexed, and has two useful maps.

Ross (C. Stuart), FRANCIS ORMOND, PIONEER, PATRIOT, PHILANTHROPIST, 6/ net.

Melville & Mullen

Francis Ormond was the son of a Scotsman who emigrated with his family to Australia, and settled near Geelong. At an early age Francis was the head of a sheep station, and prospered by dint of hard work. His passion was education. He began by educating his own farm hands, later he was instrumental in founding Ormond College, the Presbyterian college affiliated to the University of Melbourne, and the Working Men's College in Melbourne. His interests were wide and his liberality great, and this record of his work will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in education, especially in Australia.

Select Statutes, Cases, and Documents, TO ILLUSTRATE ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1660-1832, edited by C. Grant Robertson, Second Edition, 10/6 net.

Methuen

Mr. Robertson has greatly improved in this new edition the useful collection of modern constitutional documents which he published nine years ago. The value of such "source-books" is universally recognized by teachers; what Stubbs's 'Select Charters' did for the early period has now been done for the whole course of British as well as American history. From the practical standpoint none of these books is more important than Mr. Robertson's, for most of his select statutes and cases have a direct bearing on current politics, and are often cited without being understood.

The first section of his book contains 72 statutes and resolutions, from the Act confirming the legislation of the Convention Parliament of 1660 to the Parliament Act. A third of these appear for the first time in this edition, and the introductory notes, which are terse and accurate, are also new. The statutes are as a rule printed in a condensed form, except in the case of the Bill of Rights and one or two other fundamental laws. The extent to which they have been repealed is usually noted. The Coronation Oath Act of 1689 is conveniently supplemented by the oath as it was framed in 1660 and in 1902; similarly, the amended Declaration against Transubstantiation of 1911 is given as a note on the Bill of Rights. In numerous instances the Protests of the dissentient peers against measures are cited. Mr. Robertson, it will be seen, is an intelligent and careful editor.

Among the statutes added in this edition are the Navigation Act—under which reference might have been made to Mr. J. H. Clapham's articles in *The English Historical Review* of 1910—the Stamp Act, its repeal, and the Declaratory Act, Pitt's Treasonable and Seditious Practices Act and its companion of 1795, the Act abolishing Slavery, and the Parliament Act. It would have been well if Sidmouth's "Six Acts" could have been given, to illustrate the temper of the times after Waterloo. But the selection as a whole has been made with discretion.

The second section contains 33 select cases: 7 of these are later than 1832, including *Stockdale v. Hansard*, *Wason v. Walter*—in which Wason is once described inaccurately as the "defendant"—and the martial-law case "*Ex parte Marais*" of 1902. All the cases are most interesting, especially the proceedings relating to Wilkes.

An Appendix gives a few impeachments, the resolutions of Lords and Commons as to taxation and supply, and a convenient tabular summary of the three Constitutions of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The book is well indexed, and will be invaluable to teachers and students and to intelligent politicians.

Soissons (Count de), SIX GREAT PRINCESSES, 10/6 net.

Holden & Hardingham

As is usual with him, the Count de Soissons writes with particular attention to what "democratic writers" have said about his subject. But as he finds everywhere "vice so *spirituel* and folly so charming," the injustice committed by these writers in regarding Philippe II., Duc d'Orléans, as a cipher is not apparent. We cannot regard the title of the book as justified: the Duc's six daughters were neither great nor princesses.

Special Campaign Series: AN OUTLINE OF MARLBOROUGH'S CAMPAIGNS, compiled by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock, 5/ net.

Allen

This concise and clearly written account of Marlborough's campaigns will be not only of value to military students, but also of interest to all students of history, and a source of pleasure to lovers of true romance. The nine rough sketch-maps made by the author, and placed in a pocket at the end of the book, greatly facilitate the following of the campaigns; and the chronological survey of the principal events of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-11, will be found most useful.

Stigand (Capt. C. H.), THE LAND OF ZINJ, being an Account of British East Africa, its Ancient History and Present Inhabitants, 15/ net.

Constable

The author has spent several years in trekking about British East Africa; he has kept careful notes, and has endeavoured to draw a picture of the native and his country before the coming of the European entirely changed his mode of life. The result is a book of absorbing interest, entirely devoid of those autobiographical details with which so many books of travel are nowadays puffed out. The book begins with a brief outline of the ancient history of the country, as given in the writings of old Roman and Arab geographers and Portuguese travellers. But most interesting of all is the ancient history from Swahili sources. These are old Pate records, and are as wonderful as any story of the 'Arabian Nights.' Capt. Stigand was unable to obtain access to them, but he wrote them down from the dictation of a direct descendant of the Pate Sultans, who made notes from the documents and learnt much of them by rote.

The native history and the native life, with its customs, habits, and folk-lore, make a fascinating story. The description is clear and unexaggerated, and the book may be read with pleasure from cover to cover. There are many excellent photographs, and a map of the country in a pocket at the end.

Turquan (Joseph), THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, Authorized Translation by Violette M. Montagu, 12/6 net.

Lane

The same author's book on 'The Wife of General Bonaparte,' which we reviewed on Dec. 2nd, 1911, was chiefly concerned with showing the Empress Josephine in a new light, and one entirely at variance with that in which she has generally been regarded. The present volume, which may be looked on as a sort of sequel, has the same object in view, and, while the author is anxious to impress upon us that his sole desire is to keep to historical facts, we note, as in the case of his former work, that he continues to rely very largely on the *Memoirs of the Duchesse d'Abrantès*, a lady more conspicuous for her imagination than for accuracy. Frankly, we cannot see that this book was wanted; the constant harping on one string is apt to become monotonous. Whatever Josephine's failings and weaknesses may have been, she must have possessed something more in the way of good qualities than M. Turquan would allow us to believe.

War and Misrule (1307-99), selected by A. Audrey Locke, 1/ net.

Bell

A new volume in a series designed as an aid to the rational study of English history, to be used in conjunction with ordinary historical textbooks. It consists of a series of extracts, arranged in chronological order, dealing with the wars and revolutions of the fourteenth century. These have been chosen more for their liveliness of style than their absolute accuracy, being intended merely to supply data for reference.

Geography and Travel.

Footner (Hulbert), NEW RIVERS OF THE NORTH, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

This "yarn of two amateur explorers" is fresh and ingenuous, and is copiously illustrated with excellent photographs. The two set out from Edmonton, Alberta, and travelled via the rivers Frazer, Peace, and Hay to the Alexandra Falls, returning to Edmonton by a more easterly route. They met with a good many adventures and mishaps, but not more than were to be expected on such a trip, and they evidently enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Semple (Ellen Churchill), AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS, 12/6 net.

Constable

Though only now made accessible to British students, Miss Semple's work was published in America so long ago as 1903. In relation to some of the subjects treated, that is a considerable stretch of time, yet the well-grounded, scientific character of the book secures it against becoming out of date in any essential matters. The geographical factors of American history have either done their work, which so becomes a subject for definitive narrative and description, or they constitute an actual situation which is a subject for study, opinion, and forecast. All except the last two chapters come under the former heading, and show how the political formation and progress of the people, its expansion over the continent, and its characteristic economic and social development in different regions have been determined by the influences of mountain-range and pass, river and valley, coast-line, lake, and plain. Students of history can

see how the Appalachian barrier which for nearly two centuries kept the English colonists cooped up against the sea-board was just what secured to them ultimately the reversion of the continent. Or here, again, they will see, probably for the first time, how New England's lack of navigable rivers, and of an inviting agricultural back-country, determined not only her grouping into small towns on the sea-coast or at the fall-line of the rivers—and therefore her specialization in fisheries and manufactures—but also her comparatively provincial outlook and feeling, early and late. Miss Semple would probably not resent being called a pupil of Ratzel and Shaler, and certainly either of these great authorities on anthropogeography would be proud to acknowledge a follower fully equipped with relevant knowledge, and the intellectual gifts proper not only to good scientific, but also to good historical writing. She has in addition a sense of humour.

Synge (J. M.), IN WICKLOW AND WEST KERRY, Pocket Edition, 2/6 net.

Maunsell

This completes the new eight-volume edition of Synge's works. If these reprinted articles are the least noteworthy of his compositions, lovers of Synge will nevertheless find in them many pleasant echoes of his plays.

Sociology.

Ireland's Hope, a Call to Service, 1/6 net.

Student Christian Movement

The record of a conference of Irish students, held in Queen's University, Belfast, January 2nd-7th. The object of the conference was to encourage among Irish students a study of their country's problems and needs. The subjects dealt with include Social Problems, Social Evils, Education and Regeneration, and National Sins and their Remedy.

Public-House Reform: THE PEOPLE'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION, LTD., 6d.

The Association

An illustrated handbook giving a short historical summary of the public-house reform movement. The Association was founded in 1896 by the Bishop of Chichester, and now controls 113 licensed houses. The illustrations show that some of them are attractive.

Education.

Bate (R. S.), THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 net.

Bell

This treatise on the teaching of English literature is the outcome of practical experience, and is addressed principally to those who, without special training, have to teach it as a subsidiary subject. The author has a broad view of the possibilities and scope of this branch of education, and his policy, if not strikingly original, is sound.

Green (J. A.), LIFE AND WORK OF PESTALOZZI, 4/6

Clive

Equipped with this volume and the excellent selection from Pestalozzi's writings which its author published last year, the English reader can arrive at a satisfactory understanding of his career, aims, and achievements. He is among the martyrs of education, meriting, indeed, such a tribute as Browning bestowed on his "grammarian." This much Prof. Green's brief biography assures us. For fifty years Pestalozzi toiled with the utmost assiduity and self-denial, often misunderstood and thwarted. He lived to see the very school at Yverdon which won him a European reputation broken up by internal disunion. He left it, only to pass the closing

years of a long life harassed by the bitter attacks of his opponents. But succeeding generations have established his memory far above the recriminations of his now forgotten critics. He is remembered no less as a philanthropist than as an educational reformer. He devoted himself unsparingly to the children of the poorest classes; while his principles, as we lately took occasion to remark, have permeated and vivified the whole body of educational theory. He kept an open mind, never supposing that the last word on his great subject was said; and the deeply interesting accounts of him by contemporaries, included in this volume, amply attest that his moral qualities were even greater than his intellectual gifts.

Harvard University Catalogue, 1912-13.

Harvard University

A publication similar to our own University Calendars, containing a list of Fellows, Official Instructors, and Students, detailed information with regard to scholarships, prizes, and degrees, and the various schools and laboratories. A description is also given of the museums belonging to the University, of which there are several besides the University Museum itself.

Philology.

Jones (Daniel) and Woo (Kwing Tong), A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER, 5/

Hodder & Stoughton

An illustration of modern phonetic methods applied to the study of languages of the Chinese type.

Pocket-Dictionary (A) of the Latin and English Languages: First Part, LATIN-ENGLISH, compiled by Prof. Karl Feyerabend.

Grevel

An excellent little Dictionary which might well be adopted in schools. In view of its size it manages to include a great deal, and it has as Preface a little 'History of Latin Sounds,' which is sufficient to give an idea of Latin pronunciation so far as it can be ascertained. Pieces of Cicero, Horace, and Catullus are transcribed phonetically, with accentuation and division of syllables.

Wood (Rev. C. T.) and Lanchester (Rev. H. C. O.), A HEBREW GRAMMAR, 5/ net.

Kegan Paul

The authors explain that the preparation of this 'Grammar' is to be regarded as "an attempt to supply a want suggested by the experience of two Lecturers for the first part of the Theological Tripos at Cambridge"; and there can be no doubt that the result will be found useful by a much wider circle of students than those in whom the instructors were primarily interested. Care has been taken to introduce the reading and translation of sentences as early as possible, so as not to overburden the mind with grammatical technicalities and mere memory-work. Among the Appendixes designed to convey important additional information is one entitled 'Some Notes on the Hebrew Vowel System by Professor Kennett,' which will be found specially helpful. It is, however, not correct to say that "in every case" the original long *ā* has been modified in Hebrew into *ō*. Exceptions are by no means rare, as can be seen from, e.g., the Grammar of Gesenius-Kautsch, p. 233 (Oxford edition), which the authors rightly describe as the "vade mecum" of every Hebraist. We have noted some misprints, which, however, the student will easily correct for himself.

School-Books.

Black's Sentinel Readers, Book VI., by E. E. Speight, 1/9

The latest volume in this excellent series of Readers, designed to widen the sympathies of boys and girls through the medium of the ordinary reading lesson. The extracts are well chosen, and a number of coloured illustrations enhance the interest of the text.

Children's Classics—PRIMARY: TALES FROM GRIMM, told anew by Alice M. Bale; NURSERY RHYMES, selected by A. E. P.; LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, AND JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, told anew by Alice M. Bale, 2d. each.

Macmillan

Old favourites retold in simple language, and printed in large clear type suitable for very young readers.

Elliott (M. S.), AN ELEMENTARY HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES, 1/6

Black

The value of historical geography as a separate subject has only lately been realized, as is shown by the fact that no comprehensive textbooks on the subject have as yet appeared. The present volume, though a condensed sketch, indicates what can be done in the direction of teaching geography by means of history, and vice versa.

Foakes-Jackson (F. J.) and Smith (B. T. Dean), A BIBLICAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, 3/6 net.

Cambridge, Heffer

The story of the New Testament in historical form, designed chiefly to give young students a general view of the books of the New Testament before they undertake the study of any one of them. The idea is good, and well carried out both as to matter and arrangement. Dr. Foakes-Jackson is a master of lucid exposition, and is assisted by a scholar of his college who is now Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School at Cambridge. There are maps of Palestine, Herod's Temple, and St. Paul's journeys, and we are glad to see a Bibliography as well as ample Indexes.

Macmillan's Reform Arithmetic—TEACHER'S BOOK: V. GIRLS' EDITION, by Pollard Wilkinson and F. W. Cook, 9d.

We have nothing but praise for this little book. The exercises are well chosen, and should interest girls, while the hints to the teacher should prove of great use.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), A LOVE STORY, 6/

White

A tale presumably intended to be exciting, but devoid of distinction. "Omnia vincit amor," whispers the hero on p. 258, and this is typical of the writing throughout.

Bazin (René), THE REDEEMER, 6/

Stanley Paul

On the surface this is merely a romance in which an assistant mistress in a French village school is drawn towards a young slate-quarryman and reacts upon him as a powerful redeeming influence, but the author's portrayal of the conflict between those of his countrymen who regard the Church as the adversary of popular enlightenment, and those to whom the schools are merely forcing-grounds for atheists, is the arresting feature of the book. The subject is a heavy one for treatment in a novel, and the translator's work is by no means perfectly done.

Brebner (Percy James), THE LITTLE GREY SHOE, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

All that custom demands of the Ruritanian romance is provided here with as much zest as though the book were the first of its kind to see the light—international complications, plots and counterplots of

Church and State. beauty in distress, knights to the rescue, and a well-kept secret disclosed only in the penultimate chapter.

Danby (Frank), CONCERT PITCH, 6/
Hutchinson

The heroine is the daughter of a parvenu, and marries out of pique a young composer. Her troubles as the wife of a genius form the theme of the book, which is written in the author's well-known style. It is full of vivacity, but somewhat crowded with detail.

Gull (Ranger), MURDER LIMITED, 6/
Werner Laurie

Time was when we could obtain our shockers at a shilling, but nowadays many of them flaunt themselves as six-shilling novels. The villain of this one—a Japanese—is aptly described on the cover as "diabolical"; but the author's style is too lurid, and, to alter Lewis Carroll's Carpenter, "the crime is spread too thick."

Hope (Lilith), SIMOON, 6/ Swift

A long novel, mainly related in the first person by a neurotic woman. It is not without skill, and those who persevere will find some clever character-sketching in the later stages. The book could, however, have been reduced by half with advantage.

Hughes (Rupert), EXCUSE ME! 6/ Palmer

An American farce of a train journey from Chicago in a San Francisco "sleeper." The passengers, consisting of an eloping couple, some husbands and wives, divorced husbands and divorced wives, and others, get jumbled up into a nightmare of complications, hideous or amusing according to one's point of view. It is all very breathless and very American.

Lucas (St. John), THE LADY OF THE CANNIES, 6/ Blackwood

Mr. Lucas's short stories are the real thing, and not mere anecdotes. Here he has achieved the difficult task of presenting his characters so that they actually live. There are seven stories altogether, of which, perhaps, 'The Bridesmaid' is the best. 'The Unfortunate Saint' is a clever and humorous fable. The last story, 'Troubles with a Bear in the Midi,' is the weakest. Literal translation of conversation from the French is humour of a lower order than we expect from Mr. Lucas.

Malling (Mathilda), THE IMMACULATE YOUNG MINISTER, 6/ Constable

No suspicion of a Swedish origin would arise here were it not that note is made of the fact that the story is "translated from the Swedish by Arthur G. Chater." It is closely concerned with the men who dominated affairs in the hey-day of "Prince Florizel's wild-oat sowing," is pleasantly written, and in the marriage of its two chief figures depicts a union of more than common interest. The Minister of the title is the younger Pitt.

McKeoun (Norman), THE GATE OF TOMORROW, 6/ Cassell

Though it suffers from a plethora of idealism, this tale of the relations between three decent Australian colonists, a bad one, and a woman with a past is drawn to a fine conclusion.

Mitchell (Edmund), TALES OF DESTINY, 5/ net. Constable

These stories are represented as told at the gates of Fathpur-Sikri, one night when Akbar was at the summit of his glory, by a group of soldiers, travellers, and others. Mr. Mitchell has notably succeeded in giving an Oriental effect. Told from various points of view, the stories convey a sense of finality, spoilt neither by the horrors nor

by the breathless transitions from one set of conditions to another that detract from the interest of many books of this nature.

Montague (Margaret Prescott), LINDA, 6/ Constable

An American idyll. Linda is a country girl from the South, fresh and charming and uneducated. Her story is well and prettily told, and after seeing her through many troubles, we leave her on the most likely path to happiness.

Oxenham (John), MARY ALL ALONE, 6/ Methuen

We were tolerably sure when Mary's lover was reported missing in a frontier war, and his body could not be found, that he would turn up fresh enough at the end of the book; and we were not disappointed. Mary's adventures, when suddenly bereft of relations and fortune, make a fairly interesting story, which cannot, however, be pronounced an advance on the author's last work, and in places shows signs of haste.

Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), THE GRANITE CROSS, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Mrs. Reynolds is steeped in the tradition, language, and colour of the Cornish land and people, of whom she writes so pleasantly. The fisherman-artist transplanted from the place of his growing, and enthralled by a mean-souled girl of superior social position, is a little suggestive of the limelight, for all the magnificence of sea and sky with which we are encouraged to connect him; but, this accepted, the story remains one of characteristic warmth and vivacity—thoroughly wholesome and breezy.

Ridley (Lady), MARGARET FYTTON, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A novel which probes no vexed question, but reflects in its pleasant pages a desire to spin an entertaining romance. The marriage of disinherited Margery to the cousin who succeeds to the estate which she seemed destined to possess is, from the first, the too obvious goal towards which the chain of circumstance leads, but this weakness of plot is forgotten in the fluent dialogue and excellent characterization.

Snaith (J. C.), AN AFFAIR OF STATE, 6/ Methuen

If England ever needs saving from the effects of a general strike, we feel safe in prophesying that the material will not be found in the efforts of a king and a minister who discuss matters to the accompaniment of brandies-and-sodas, or in the devotion of a woman, part of whose time is taken up with Pomeranian dogs. Syndicalism, in fact, is not a subject for Mr. Snaith, who is best in romance and fantasy. We suspect him of having had his tongue in his cheek while he was writing, a suspicion strengthened by his naming his commander-in-chief Mitchener—or has Mr. Snaith still to enjoy an introduction to Mr. Shaw's Press Cuttings?

Stacpoole (Margaret), MONTE CARLO, 6/ Hutchinson

When all the threads of tragedy are rather ostentatiously paraded, and it does not occur, there is apt to be a sense of flatness. On receiving a cheque for some hundreds from her publisher, a wife determines that she and her husband will flee from their sordid surroundings in Paris and for a time find a place in the sun. The wife, snatched from a parsonage, is put out before the journey begins by her husband's travelling companions. His forgetfulness for her comfort soon extends to losing her money in gambling and spending the greater part of a night in another woman's company. The wife meanwhile consoles herself with

another gentleman. His intentions, however, are so honourable that he engineers a reconciliation between husband and wife. With this and a sudden access of money the book closes, just where a reader would expect the real tragedy of an ill-assorted couple to begin.

Truscott (Parry), HILARY'S CAREER, 6/ Werner Laurie

Hilary's mother wishes him to be a sailor, while his father desires him to go into the publishing business. He himself inclines to the former career, and, as his parents' marriage is found to be illegal, his mother, having full control, is able to gratify his yearning for the sea. The author writes well, but is hardly here up to her usual level.

Tweeddale (Violet), THE HOUSE OF THE OTHER WORLD, 6/ Long

The story of a haunted house, sufficiently well done; but the author's colossal supply of rhetoric will probably damp the ardour of most readers.

Webbing (Peggy), THE PEARL-STRINGER, 6/ Methuen

A pleasant story centring round the experiences of a girl who strings pearls. Many quaint characters have their being in its pages, including a manly hero. We are uncertain whether the pearl-stringer is to be pitted or not.

Wynne (May), THE DESTINY OF CLAUDE, 6/ Stanley Paul

A tale of France in the sixteenth century, containing the usual more or less exciting adventures considered necessary to its period by the romantic novelist. The French which occurs at intervals might have been revised more carefully.

General.

Abrahams (Israel), THE BOOK OF DELIGHT.

Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society
Addresses delivered to Jewish audiences. One or two have already appeared in print, but these have been extended and revised for inclusion in the present volume. 'The Book of Delight' referred to in the title is that written by Joseph Zabara about the year 1200, and of this work Mr. Abrahams gives an interesting account. The papers are meant for popular perusal, and those entitled 'The Solace of Books' and 'A Handful of Curiosities' have a general appeal. We hear, for instance, of the Hebrew of Milton and George Eliot.

Imperial Institute Bulletin, DECEMBER, 1912, 2/6 net. John Murray

Insurance Register (The), 1/ Layton

Contains a summary of the revenue accounts and balance-sheets of British Life Assurance institutions, together with information regarding American and Colonial offices and other insurance matters.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, JANUARY, 2/6 The Society

Besides containing an account of the official proceedings of the Society on December 17th, 1912, and the Presidential Address delivered on that occasion by Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth on 'The Use of the Theory of Probabilities in Statistics relating to Society,' the present issue has an interesting article on 'The Rate of Interest on British and Foreign Investments,' by Mr. R. A. Lehfeldt, as well as one on 'The Consumption of Alcoholic Liquors in the United Kingdom,' by Mr. A. D. Webb.

Loti (Pierre), CARMEN SYLVA AND SKETCHES FROM THE ORIENT, translated by Fred Rothwell, 4/6 net. Macmillan

Pierre Loti is not easy to translate well. This is said in no spirit of carping

at Mr. Rothwell's work, he has made a good job of it; but it is a thankless task to reproduce the brilliant colouring and delicate sentimentality of the French author in our more matter-of-fact tongue. The first two essays on Carmen Sylva deal with a forgotten scandal, and most readers will prefer the author on his familiar ground of Turkey and Japan.

Lucas (Sir C. P.), GREATER ROME AND GREATER BRITAIN, 3/6 net. Frowde

The rapidity of change in the public conception of Empire is amazing, even when comparison is made with times as recent as those of Cobden. We hope, therefore, that before many years have passed the statesmanlike views expressed by the author of this book will obtain the popularity they deserve. By means of the comparison he has undertaken, he is able to lay emphasis on the peculiar conditions of our own Empire, pointing out with clearness and vigour its strength and weakness, and the forces that make for both.

Oppenheim (L.), THE PANAMA CANAL CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The author has made a comprehensive study of the differences between Great Britain and the United States arising from the interpretation of certain clauses of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. He states the arguments which are brought forward on both sides, and as a result arrives at the conclusion that the United States cannot consider herself entirely unfettered in the use of the Canal. He adds some general arguments in support of this conclusion, while expressing his confidence that the matter will be satisfactorily settled by arbitration.

Rivers (W. C.), WALT WHITMAN'S ANOMALY, 2/6 net. Allen

A book the sale of which is restricted to members of the legal and medical professions. The author makes out a strong case, based on both internal and external evidence.

Robins (Gertrude), MAKESHIFTS AND REALITIES, 1/ Werner Laurie
Fourth edition.

'Truth' Cautionary List for 1913, 1/ Truth Publishing Co.

A recapitulation, in volume form, of advice and information regarding persons or companies given from time to time in the columns of *Truth*. New matter has been introduced, and out-of-date affairs eliminated. The list, which comes down to 1912, is one which well repays attention, summarizing as it does one of the most useful sides of *Truth's* activity.

Wyatt (H. F.) and Horton-Smith (L. Graham H.), BRITAIN'S IMMINENT DANGER, 6d. net. Imperial Maritime League
Second edition.

Pamphlets.

Arundale (G. S.), THE WAY OF SERVICE. Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House
A little book of maxims, for the most part gathered from the author's own experience.

Horniman Museum and Library: A HANDBOOK TO THE CASES ILLUSTRATING ANIMAL LOCOMOTION, 1d. L.C.C.

An interesting little handbook, written by Mr. H. N. Milligan, the Zoologist of the Museum, and edited by the Advisory Curator, Dr. A. C. Haddon. Eight sorts of locomotion are illustrated, from swimming to flying.

Knott (John), MURDER BY POISONING. Reprinted from *The St. Paul Medical Journal*, September, 1912.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Bibliothèque Française: MONTAIGNE, par Pierre Villey; NAPOLEON, par E. Guillon, 1fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon

M. Pierre Villey, whose doctor's thesis was on the subject of Montaigne, has written a remarkable study on the mental evolution and personal experience of his author, illustrated (according to the plan of this excellent series) by a chain of extracts from his book. While this little volume will not replace the complete work in the affections of lovers of Montaigne, it will prove a useful introduction for the general reader.

M. Guillon's able little monograph takes account not only of Napoleon's writings and speeches, but also of the memoirs and correspondence to which they gave rise.

Geography and Travel.

Huret (Jules), EN ARGENTINE: DE LA PLATA À LA CORDILLÈRE DES ANDES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Charpentier

To judge from a chart of his travels, the author must have spent a busy time in Argentina, for he seems to have gone everywhere. In a series of papers (most of which have appeared in *Le Figaro*) he describes with vivacity his impressions of this rapidly developing country. Though his outlook is decidedly French, he supplies an amazing amount of useful knowledge, which intending settlers would do well to assimilate.

Sociology.

Beer (M.), GESCHICHTE DES SOZIALISMUS IN ENGLAND.

Stuttgart, J. H. W. Dietz Nachf.

The author has produced one of the most substantial histories of the Socialist movement in England that we have seen. Characteristically German throughout, it begins with an inquiry into origins, sufficiently wide in its scope to contain brief studies of Grotius and Puffendorf. Thence we are led, by easy stages, to the exciting days of early Radicalism and the London Corresponding Society—the movement which gave the world Thelwall's amazing lecture-tours and Spence's weekly 'Pig's Meat; or, Lessons for the Swinish Multitude.' It was in these, the first years of a conscious working-class organization for political purposes, that the Feminist movement may be said to have come into existence. It was the day of individual pioneers. Before the Chartist movement united the activities of social reformers, the lack of common purpose makes an historian's task particularly difficult. Mr. Beer's researches have enabled him to summarize the work of more than twenty of these pioneers.

The second part of his book is the more important, for it offers the first satisfactory history of Chartism. Gammage's History, written by a Chartist, was the work of an observer none too competent, yet has, for want of a better, remained the chief authority. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of this part of the book are those describing the early stages of Syndicalism. In the very year of the passing of the first Reform Act arose the threefold dogma of Syndicalism—the futility of Parliamentary action, the trade union as the regenerator of the people, and the general strike.

Chartism died out with its leaders, and during the sixties and seventies Socialism was dormant. But the work of J. S. Mill and Marx was fashioning the movement of the coming decades. The influence of the two writers on each other seems to have been negligible, and it is almost certain that they never met.

Down to the most recent squabble in the Fabian Society the author has pursued his patient researches. We trust that his book will be translated into English; it is impartial, well written, and has occasional touches of humour.

Philology.

Ilias cum Prolegomenis, Notis Criticis, Commentariis Exegeticis, Vol. I., edited by J. van Leeuwen, 9m. Leyden, Sijthoff

The text of this edition is somewhat of an improvement on that which Prof. van Leeuwen published many years ago along with Dr. Mendes da Costa. A considerable quantity of new material in the shape of papyri has been utilized, and some corrections made since by other scholars have been adopted. But Prof. van Leeuwen still clings obstinately to his heresy about the augment, though it is safe to say that not a single scholar of any reputation agrees with him, and it leads him into frequent grammatical monstrosities, such as the form $\eta\sigma\kappa\epsilon$. Many other points in the conjectural restoration of a primitive text of Homer must, of course, remain doubtful, but the attempt is at least interesting. The novelty of his edition, however, is the commentary. The swing of the pendulum is at this moment towards an extreme unitarian position as regards the composition of the 'Iliad,' and Prof. van Leeuwen, protesting that he never really was a Wolfian, writes from this point of view, taking a special interest in explaining away alleged discrepancies. To this end he resorts to violent measures sometimes, as in altering the text at vii. 477 and viii. 55, because the poet evidently meant the farewell of Hector and Andromache in the Sixth Iliad to be final, and so Hector must not be allowed to return to the city before his death. He also aims largely at explaining geographical questions and *Realien*, and enabling the reader to understand the situations imagined by the poet. His treatment of difficulties is somewhat hasty and superficial in some cases; for example, in what he says about xi. 665-762 he utterly ignores many of the serious objections to the whole passage, and declines to discuss the troubles involved in the names of the towns in Elis. But generally the notes are interesting, learned, and accurate.

Inama (Vigilio), OMERO NELL' ETÀ MICENEA, 3 lire 50. Milan, Hoepli

This work forms easy and pleasant reading, but will hardly do anything to advance our knowledge of Homer. The author maintains the thesis that the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' two poems composed each by a single author almost exactly as we now have them, were written in European Greece, probably the Peloponnese, before 1000 B.C., and were handed down in written copies to the historical age. The great defect of his treatment of this somewhat startling position is that he entirely ignores all difficulties that may be raised against him, and gives only one side of the question. For example, he tries to minimize Homer's knowledge of Asia Minor, on which point we should recommend him to peruse Dr. Leaf's fascinating 'Troy,' and asserts that his knowledge of the Peloponnese "appare molto più piena e sicura" (p. 92). Who would guess from his exposition of this theorem that most scholars regard the journey of Telemachus across the Peloponnese as involving very great and serious difficulties? If the author wishes to convert others to his views, he must grasp the questions more firmly and pay particular attention to the opposing evidence.

Thomas (Emil), STUDIEN ZUR LATEINISCHEN UND GRIECHISCHEN SPRACHGESCHICHTE, 4m. Berlin. Weidmann

Thirty-six papers, mostly on words and phrases in later Latin, which show wide knowledge in the critic. His citations of parallel passages are remarkable. He is specially at home in Apuleius and Petronius, and treats puzzles which are beyond certain solution with great ingenuity. We notice also with pleasure that he applies his learning to defending texts against emendation. Thus he establishes the genuineness of "*sincerissima cupiditate*" in Porphyrio's comment on Horace, 'Sat.' i. 6, 30, and "*veracem spinam*" in Dracontius. 'De Origine Rosarum,' which Bachrens has altered. Some of the best work here concerns the transliteration of Greek into Latin, which often results in odd forms.

Literary Criticism.

Winternitz (M.), GESCHICHTE DER INDISCHEN LITERATUR, Vol. II. Part I., "Die Literaturen des Ostens," 7m.

Leipsic, Amelang

This work is a continuation of Dr. Winternitz's 'History of Indian Literature,' the first part of which appeared five years ago as No. 9 in the Leipsic series of short treatises on the literatures of the East. Having studied the Veda, the Popular Epics, and the Puranas in his earlier volume, the author—a well-known Oriental scholar—passes on in this book to the consideration of Buddhist literature, a branch of the subject which until recently had been much less fully investigated, though it is by no means less interesting or important. The present state of our knowledge, as Dr. Winternitz admits in his Preface, is such that it is a bold venture to write any general history of Buddhist literature, despite the fact that the Buddhist writings are the first to fall within the historic period, since the date of Buddha's death has now been established with comparative certainty. This book is richly stored with translated extracts from the originals, and deals at length with the Tipitaka, including the numerous sayings, parables, and discourses recorded of the Master himself; then with the works written in Pali, but not accepted as canonical; and finally with the numerous Buddhist writings which are written in some form of Sanskrit. At the close of the book the author briefly discusses the contributions of Buddhist writers to the literature of the world, together with the vexed question of the connexion between the Buddhist and the Christian gospels; and these pages are among those which will interest the general reader. It should be added that Dr. Winternitz has combined thoroughness with a clear and simple style in a way rare in German works of this nature, so that his book, though mainly intended for special students, may well appeal to a wider public.

Fiction.

Marsol (Jean), DJELAL, HISTOIRE TURQUE. 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

Yvonne de Villemaure went to Constantinople, where she had relations in the diplomatic circle, for distraction from the melancholy which had settled on her as the result of an unhappy early marriage. The balls and bridge-parties of Pera and Therapia proved wearisome. She felt drawn to the strange country and its people. She made the acquaintance of a Turkish officer, Jelal Bey, of the same melancholy and romantic cast of temperament, who showed her scenes of interest, and taught her to appreciate and know his people. The outcome of their friendship is a charming love-affair, the tragic end of which in a small riot is

quite in keeping with the Turkish character. The one thing in her lover which repels Yvonne is his indifference to bloodshed, his resignation to the sight of it where interference would be obviously useless—a trait of fatalism, not of inhumanity.

The book is ill-constructed as a novel, the descriptive portions at the outset being much too long. But the descriptions, both of scenery and persons, are occasionally memorable; the scenes of enthusiasm consequent upon the Young Turk revolution are well depicted; while the author gives a sympathetic reading of the Turkish mind, its chivalry, its love of beauty, and its calm.

SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CRITICISM?

"WHY, after all," asks Mr. J. P. R. Marichal, "should there be anonymous critics any more than anonymous authors?" The answer is simple: because authorship should be personal, criticism impersonal. A writer of books ought to put his individuality into those books; to turn to the best use the originality of his ideas, his powers of expression, and his capacity for research. It is, or should be, the business of the critic to interpret the result to the public; to tell the world how much in the work before him is new, how far it is invested with style, and whether the subject has been adequately or inadequately treated. He is less an individual than the representative of scholarship and knowledge brought to bear upon a particular product of the brain, and acting in obedience to the traditions of a particular paper. If criticism were to be generally signed, there would be an end to editorship. In his own interests and those of his proprietor, the editor would feel it his duty to steer his signing contributor clear of libel, but it is difficult to see what right he would have vitally to alter that contributor's opinions, even if he felt that those opinions were biased.

I see that Mr. Bodley pities the poor working critic because, being anonymous, he does not get the credit due to his learning and acuteness. He is wasting his sympathy, for we are much better off as we are. If we were always signing our reviews, we should either be compelled to confine ourselves to vapid eulogy or we should be involved in an endless series of personal squabbles. The unsigned system permits liberty of opinion, and goes far to keep Della Cruscan fraternities under. I do not say that personal spite never lurks in an anonymous review, but, after all, the author has always the right of reply, and a very stringent law of libel to back him. In France libel counts for little, but in cases of extremity resort is made to the duel. In an imperfect world our own smooth custom seems better calculated to further both the profession of authorship and the business of criticism.

A WORKING REVIEWER.

WHILE admitting that signed criticism is occasionally desirable, when such criticism is of a nature to raise controversy or in the case of highly technical and learned work, all novelists, I think, would deprecate it as a general rule. Where reviews of fiction are habitually signed, the legitimate pride of the critic in his work is apt to degenerate into the bastard pride of the signatory in his reputation for discernment or fine writing; reviewers tend to become high priests, and high priests slay the prophets automatically. Either they entrench themselves in academic convention, despising the spontaneous products of the time, or they struggle to discover some new prodigy each week, and have no eyes for merit of a sober kind. The author who desires success is moved to

court them personally; so is the publisher. Close rings are formed, excluding wayward genius, which it should be the object of a literary authority to welcome and encourage, though it come in rags.

Anonymous criticism has, no doubt, its disadvantages; but nothing to compare with these. Though it may sometimes allow the fool to sit in judgment, it shows the same indulgence to the wise unknown. It gives a fairer chance to beginners on both sides. Established reputations can take care of themselves.

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

* * The opinion of the majority of our regular readers is so obviously against any general divergence from the practice pursued through the eighty odd years of our existence that we have decided not to devote more of our limited space to the discussion at present. Briefly stated, the matter resolves itself into the question whether, in a day when advertisement is tending to be in inverse ratio to worth, an editor can be found who can and will stand surety for the contributions over which he has control. If *The Athenæum* can continue fearlessly to give its opinion under such conditions, in the face of threatened libel actions, and the withdrawal of support by those publishers whom we neither importune for favours nor seek to conciliate by modifying our verdict on the unworthy, then we hope and believe that we shall be doing some service to literature and criticism.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

St. James's Lodge, Kidbrook Park Road, S.E.
January 31, 1913.

MY ATTENTION has been called to a recent book entitled 'A Guide to British Historical Fiction,' by J. A. Buckley and W. T. Williams, published by Messrs. Harrap & Co. At first sight this appeared to be a piece of original work in the field of historical fiction explored by Mr. Jonathan Nield in his 'Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales,' and by myself in my 'History in Fiction,' published in 1908, of which a new and enlarged edition is now in the press. The compilers reveal no consciousness whatever in their Preface that anybody has been over the ground before. One naturally felt what a pity it was that two men should undertake the arduous labours of sifting, annotating, and tabulating a huge mass of literature when the work had already been done, and one guide, at least, on similar lines was already available, at a price a shade cheaper, and only requiring a certain attention to books published since 1908 to make it equally complete.

On examining the work a little further, however, one's feelings of sympathy and regret turned to something quite different. How is it, when books published before 1908 are cited, that the information given coincides closely with the notes in my 'History in Fiction'? On the very first page my misprint of "Edol" for Eldol reappears. The same substantives, the same adjectives, are used: there is often little difference, except in the order of the words. How is it, also, when the old information is out of date, the books being published by other firms at other prices, that it appears unchanged in the new book?

It is strange indeed that authors so little acquainted with other labourers in the same vineyard as their Preface suggests should not only have hit upon a scheme already realized in another book, but should also have hit upon the same details, the same words, and even the same deficiencies in carrying it out.

ERNEST A. BAKER.

Literary Gossip.

WE have received a further communication concerning the Society of Antiquaries, this time dealing with the action of the Council. We do not publish it in consequence of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Society, indicating the opinion of the Executive Committee that "paragraphs of such a nature [as those in our issues of January 4th and 25th] should not be published without the Society's consent."

The adoption of such a position is novel in our experience. We merely add that a society which shuns genuine criticism in the press is not, we think, in a happy position.

THE name of Prof. T. F. Tout of the University of Manchester should have been included among the members of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Master of the Rolls to assist him in the duties we referred to in our columns last week.

'THE MASQUE OF LEARNING,' by Prof. Patrick Geddes, which we have mentioned more than once, is to be produced from March 11th to 15th in the Great Hall of the University of London at South Kensington. Tickets and all information can be obtained from the Masque Secretary, Crosby Hall, Chelsea, S.W.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS of Harvard College decided, on January 27th, to establish the Harvard University Press, for the publication of works of a high scholarly character. For some years the University Publication Office, besides printing catalogues, department pamphlets, and other official documents, has found it possible, in spite of its limited resources, to issue from time to time a few special works. To organize and extend this activity, so as to make the University properly effective as a publishing centre for scholarly books, is the object of the new foundation.

The board of Syndics includes, we notice, five professors and a member of a publishing firm, with a Fellow of Harvard as chairman.

IN his notice last week of 'The Life and Letters of William Cobbett' our reviewer spoke of 'The English Grammar' and 'Advice to Young Men' as not available in attractive form. He was unaware of the reprints published by Mr. Frowde in 1906, which with their excellent type and binding give Cobbett's admirers every chance to appreciate his work.

MISS ETHEL GERARD, Sub-Librarian of the Public Library, Worthing, is engaged upon a Bibliography of the County of Sussex, for publication next year, and will be glad to receive any information regarding Sussex literature, especially relating to earlier books dealing with the county, or the existence of private collections of Sussex books.

THE title of 'The Evolution of Modern Germany,' by M. Henri Lichtenberger, has been altered to 'Germany and its Evolution in Modern Times,' owing to the fact that it had already been taken by Mr. Harbutt Dawson for a book of his. Such confusions have been common of late, and suggest that books of reference might be more frequently consulted in publishers' offices.

MR. ELKIN MATHEWS has secured the right to issue a selection from Sir Frederick Wedmore's writings, and it will be the first volume issued from his new premises in Cork Street. 'Pages Assembled' is to be the title of the book, which will include critical and imaginative work in about equal quantities.

DR. SHIPLEY, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, has written a memoir of J. W. Clark, the late Registry of the University. The book is now in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Smith & Elder, and will appear in the spring.

THE author of 'A Turkish Woman's European Impressions,' shortly to be published by Messrs. Seeley, Service & Co., is a Turkish lady of good position and high culture, who at great risk to herself made her escape from Constantinople. Her 'Impressions' have been edited by her friend Miss Grace Ellison, and are said to be frankly critical of Western manners. There are many photographs of the modern harem, and of the author's life in Europe.

THE seventh set of "The Home University Library," which Messrs. Williams & Norgate will publish on the 19th inst., includes 'Napoleon,' by Mr. Herbert Fisher; 'The Navy and Sea-Power,' by Mr. David Hannay; 'Comparative Religion,' by Prof. Estlin Carpenter; 'The Newspaper,' by Mr. G. B. Dibblee; 'Dr. Johnson and his Circle,' by Mr. John Bailey; and 'The Victorian Age in Literature,' by Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

MR. JOHN LANE has taken over from Messrs. Stephen Swift & Co. the works of Mr. Francis Grierson, and has arranged to issue at an early date a new volume of essays by this author under the title of 'The Invincible Alliance, and Other Essays, Political, Social, and Literary.' This was originally announced under the title of 'The New Era.'

He has also acquired from the same source Mr. Stephen Phillips's poetical play 'The King.'

CESARE BORGIA comes again into fiction in 'The She-Wolf,' by M. Maxime Formont, an historical novel which will shortly appear in this country through Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co.

'THE CENTURY BIBLE' of Messrs. Jack, which has been for several years in course of issue, has now reached its completion with a volume on Daniel by Prof. R. H. Charles. The whole set will shortly be on sale in thirty-four pocket volumes.

A NEW EDITION of the text of the Gregorian Sacramentary, according to

the recension represented by the two principal MSS. used by Muratori for his 'Liturgia Romana Vetus' (MSS. Reginae 337 and Ottob. 313 in the Vatican Library), is in preparation by the Rev. H. A. Wilson, the Secretary of the Henry Bradshaw Society.

RECOGNIZING the revival of interest in poetry, *The Bookman*, in its February number, announces a twenty-one guinea prize poem competition, and promises to print in a special supplement a large selection of the pieces sent in by competitors.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

FEB. *History and Biography.*

11 Of Six Mediæval Women: to which is added a Note on Mediæval Gardens, by Alice Kemp-Welch, with Illustrations, 8/6 net. Macmillan

11 Letters of Lord Acton to Mary, Daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by Herbert Paul, 10/ net. Macmillan

Geography and Travel.

12 A Little Tour in India, by the Hon. Robert Palmer, 8/6 net. Arnold

14 The Immovable East: Studies of the People and Customs of Palestine, by Philip J. Baldensperger, with Biographical Introduction by F. Lees, 7/6 net. Pitman

Fiction.

10 New Wine and Old Bottles, by Constance Smedley, 6/ Fisher Unwin

10 The Adelphi Library: Halliwell Sutcliffe's The Lone Adventure, and A Man of the Moors, New Editions, 3/6 each. Fisher Unwin

11 The Second Sighter's Daughter, by G. B. Burgin, 6/ Hutchinson

11 The Honey-Star, by Tickner Edwards, 6/ Hutchinson

11 A Necessity of Life, and Other Stories, by Betty van der Goes, 6/ Macmillan

13 Led into the Wildern ss, by W. E. Bailey, 6/ Methuen

13 The Beloved Enemy, by E. Maria Albanesi, 6/ Methuen

13 Old Gorgon Graham, by G. H. Lorimer, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

13 White Motley, by Max Pemberton, 6/ Cassell

General Literature.

11 Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: 51, Ancient Babylonia, by C. H. W. Johns; 52, The Earth, its Shape, Size, Weight, and Spin, by J. H. Poynting; 53, The Atmosphere, by A. J. Berry; 54, The Icelandic Sagas, by W. A. Craigie; 55, The Physical Basis of Music, by Alex. Wood; 56, The Modern Warship, by E. L. Attwood; 57, Comparative Religion, by F. B. Jevons; 58, The Story of a Loaf of Bread, by T. B. Wood; 59, Ancient Stained and Painted Glass, by F. S. Eden; 60, The Vikings, by A. Mawer, cloth, 1/ net each; lambskin, 2/6 net each.

12 The People's Books: the Fifth Dozen Volumes: Zoology, the Study of Animal Life, by Prof. E. W. MacBride; Psychology, by H. J. Watt, Ph.D.; The Bible and Criticism, by W. H. Bennett, D.D., and W. F. Adeney, D.D.; Cecil John Rhodes, by Ian D. Colvin; Wordsworth, by Rosaline Masson; Pond Life, by E. C. Ash; Friedrich Nietzsche, by M. A. Mügge; Wellington and Waterloo, by Major G. W. Redway; The Nature of Mathematics, by P. E. B. Jourdain; Atlas of the World, in Colour, by J. Bartholomew; Turkey and the Eastern Question, by John Macdonald; Everyday Law, by J. J. Adams, 6d. net each. T. C. & E. C. Jack

13 Gutter Babies, by Dorothea Slade, with 12 Illustrations by Lady Stanley, 6/ Heinemann

Science.

13 Health through Diet, by K. G. Haig, 3/6 net. Methuen

15 Surgery of the Lung, by C. Garré and H. Quincke, translated from the German by Dr. David M. Barclay, 10/6 Bale

Fine Arts.

13 The British School, by E. V. Lucas, 2/6 net. Methuen

SCIENCE

The Petrology of the Sedimentary Rocks.
By F. H. Hatch and R. H. Rastall.
(Allen & Sons.)

STUDENTS of petrology are apt in these days to give an undue share of attention to rocks of igneous origin as compared with those of a sedimentary character, and it is with the view of redressing this inequality that the present work has been written. The term "sediment" has received a rather generous extension of meaning, being applied not only to solid matter that has settled down from a state of mechanical suspension in water, but also to chemical precipitates and organic deposits, and even to wind-borne accumulations on land. Moreover, the work of Dr. Hatch and Mr. Rastall embraces the study of such rocks as are derived from these sediments by the operation of various agents of metamorphism; it consequently deals with the nature and origin of slates, crystalline schists, and different types of gneiss, thus introducing the student to some of the most obscure problems of petrogenesis. Metamorphism is, indeed, a wide subject, as witnessed by Van Hise's massive monograph issued by the Geological Survey of the United States: it is also a subject bristling with controversial points, and the authors of the work under notice are to be congratulated on having handled it with much judgment.

The section on Regional Metamorphism strikes us as one of the most interesting parts of their work, and here the reader will find an excellent sketch of the recent work of the Geological Survey in the Scottish Highlands, illustrating the subject of progressive metamorphism. It is true that the more important sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are described more or less fully in most textbooks of general geology, but for all that it is undoubtedly convenient to have a separate work devoted to their study, dealing with them in greater detail, and discussing their formation in the light of the most recent researches. Dr. Hatch and Mr. Rastall have brought together and arranged in systematic form a great quantity of information gathered from widely scattered sources.

Moreover, a distinctive character is imparted to the work by an Appendix contributed by Mr. T. Crook of the Imperial Institute, describing the modern methods of examining loose detrital sediments. It shows how the constituent minerals may be separated by hydraulic means like panning, by the use of heavy liquids, by magnetism, and by the writer's original method of electrostatic separation. The microscopic features and optical characters of the grains of the commoner minerals are fully explained; and the essay, in fine, forms a valuable introduction to a department of petrology which, although not yet much cultivated, promises to become of considerable importance.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Beattie (J. M.), BACTERIOLOGY, a Review and an Outlook, 1/

Liverpool University Press

An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool on Dec. 6th, 1912.

Bonney (T. G.), VOLCANOES: THEIR STRUCTURE AND SIGNIFICANCE, 6/ net.

John Murray

This is the third edition of the well-known volume contributed by Prof. Bonney to the "Progressive Science Series." Since its original publication there have been many notable eruptions, especially those of St. Vincent and Martinique in the West Indies, whilst theoretical views have in certain respects been greatly expanded by recent advances in chemistry and physics. The writer, in revising his work, has availed himself of the latest additions to our knowledge of volcanoes, but, where theoretical points are concerned, his attitude is usually characterized by much caution. He looks with little favour, for instance, on the view that the radio-activity of certain minerals in the upper part of the earth's crust may account for much of the thermal energy needed for volcanic phenomena. Nor is it surprising that he shows little disposition to accept the remarkable views enunciated by Dr. Brun of Geneva with regard to the subordinate part that water may play in the mechanism of the volcano. Among students in this country a prominent place is taken at present by Dr. Tempest Anderson of York, who is here frequently referred to concerning eruptions in the West Indies, in Guatemala, and in Savaii, whilst some of his excellent photographs have been utilized. Prof. Bonney, as a geologist, does not restrict himself to the study of recent volcanoes, but has also a good deal to say about extinct and fossil volcanoes, especially those of the British Isles. His work in its present revised form may be recommended more confidently than ever, for it treats a rather difficult subject with great ability, and is intelligible to the average reader unversed in scientific technicalities.

First Book of Experimental Science, arranged by W. A. Whitton, 1/6 Macmillan

The scope of this handbook has been largely determined by the syllabus prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners for Boy Artificers who wish to enter the Royal Navy. It is also designed for the use of pupils preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Preliminary Local Examinations.

Heath (R. S.), A TEXTBOOK OF ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY, 3/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Prof. Heath justifies the publication of this textbook on the ground that it differs in important particulars from those in common use. Some of these differences, such as the use of the term "circular function" instead of "trigonometrical function," are for the better, but we do not approve of Prof. Heath's use of co-ordinate geometry for proving the addition theorem. The ordinary proof by projections is simpler, and the student has before him the graphical meaning of the processes. The book is, however, more interesting than most textbooks, owing to its greater respect for practical needs.

Jones (R. Henry), EXPERIMENTAL DOMESTIC SCIENCE, 2/6 Heinemann

This little treatise is based on a course of lectures delivered by the author to the Domestic Science teachers of Preston and

district. The lecture form has been largely retained, and the result is something less formal and more discursive than the ordinary textbook. The author justly claims that he has opened up a new field for scientific application by bringing it down to everyday use in the kitchen. His book should do more than appeal merely to the student of dietetics; it might well form part of every housewife's library. There may be matters she will not understand without scientific knowledge, but even so there are many hints that she will be able to absorb and use to advantage, and there is a mine of information contained in the chapter on 'Popular Domestic Fallacies.'

Lulham (Rosalie), AN INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY, with Directions for Practical Work, 7/6 Macmillan

The object of this little textbook is not to supersede the practical study of zoology, but to supplement it; indeed, the author goes so far as to recommend that such study should always precede the reading of the chapter dealing with the type under investigation. The present volume deals almost entirely with the habits and external structure of common British invertebrate animals, and the author's observations are recorded in a clear and straightforward manner.

Royal Society of London, CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS: SUBJECT INDEX, Vol. III. PHYSICS: Part I. GENERALITIES, HEAT, LIGHT, SOUND, 18/ net. Cambridge University Press

This well-printed catalogue, the work of several experts and full of details concerning fugitive publications, should be invaluable to men of science. The 'List of Serial Publications' alone, with the abbreviations used and the libraries where they can be consulted, occupies over seventy pages.

Smith (C. A. M.) and Warren (A. G.), THE NEW STEAM TABLES, together with their Derivation and Application, 4/ net.

Constable

A compilation of tables that should prove invaluable to engineers and students. The tables were originally calculated from Prof. Callendar's equations, and subsequently checked against Mollier's steam tables. An interesting Introduction is contributed by Sir J. Alfred Ewing, in which he points out that the authors have employed the Fahrenheit tables as a concession to the national habit, but strongly advises the use of the Centigrade scale in all steam calculations.

AINU FOLK-LORE.

IN my review, which appeared last week, of Mr. Pilsudski's book on Ainu Folk-Lore, I note that the printer (misled by a *stet* in the margin of the proof) has transformed Mr. Jesup, who so munificently endowed an anthropological expedition to the North Pacific, into St. Jesup. May I venture to point out, for the encouragement of those persons of substance who are capable of supplying anthropology with the much-needed "sinews of war," that amongst the rewards attending such acts of generosity may henceforth be reckoned the chance of canonization?

M.

* * * Our final reviser may even welcome martyrdom in so good a cause. But we may point out that the canonization is due to the habit of turning a proper name into an adjective which is creeping from the commercial prospectus into the world of decent art and English.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Jan. 30. — Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair. — Mr. Hilary Jenkinson contributed 'A Supplementary Note on Tallies.' The paper dealt with seven points. First, the discovery of a tally earlier than those referred to on a previous occasion—probably of the reign of Richard I. or even Henry II. Second, the word *dica* and the *contra* tally. Third, a seventeenth-century treatise dealing with tallies. This, the ancestor of later official apologies for the Exchequer system, gives contemporary theories of little value as to the origin and antiquities of the Exchequer, together with more important and interesting details of the elaborate processes then employed in "levying" a tally; it apparently represents an official attempt at once to revive in strictness and to defend Exchequer methods. The fourth point related to the fourteenth-century use of tallies for the purpose of assignment; and the fifth to the important part played by private mediæval tallies in the compilation and modification of the Pipe Roll system. In the sixth place reference was made to the nineteenth-century Exchequer tallies in the Science Museum at South Kensington, one of them a complete stock and foil. Finally, a modern baker's tally from Orléans was shown, with some reference to the characteristics derived by this and the English hop-picking tally from mediæval tallies.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited and described three frontals of English work of the beginning of the sixteenth century from Cotehele House, Cornwall. Two of the frontals are ornamented with figures of saints. The larger, which was clearly an upper frontal, has figures of our Lord and the twelve apostles, all under canopies, on a crimson velvet ground. Below the central figure is a shield with the arms of Edgecombe impaling Dernford. Piers Edgecombe, who married Katherine Dernford, died in 1539. The velvet was originally powdered with fleurs-de-lis, some of which remain.

The second frontal consists of a comparatively late black cloth, on which are mounted six—originally eight—figures of saints, obviously from the same shop as those on the red frontal. Possibly these figures may have been mounted on the frontal proper.

The third piece is of crimson velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, with a border of plum-coloured velvet, on which are embroidered blue flowers—probably the gentian—monograms, and the motto "Null sauns diceset," which at present has baffled translation. The pattern repeats, and originally was the orphrey of a cope, and was afterwards cut up and used as a border to this altar-cloth.

Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited an Italian cypress-wood chest, with carved front, and figures of a man and woman, drawn with a pen, inside the lid. Mr. Johnston ascribed the chest to the middle of the fifteenth century, but on this point some difference of opinion was manifested.

ARISTOTELIAN. — Feb. 3. — Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair. — Miss K. Costelloe read a paper on 'What Bergson means by "Interpenetration."' The notion of *durée* is by Bergson opposed to the contrary notion of spatiality. *Durée* is not essentially time, as time is commonly understood, but a particular process of change in which the fundamental notion is interpenetration. Interpenetration involves two notions—(1) indivisibility and (2) spontaneity. Consciousness is the type of what has penetration, matter is the type of what has spatiality. But *durée* and spatiality are essentially two contrary tendencies, of which consciousness and matter are only imperfect examples, each showing some measure of both tendencies—consciousness, however, tending more towards *durée*, matter towards spatiality. The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the President and Mr. G. E. Moore, Dr. Dawes Hicks, Dr. Wolf, and Mr. Carr took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Origin of the Medal: Italian Medals of the Fifteenth Century,' Mr. G. F. Hill.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Westminster Abbey,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing in the Nineteenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Peattie.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Applications of Polarized Light to Mechanical Engineering Problems of Stress Distribution,' Prof. E. G. Coker. (Graduates Lecture.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Art of Miniature Painting,' Lecture I, Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.
— Geographical, 8.30.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Gonate Problems,' Lecture V, Prof. W. Bateson.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek Seekers after Truth: Athletic Ideals; the Olympic Games,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Durban Harbour,' Mr. C. W. Methven; and 'Natal Harbour Works,' Mr. C. J. Crofts.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Less-Known British Islands in the Western Pacific,' Sir Everard im Thurn.

- Wed. Queen's College, 3.—'History of the Italian Language and Literature,' Lecture II., Prof. Luigi Ricci.
— Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'An Account of a Flint Factory, with some New Types of Flints, excavated at Peppard Common, Oxon,' Mr. E. A. Peake.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'New Sources of Supply for the Manufacture of Paper,' Messrs. C. Beadle and H. P. Stevens.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Era,' Sir Sidney Lee.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Mediæval Minor Arts: Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Work,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Medal from the Sixteenth Century to Modern Times,' Mr. G. F. Hill.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Aqueducts and Tombs,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On a Cassegrain Reflector with Corrected Field,' Prof. R. A. Sampson; 'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions: XXV. The Influence of Non-electrolytes on Solubility; the Nature of the Processes of Dissolution and Precipitation,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. J. V. Eyre; and other papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Kathiawar,' Sir William Lee-Warner. (Indian Section.)
— Child Study, 7.30.—'Brain Mechanisms and Handwriting,' Dr. J. Kerr.
— Concrete Institute, 7.30.—'Three Steel-Frame Structures in London,' Mr. S. Bylander.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Notes on Parallel Operation,' Mr. A. R. Everest.
— Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'Jacopone da Todi and the Poetry of the Franciscan Movement,' Mr. Edmund Gardner.
— Irish Literary, 8.30.—'Sidney,' Mr. E. W. Lynam.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Times Library Club, 4.—'The Balkan War,' Mr. E. A. Bartlett.
— Astronomical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— London and Middlesex Archaeological, 5.30.—Annual Meeting.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting; 'Modern Condensing Systems,' Mr. A. E. L. Scanes.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'New Gyroscopes and their Applications,' Prof. A. Gray.
SAT. Natural History Museum, South Kensington, 2.15.—'Corals and Polyzoa,' Mr. W. D. Lang.
— British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture II., Mr. R. A. Peattie.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture II., Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, who has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, has completed a new volume, which will be issued immediately by the House of Cassell—'Social Environment and Moral Progress.'

IN the Science Section of the "Home University Library" about to be published, Prof. Meldola gives a view of the vast scope of present-day 'Chemistry'; and Prof. Benjamin Moore discusses 'The Origin and Nature of Life' in the light of recent research.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY Welsh medical compendium containing some 600 recipes, charms, and incantations, believed to have been collected or transcribed by the Welsh lexicographer Thomas Williams of Trefriw, is being prepared for the press by Mr. Timothy Lewis of Aberystwyth College, who will supply a full glossary of its obsolete words and a subject index. The work will also contain several facsimiles of early drawings from Welsh MSS. illustrating the doctor's craft in the Middle Ages.

THE long-expected 'Recueil de Constants Physiques de la Société française de Physique' has just been published by M. Henri Abraham and M. Paul Sacerdote, with the collaboration of numerous French experts.

THE COUNCIL of the University of Sheffield has appointed Mr. F. E. Armstrong to the Professorship of Mining in the University, in succession to Prof. Hardwick.

THE EUGENICS EDUCATION CONFERENCE will be held, by permission, at the University of London, South Kensington, on Saturday, March 1st. In the morning session the difficulties of introducing Eugenics into schools and teaching it will be considered. In the afternoon the Head Master of Eton will discuss 'Racial Responsibility as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' and Miss Tuke and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson are also announced to speak. Admission is by non-transferable ticket, to be obtained by head masters and mistresses or their authorized representatives only, on application to the Hon. Secretary, the Eugenics Education Society, Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

FINE ARTS

The Mediæval Church Architecture of England. By Charles Herbert Moore. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN this volume Prof. Moore resumes his old contention of the immense superiority of the French architecture of the thirteenth century over that of England, insisting that the latter is little better than the cold copyist of the former, reasserting that the term Gothic architecture ought to be strictly confined to the works of the Ile de France, and denying any share of it to the Isle of England. England, he states, ought to be well content with the term Pointed. All this was laid down, with considerable ability, by Prof. Moore in his 'Development and Character of Gothic Architecture,' first published in 1890. This book, with its exaggerated theories, met with much spirited criticism at the hands of English architects and critics, notably from the pen of Mr. Prior, but they appear to have made no impression on the American Professor. He accuses the writers of this country of being guilty of a great misunderstanding of the real character of the art of England and its relation to that of the Continent. He is good enough to conceive that this misunderstanding is due to two causes—first, fragmentary methods of architectural study, and secondly, "the patriotic point of view."

But it is possible to become distinctly biased in judgment apart from patriotism; and this American critic has shown himself "more jealous for France even than the Frenchmen," as Mr. Prior has ably pointed out. In his new book Prof. Moore goes out of his way to rebuke Viollet-le-Duc—whom he rightly describes as "a great architect and illuminating writer on architecture," and one who had "a competent constructor's knowledge of mediæval building"—whenever he finds him giving praise for originality to English architecture. It then becomes apparent that he was, in such cases, "hasty" or "surprisingly shortsighted." This great French architect minutely studied St. Hugh's majestic work at Lincoln at first hand. He subsequently wrote:—

"After the most careful examination, I could not find in any part of the Cathedral of Lincoln—neither in the general design nor in any part of the system of architecture adopted, nor in the details of ornament—any trace of the French school of the twelfth century.... The vaults have not at all the same construction as the French vaults of the end of the twelfth century. Arch-moldings slender and deeply undercut, abacus round, the tooth ornament, &c., do not at all resemble the ornaments which we find at Paris, Sens, or St. Denis.... Nowhere in France do we find, between 1190 and 1200, pillars similar to the corner pillars of the eastern transepts of Lincoln, with the crockets placed between the shafts; nowhere in France do we find crockets carved like these; nowhere shafts with hexagonal

concave section; nowhere capitals or abacus similar to those of these pillars."

Finally Viollet-le-Duc, in this reasoned and deliberate opinion as to Lincoln Cathedral, emphasized the fact that

"the construction is English; the profiles of the moldings are English; the ornaments are English; the execution of the work belongs to the English school of workmen of the beginning of the thirteenth century."

The American Professor, however, will have no share in the great Frenchman's generosity towards a rival nation; he deliberately refrains from citing any of the salient points in this remarkable letter, as given above, and coolly assumes that Viollet-le-Duc was "shortsighted" during the whole of his investigation of Lincoln. Further, he indulges in a flat contradiction, asserting that "Lincoln has more French Gothic character than any other building in England, except Westminster Abbey."

If Prof. Moore had desired to do justice to England's architectural critics, not only those of the later nineteenth century, such as the two Scotts, but also those of this century, such as Messrs. Prior and Bond, he might have stated that they vie with one another in their appreciation and admiration of the noble Gothic aspirations of the Ile de France, though they are also sane enough to note its all too speedy extinction. It is idle to deny (and no English writer worth his salt has ever made such an attempt) that the great French Gothic buildings rise superior, in many respects—pre-eminently in mechanical construction—to the best English cathedrals of the same era. Nevertheless, England was no mere copyist; this country anticipated rather than re-echoed many of the beautiful features of French design. Our thirteenth-century work was essentially insular in its main features, and of native growth. "It was not a cutting or layer from the French plant," as has been well remarked, "but a seedling of similar growth on a smaller scale."

Every critic, too, of any weight is ready to admit that Westminster Abbey, in the more advanced days of the thirteenth century, was avowedly rebuilt on French lines, and adorned to a great extent by Continental craftsmen. This was, however, an exceptional case, owing to Henry III. having been brought up in France, and remaining in close touch with the French Court of St. Louis. Moreover, it should never be forgotten that Westminster Abbey, though its plan was from Paris, had beauties and developments essentially insular in character.

About 1250 there occurred a breaking down of the barriers which, for some half-century, had isolated the English arts from those of the Continent. This period of isolation was succeeded by an intercommunication of architectural ideas useful to the great builders on each side of the Channel; but England, on the whole, held gallantly to its own plans and schemes, and continued to develop on distinctly insular lines. Henry III.'s great work at Westminster was finished by 1260,

whilst in 1255 the canons of St. Paul's began their new choir. It has been more than once suggested, though not in Prof. Moore's pages—he contents himself with saying that "this composition was almost as French in style as Westminster itself"—that the masons and marblers went from the one work to the other. But, if this conjecture is correct, they ignored all that they had copied from the apses of Reims at Westminster Abbey. The choir of Old St. Paul's was a mere long square-ended hall, with a single aisle on each side, like nothing Continental, but composed on the same lines as the glorious contemporary Angel Choir of Lincoln (1256-80) and the almost equally striking nave of Lichfield (1250-90). Within the limits, too, of this period considerable works, essentially national, were being carried out in the cloister and chapter-houses of the cathedrals of Hereford and Salisbury as well as at Southwell Minster. Preparations were also being made for extensive works at York and at Wells. Turn to any of these great English buildings in the book before us, and it almost invariably happens that the writer at once proceeds to discuss on what French cathedral they are based. Even at Salisbury the American Professor, whilst admitting that "the distinctive features of the Early English style are largely developed," lays much stress upon the alleged "French Gothic model" of the vaulting.

The book, in fact, with all its ability is spoilt by the writer's obviously strained efforts to see in almost everything praiseworthy a mere copy of the Ile de France. Prof. Moore is unable to deny the English originality that evolved the Perpendicular style, at a time when France was rapidly declining amid the remains of the florid Flamboyant, but he can only see in the well-ordered dignity of the best of our fifteenth-century work mere "dry and mechanical formalities."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Elmendorf (Dwight L.), A CAMERA CRUSADE THROUGH THE HOLY LAND, 10/6 net.

John Murray

A collection of photographs taken on a tour through the Holy Land is no new thing in publication. Such collections in the past have tended to weariness. But Mr. Elmendorf's is not of the haphazard kind. In 'A Camera Crusade through the Holy Land' each subject has been chosen with an artist's judgment, forming a series of delightful pictures of the life of modern Palestine, as well as striking illustrations of the Bible narrative. The photographs, extremely good in every case, are admirably reproduced. Mr. Elmendorf approached his subject as a humble pilgrim. In the Foreword he describes his state of mind:—

".....My faith was wavering. I was in doubt, yet one verse in Matthew compelled me to go: 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' I went, I asked, I knocked; I doubt no longer, now I know. The journey on horseback through the Holy Land was a revelation to me; may my description of it be a help to many!"

This testimony is of interest because some English travellers in Palestine depose to having had their faith disturbed by the experience. They lacked the pilgrim spirit, it may be conjectured, though a materialist might opine that they neglected horseback exercise. However that may be, this author's amateurish narrative has an atmosphere of pure devotion, both unusual and attractive in these days of bland professionalism.

Fothergill (George A.), STONES AND CURIOSITIES OF EDINBURGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, Part IV. Edinburgh, Orr.

"It is a satisfaction, and a pleasure too," says Dr. Fothergill, "to be first in the field with either pencil or camera, in these days when every one nearly is trying to forestall his neighbour over the matter of producing what has so far not found its way into a printed page." Dr. Fothergill must have that satisfaction and pleasure in abundance, for these "stones" and "curiosities" of Edinburgh which he is figuring so successfully have been hitherto, for the most part, ignored. The present section contains no fewer than thirty-four illustrations, interesting chiefly to students of Edinburgh antiquities, but in some cases carrying a more general appeal. Lovers of Stevenson, for example, will like to see the sketches taken at Swanston Cottage and the neighbouring Comiston. Dr. Fothergill's notes, delightfully discursive as usual, include some curious information about the Scots thistle in design.

Glasgow Archæological Society: REPORT BY THE COUNCIL, 1911-12; and TRANSACTIONS, New Series, Vol. VI. Part II.

Glasgow, MacLehose

Jastrow (Morris), jun., BILDERMAPPE ZUR RELIGION BABYLONIENS UND ASSYRIENS, 12m. Giessen, Töpelmann

We have before regretted the absence of illustrations in Prof. Jastrow's works on the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians; but the present excellent publication goes far to fill the void. The Professor has here collected more than two hundred monuments bearing on his subject, and ranging from the Gudea statues in the Louvre and the famous Vulture-Stela down to a whole series of seal-cylinders, many of them from private collections like those of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, which are not generally at the disposal of the public. He has arranged these with a truly German love of order in ten categories, including Gods, Demons, Temple Architecture, Ritual, and the like. We cannot deal with these in detail; but we may draw attention in passing to the restorations on Plate 36, which give a different idea of the ziggurat or staged pyramid from that of some earlier attempts. It does not appear as a building with a winding staircase outside, but more like a coiled ribbon compressed into a square instead of a cylindrical shape, and that this is a true representation seems proved by the reproduction of a Mohammedan step-tower at Samarra on the Tigris, which appears just above it. Most of the larger monuments have been published before, or, like those from the British Museum here figured, are otherwise familiar to experts.

Among the cylinders here shown, however, some are certainly new, and deserve careful study. The eagle displayed, and grasping in its claws such different animals as bulls, snakes, and lions, appears many times, and inclines one to ask whether the attribution of this symbol as the exclusive property of the city of Lagash may not have been a little premature. On a seal from Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter's

excavations at Cyprus there appears also a scene of a bearded god or hero ill-treated by tailed men with a curious sort of tiara on their heads, which Prof. Jastrow says is the representation of an episode in the struggle of the Sun-god against the powers of darkness, but which is certainly a torture-scene of one kind or another. In any event, it is the earliest representation of the tailed and horned devil with which we are acquainted. Nergal and Eriskigal, the Babylonian Hades and Persephone, are shown on a seal belonging to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and are certainly ugly enough to make any one anxious to escape their jurisdiction as long as possible. Another cylinder from Lord Southesk's collection shows Etana being borne to heaven on the wings of the eagle, while his dogs bay after him with upturned heads in a lifelike manner. There are also three very curious seals, from Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection and the Metropolitan Museum of New York, showing scenes which Mr. Hayes Ward, who contributes some pages of explanation, declares to be part of the legend of the bird Zu, and at least one other which is said to illustrate the story of Adam and Eve. It seems curious that the seal-cutters should have had such difficulty in representing the features of the human face as is here evident, for they were very clever at giving in a few strokes a good idea of the attitudes of animals; witness the dogs before-mentioned, and an extremely good ostrich on a Metropolitan Museum cylinder in which Mr. Hayes Ward sees one of the many fights of the god Marduk. The illustrations are all printed in red ink, and the accompanying text is poked away in a pocket in the cover where it is likely to be overlooked. The price is very reasonable, and should bring a most valuable collection of monuments within the reach of all serious students.

Jones (Alfred E.), A CATALOGUE OF THE OBJECTS IN GOLD AND SILVER AND LIMOGES ENAMELS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BARONESS JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD, 147/net. Constable

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the care and attention which have been lavished on this work. The author has, perhaps, more experience of works of art of this kind than any other writer on the subject, while printer and publisher have done all in their power to obtain perfection in text and illustrations—one solitary misprint being left to remind them of the vanity of human endeavour.

The collection, which, with the exception of a very few pieces, formed part of that of the late Baron Carl Rothschild, consists for the most part of German work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either of plate, or of ivory, crystal, &c., mounted in goldsmiths' work. A few pieces are Spanish or Portuguese; there are some Limoges enamels, some fine plaques of about 1530 and some later pieces, and one or two Eastern pieces. Most of them are already known to students from the Catalogue of the collection of the late owner, but the more elaborate descriptions here given, and the better illustrations, will be welcomed. Hardly a single object is figured which is not a museum piece worthy of special study. The majority of the German objects are masterpieces of craftsmanship, in which, one might say, difficulties are created to be surmounted. It is this perfection of handiwork which detracts from their position as works of art. The maker has feared to trust the beauty of his material, and has overloaded it with decoration, using every available surface for the display of his skill. Ornament seems to have been scattered to attract and astonish, without regard to line,

or scale, or proportion. There is no general plan, the piece is ornamented because the craftsman wished to show his skill—to make a masterpiece; so that one turns with relief to an otherwise undistinguished piece like the gourd-shaped cup on p. 68, of comparatively simple workmanship. The artistic value of objects like the Hamilton Palace ewer of aventurine on p. 144, or the Persian jade flagon on p. 170, is much enhanced by the comparison.

The contrast in character offered by the few Spanish and Portuguese pieces is marked. The three Spanish pieces—a book-rest, a reliquary of architectural inspiration and a chalice—are grave and simple in tone, being late Gothic in style, but not unpleasantly flamboyant; the ornament of the Portuguese pieces is writhing under its own weight—disturbed, ungraceful, and too bad to be characteristic of a national art. In the German art, overloaded as it is, the details are usually beautiful, each in itself: here neither design nor detail attracts us.

Mr. Jones has written with conciseness and full erudition. We should like to ask whether founders formed part of the Girdlers' Company. Their plaques (p. 178) show all the attributes of brass-founders—cannon, bells, candlesticks, scales, mortars, &c.

Mawson (Thomas H.), THE ART AND CRAFT OF GARDEN MAKING. Batsford

The first edition of this book was noticed in *The Athenæum* of June 16th, 1900. Since then it has been through two editions; the present, the fourth, is largely rewritten and newly illustrated.

Mr. Mawson now calls himself a landscape architect instead of a garden architect. The advent of the motor-car has necessitated the rewriting of the chapter on Carriage Courts and Drives, and the maturing of Mr. Mawson's early works in the art of garden design has made it possible for him to illustrate many of his principles from photographs instead of drawings. This is a great gain to the author of the designs, and to those who advocate formal gardens. Mr. Mawson believes in the set treatment, and has done a good deal to popularize it in his practice and writings. It is now generally recognized that it is illogical to prefer one kind of garden to another without reference to its surroundings. English domestic architecture at its best has a quality of its own; when it is perfect, the gardens and approaches have been considered as complementary to it, the subject for art, obvious or concealed.

The essential thing is that there should be a backbone of design, and it may well be that both the "formal" and the "wild" garden are part of the ideal arrangement. The concealed art may legitimately permeate the whole garden, the obvious should be confined to suitable positions. A symmetrical entrance-front calls for a balanced forecourt; the garden front for a wide, flagged terrace, symmetrical or otherwise; while the rose garden, the walled kitchen garden, and the terraced garden are the legitimate field for formal design. When it comes to engineering works and planting and transplanting on a large scale to obtain a symmetrical arrangement, the result is likely to be wearisome in introducing an element of effort into a place the key-note of which should be repose. Surprise is another element in the ideal garden. Some of Mr. Mawson's examples, laid out on formal lines on a very big scale, can be read like an open book.

His work covers the entire subject from his own point of view, which is often neglected by the amateur gardener. All that he has to say is fully illustrated from his own designs. Gates and fences, drives and terraces, lawns and borders, verandahs and

conservatories, rose gardens and pergolas, kitchen gardens and rock gardens—all are treated, both as design and as gardening. The book is full of information, and should be useful for reference; but, illustrating only the author's work, it is, perhaps, rather too much like a splendid catalogue in which many of the accessories of the garden are treated on rather a high note; yet it serves a purpose in calling attention to the importance of little things.

Syrian Goddess (The): BEING A TRANSLATION OF LUCIAN'S 'DE DEA SYRIA,' with a Life of Lucian, by Prof. Herbert A. Strong, 4/net. Constable

It was an excellent idea of Dr. Strong to supply a popular translation of Lucian's tract 'De Dea Syria.' It treats of one of the two Oriental religions which remained in full activity after the uprising of Christianity, and was, moreover, the form of worship honoured or otherwise by the exclusive devotion of the Emperor Nero. The translation avoids most of the pitfalls which the Greek text presents for those who would make such an outspoken writer as Lucian suitable for modern ears.

Prof. Garstang, who contributes an Introduction and notes which take up much more room than the text, is in great measure well fitted for the task, as he is personally acquainted with Asia Minor, where he has conducted for some years excavations not far from the site of that Hierapolis or Holy City which formed the chief seat of the goddess's worship. He is doubtless right when he identifies it with the modern Mumbidj and the ancient Mabog or Mabug. That the goddess left unnamed by Lucian was locally called Atargatis is also fairly clear, although one feels some hesitation in accepting his statement that this is etymologically the same as Astarte or Ishtar. That she was the great goddess of Nature who was worshipped all over Western Asia as the Mother of all living there can be no doubt, while the fusion of religions which Alexander's conquests had brought about caused her to be identified, when Lucian wrote, with nearly every other goddess in the Greco-Roman pantheon as well. Prof. Garstang naturally claims her as of Hittite origin, and the claim may be well founded enough, since Prof. Winckler's discoveries have shown that some of the Hittites' kindred worshipped Vedic deities at a date which would formerly have been thought impossible. Otherwise a Babylonian origin would have been put forward.

We add that the book is well worth the attention of the general reader. The picture which it gives of Eastern worship, with its miracles, mysteries, and rites, obscene from our point of view, but giving sufficient evidence of the worshipper's sincerity, is lifelike, and loses nothing from the sceptical humour of Lucian. It may be compared with the description of both this and the worship of the Greek Isis in Apuleius, and the two throw great light upon the real competitors of Christianity in the sub-Apostolic Age. It may be noted in this connexion that the regular emblem of the Virgin Mother worshipped at Hierapolis was the dove, a fact from which Prof. Garstang abstains from drawing the obvious conclusion. Perhaps a deeper knowledge of the tenets of those Gnostic sects who tried to reconcile Christianity with Eastern paganism, as also of Sir Arthur Evans's Cretan discoveries, would have been of use to him in this and other respects; but he may not unnaturally have shrunk from overloading the book. As it is, it is wonderfully interesting, and the illustrations from Hittite sources and coins of the period give it additional value.

THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

PREVIOUS EXHIBITIONS of this Society have frequently been enlivened by some large canvas which, if not a masterpiece, had a gaiety and audacity of execution which gave a look of youth and vigour to the show. We can remember occasions when Mr. Lambert has rendered his confrères this service. Mr. Glyn Philpot has done the same, and, in more sober fashion, Mr. Gerald Kelly. This year no one comes forward, and we miss some such healthy display of fireworks.

Mr. Lambert, it is true, has arranged a large set piece in *The Actress* (10), but the gunpowder obstinately refuses to ignite. It shows how executive gifts are even less trustworthy than lofty inspiration. Decorative sense and unity of tone have failed the artist: and his brush has refused to dance at his bidding. His child's portrait, *Nona, Daughter of F. E. Dixon, Esq.* (13), is better put together as a colour-scheme, but the forms are somewhat flaccid and over-modelled. Perhaps it is the shallow range of tone—legitimately adopted to keep the prevailing hue of the picture fair and radiant—which seems to ask for greater primness of contour. The rolling brush, the "fatness" of paint, which might suit well enough a plastic conception of greater richness, only serve to make the odds and ends which constitute the curious knoll on which the child is seated, break from their context. The tree-stump which crowns the hillock sets a more suitable standard of form; but, instead of maintaining it, the artist seems to have dropped, as it were by habit, into the failure he found successful in the past, forgetting that, if then successful, it was successful for other purposes.

Mr. Gerald F. Kelly's work is by no means his best, the large *Mrs. Fleischman and Rosemary* (41) showing the slippery and colourless paint of Mr. Lavery's later portraits, while in his *Lady Gregory* we see the monotonous brown which has latterly been creeping into the work of a painter at one time almost a master in cool, neutral tones. Mr. Alan Beeton's *Impression* recalls somewhat the grey low-toned portraits of Mr. Kelly's earlier manner. It is well spaced, and expresses effectively a type of woman superficially somewhat disagreeable, but winning by her sincerity and independence.

Excellent also, in their unpretentious fashion, are Mr. Beeton's drawings (84-93), as well as Mr. Frank Carter's pencil sketch of *The late Sir Francis Galton* (94) and Mr. Glyn Philpot's formidable head of a negro, *Billy* (104). It is singular indeed, considering how relatively satisfactory frank realism is within the limits of a small drawing, that portraiture should among us be cultivated generally at "life size." Inevitably a life-size portrait is obtrusive, and demands so imperatively a design and technical structure of its own, that we cannot be consoled for its failure in these respects by the fact that it represents the model with pitiless solidity. While we know it is difficult to make them, it is not easy to be patient at the sight of rows of picture frames, each containing a stolidly uninteresting individual pitilessly real. We feel kindly towards Mr. Philpot's *Girl in Black* (45), so obviously a picture of a picture—hardly suggesting a real person, but giving us at least a subtly modulated piece of paint of some intrinsic beauty. The ugliness of the modern life-size portrait is appalling, and as a rule those representing the "pretty woman" of popular taste are

the worst of all. In this matter, however, it is probable that the public idea of what a beautiful woman is has been profoundly influenced by the incapacity of English painters of the nineteenth century to maintain a consistent scheme of form throughout a full-length portrait. In most Victorian portraits you might cut the head out and substitute another without material damage. Add to this the fact that it was an age of external prudishness, and we need not wonder when we find that the beautiful woman of recent British ideals had not essentially any body at all, or at least only a perfunctory body, to which her head was in no close relation, the latter being estimated as beautiful in proportion as it satisfied æsthetic demands as a thing complete in itself. In spite of what is said as to the debased physical types which more recent painters have celebrated, we should remember that at least they have emerged from this absurdity. With Mr. John and his like the head of the goddess demands, and is incomplete without, its body; there is some attempt to see the splendour of consistent physical development which makes them one. Æsthetically and humanly this is an immense advance on the outlook of the Victorian painter of Academy pictures.

The portraits of young women in the present show belong to this period. The faces sit smiling in water-tight compartments, each a completely developed system of form curled in on itself: never a line in them has enough way in it to sweep majestically down to the body it should belong to. How much more beauty there is in Mr. Alexander Jamieson's pictures, *The Dwarf* (61) and *M. Henri* (55)! In the figure of the former we feel the harmony of a physique all of a piece—of natural fitness—if for an unnatural emergency. These two portraits are the best things Mr. Jamieson has yet done. It is not only in subject that they recall Velasquez—a somewhat murky Velasquez perhaps, with a technique some way short of the clarity of Madrid. The character is sincere and homely, the masses approached with an eye to their dominant planes, the atmosphere a veil—a thought too resistant, perhaps—which we gradually pierce.

THE WELSH MUSEUM EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AT CARDIFF.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings under the auspices of the National Museum of Wales, opened at Cardiff on Tuesday last, ranks in point of quality among the most important ever held outside London, and is certainly the finest of its kind ever seen in Wales. It consists of over fifty pictures typifying what is greatest in the art of the last century, together with some half-dozen representative specimens of the eighteenth century. There are also two pieces of statuary, both by Rodin, one being the famous bronze *Le Baiser*, from his marble group in the Luxembourg. This and *The Rockets and Blue Lights*, by Turner (purchased at the Yerkes sale by Messrs. Duveen Brothers), are the outstanding features of the whole exhibition. There is also brought together here, after being scattered for many years, the complete set of seven late-period pictures which Turner gave to his housekeeper, and which afterwards belonged to Mrs. Pounds and Mrs. Booth. Two of them, 'The Storm' and 'The Morning after the Storm,' came to the market in 1908, at the Holland sale. There are six characteristic studies of peasant life by Millet, including *Une Famille de Paysans*, the exquisite little *Goose Maiden* (formerly in the Day Collection), and *The Faggot-Bearers* ('Bûcheronnes'),

which came to this country after the Rouart sale, and is now for the first time on view here. In a different style is a seventh picture by Millet, *Lcs Étoiles filantes*, representing the fate of Paolo and Francesca, and it is seen to advantage along with Whistler's *Lily in our Alley* and *A Thames Nocturne* in one of the panels of the Gallery. There are six fine Corots, of which the *Castel Gandolfo* is, perhaps, the most important.

In a recess are three of Monet's opalescent Venice series, and one of the London Bridge set of 1902. Another Impressionist, Manet, is represented by three pictures, the most finished being *The Deck of a Ship*. The English eighteenth-century pictures include two by Romney, *Mrs. Newbury* and *Lady Hamilton* (as St. Cecilia), and one each by Raeburn (*Mrs. Douglas*), Constable, and Wilson, the last mentioned being the only native Welsh artist represented, though Burne-Jones, and possibly Grosvenor Thomas, may be counted as of Welsh descent. The British School is further represented by two living artists, Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. Murray Smith; Dutch art has J. Maris, Mauve, and Neuhuys as its exponents; while the French painters not already mentioned include Daumier, Ribot, Meissonier, Monticelli, Boudin, Bargue, and Daubigny.

Mr. Hugh Blaker and Mr. Murray Urquhart (to whom, with Mr. F. Whiting, the credit for the excellent arrangement of the pictures is due) will give informal talks about them on three afternoons each week: and a course of seven lectures by Sir Frederick Wedmore, Mr. Laurence Housman, and others, will also be given.

'THE CHILDHOOD OF ART.'

IN your review of my book 'The Childhood of Art,' when giving some instances of the "gaps" in my information, your reviewer says: "So far, too, from basket-work patterns on pots not having been used in Egypt, they are extremely common...." This seems a queer sort of gap, for on pp. 157 and 164 such Egyptian patterns are described and figured. As to the other gaps, time alone will show whether your reviewer's sources of information are more trustworthy than mine, but can he point to any source from which information might be obtained to show that Greek art had not begun to decay in the times of Alexander the Great?

H. G. SPEARING.

* * I took Mr. Spearing's view as to the infrequent occurrence of basket-work patterns on Egyptian pottery from p. 156 of his book, where the legend to Fig. 86 runs thus:—

"Black earthenware with incised designs derived from the patterns of plaited basket-work. This style of decoration has been found characteristic of the early neolithic stage in many countries, but it does not seem to have been used in Egypt. They appear, however, to have cherished the tradition of it, for one or two specimens were often placed in a grave. It is supposed they were imported for that purpose...."

As to the other point, the conquests of Alexander transformed Greek art from the possession of a few small city-states into the pattern after which the whole of the then known world more or less consciously strove. The proof of this can be seen in the Greco-Buddhist statues of Northern India, in the coins of the Central Asian kings, and in the architecture even of Palestine. So far from being in decay, Greek art was never more alive, and further proof may be found in the Nike of Samothrace, the Apollo called Belvidere, and the Diana of the Vatican—all later than the age of Alexander.

YOUR REVIEWER.

Fine Art Gossip.

SIR FREDERICK WEDMORE'S 'Painters and Painting,' which is due shortly in the "Home University Library," is mainly concerned with the French and British schools of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and will include reproductions of sixteen famous pictures in half tone.

THE firm of Les Arts Graphiques of Vincennes are starting a "Bibliothèque de l'Art Décoratif" in twenty monthly volumes. The first, 'L'Ameublement français sous Louis XV.,' by M. Henri Clouzot, is just out.

MESSRS. BRAUN & Co. open next week at their gallery in Great Russell Street an exhibition of reproductions of works by Hans Holbein. The show has been carefully arranged to cover the whole range of Holbein's activity.

BRIGHTON is again taking a prominent place in the matter of art exhibitions. The Senefelder Club, named after the discoverer of lithography, is showing this month some five hundred prints executed by English, German, French, and Italian artists. The exhibition is probably the most representative that has ever been held, and Mr. Henry D. Roberts—who is to the fore in all such matters—is to be heartily congratulated on having obtained the co-operation of the Club.

MUSIC

Mozart's Operas: a Critical Study. By Edward J. Dent. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is always more or less difficult to listen to music of the eighteenth century in the right spirit, and especially to the operas of Mozart. All musicians enjoy the lovely airs, the admirable concerted music, and the fine orchestration in them, but many feel that Wagner, by abolishing conventionalities and employing richer orchestration, has thrown his great predecessor into the shade. It is the cant of the present day to speak of the greatness of Mozart, but his operas are now seldom performed in London, and even then in a manner which would hardly have satisfied him. No wonder, therefore, that they do not succeed. Mr. Dent's book is well worth reading, because it will help music-lovers to appreciate the wonderful touches of genius in Mozart's operas. They are not old-fashioned works, merely tolerated on account of the beautiful melodies in them.

Mozart was superior to all the operatic composers of his day, and so later was Wagner. The works of the latter are more elaborate, and more imposing. Mozart, says Mr. Dent, "understood perfectly how to express a musical idea in the fewest possible notes." His outward simplicity, therefore, is in itself a stumbling-block; opera-goers never feel that to discover his greatness he needs to be studied in detail as much as Wagner; they merely listen to his music. Concerning recitative and aria, their functions and inter-relation, Mr. Dent has much to say.

He has, by the way, an interesting remark about beginning and ending an opera

in the same key, as Mozart did in his 'Figaro,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Magic Flute.' Wagner did the same in some of his works, notably in 'Die Meistersinger'; more modern composers, however, seem to attach very little importance to what seems a reasonable practice.

Mr. Dent refers to the five fugues from Bach's 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier' arranged for strings by Mozart, also to "preludes of his own to them." Of the latter we can find no mention either in Jahn or in Koechel's 'Thematisches Verzeichniss,' second edition. We presume, that there must be a statement to that effect in some letter of Mozart's.

There are some interesting illustrations in the volume. One is a facsimile of a memorandum of the Terzetto in Act I. of 'Don Giovanni,' in Beethoven's handwriting. The triplet figure of the accompaniment is just marked at the beginning of the first bar; but we cannot see how from this the conscious derivation of Beethoven's C sharp minor Pianoforte Sonata is indicated.

Musical Gossip.

THE PROGRAMME of the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon included 'Prometheus' ('The Poem of Fire'), for orchestra, pianoforte, and organ, by Alexander Scriabin. It is the fifth of a series of symphonic works in which the composer has tried to embody his theological views in musical terms; and he is engaged on a sixth, in which colour and perfume are to play an important part. Scriabin is, as it were, tracing the spiritual growth of mankind from the lowest to the highest plane.

The harmonies used by him are based on a six-note scale derived from a series of overtones. The scheme is ambitious, and without knowledge of its earlier stages, one or even two hearings of 'Prometheus'—for it was played twice—could not enable the most attentive listener to get a clear idea of the composer's music, still less to understand its exact significance. Programme music of this kind is baffling, and we fear it will appeal only to those whose interest in theosophy is deep, and who have leisure to study the new harmonic scheme. We find it impossible, indeed, to discuss the music *qua* music. It all sounds very strange. Scriabin seems to be aiming at a new religion. Anyhow, he has a fixed idea, and, further, he has, after many years' search, found a system of harmony which satisfies him. The further development of his scheme may, in time, lead to some higher plane, though not to all that he fondly imagines.

The performances were interesting. Repeating a work at the same concert is not, by the way, a novelty. Beethoven's elaborate Fugue for Strings in B flat was dealt with under even better conditions, for it was given in 1911, at a concert of the Classical Society, at the end of the first part of the programme, and again at the beginning of the second; but between the two Scriabin performances came Beethoven's Violin Concerto, the solo part of which was, by the way, finely interpreted by Herr Carl Flesch.

THE SECOND NIGHT—Thursday, January 30th—of the Beecham season at Covent Garden was devoted to Wagner's 'Tristan,'

the leading parts being taken by Madame Fassbender-Mottl and M. Heinrich Knote. They are both able artists, but the music-drama did not make its usual strong appeal. There was nothing actually wrong; yet these two interpreters seemed to be simply going through their parts as at an informal rehearsal. The long speech of King Marke near the end of the second act is frequently taken at a very slow pace, as if to picture the King as overcome by sorrow. Herr Paul Knüpfer, the jovial Baron Ochs of the preceding evening, gave a manly rendering of the address to Tristan; there was no over-emphasis. Mr. Beecham conducted with care, though now and again a little less storm and stress would have helped the singers.

On Tuesday evening the Russian company made their *rentrée*. The first of the promised novelties was given, namely, 'Pétrouchka,' burlesque scenes by MM. I. Stravinsky and A. Benois, music by M. Stravinsky. The Schumann 'Carnaval' during the last two seasons became, and justly, a great favourite, and the new Carnival scenes will prove a close rival to it. A gay and motley crowd has turned out to see the sights of the fair, and a showman is exhibiting his animated dolls, Pétrouchka (M. Nijinsky), the Dancer (Madame Karsavina), and the Moor (M. Korchetovsky), who all dance. The story is simple: the two men fall in love with the Dancer, and finally the Moor kills his rival. There is great excitement; but the showman is fetched, and, by magic power, he turns all three back into dolls. Stravinsky's music is modern, and, throughout, thoroughly original. The orchestration is as fascinating as it is masterly. It is hopeless to try to describe how the composer imitates the noise and excitement of the fair, the tunes played by the organ-grinders, the movements of the crowd, &c. No better music could be imagined. The ears and eyes of the audience were fully occupied throughout the performance, which was admirable.

MISS ISOLDE MENGES, a new violinist, who gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday afternoon, was trained by her father, and in 1909 became a pupil of Prof. Leopold Auer. She is nineteen years old, and has excellent technique and temperament; moreover, in her performance of the solo part of Tchaikowsky's Concerto in D, also in some short solos, she displayed intelligence and artistic feeling. Miss Menges was naturally excited, this being her début in London, but there is every promise of her becoming a great artist. The Brighton Municipal Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Lyell-Taylor, accompanied, and was also heard—and to advantage—in some short pieces by Tchaikowsky and Liszt.

THE COLERIDGE-TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND has benefited by the Royal Albert Hall concert to the amount of 1,004l. 0s. 7d., and in addition there were donations amounting to 328l. 11s. 6d.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT.	(except FRID.) Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Backhaus's Piano Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Kathleen Walton's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
—	Elsa Meta-Ling and Handley-Davies's Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
—	Lula Myez-Gmeiner's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
—	London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Eileen Boyd and Carl Budden-Morris's Vocal and Piano Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
—	Mary Dickenson's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Dorothy Gandy and Reginald Yates's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Carmen Hill's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
FRID.	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Wessely String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Chambers (C. Haddon), *PASSERS-BY*, a Play in Four Acts, 1/6 net. Duckworth

The book-form of a play we noticed in our issue of April 8, 1911.

Herder (Alexandra von), *JESUS OF NAZARETH*: a Poetical Drama in Seven Scenes, 5/ net. Heinemann

The question as to whether sacred subjects are fit themes for dramatic treatment, whether in book-form, on the stage, or in the picture theatre, is one on which opinions are divided. Many of the objections are based on a suggestion of want of reverence in the handling, but this again is often more apparent than real. In the work under notice there is nothing to complain of on this score; and, regarded from a poetical standpoint alone, it deserves serious consideration. As is to be expected in a poem of this length, the quality of the work varies, but much of it maintains a high standard.

Houghton (Stanley), *FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS*: *THE DEAR DEPARTED*, *FANCY FREE*, *THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE*, *PHIPPS*, *THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT*, 1/6

Sidgwick & Jackson; French

These five plays strike us as decidedly thin when compared with other work from the same hand.

Ibsen (Henrik), *PEER GYNT*, a New Translation by R. Ellis Roberts, 5/ net.

Martin Secker

To attempt a new translation of 'Peer Gynt,' in view of the excellent one by Mr. William and Mr. Charles Archer published some time ago, was a difficult task, and Mr. Roberts has further hampered himself by an endeavour to keep the rhymes, which sometimes leads to results like

You know, you 'd had more than a drain, dear,
And then no one can tell what he 's at;
Besides, you 'd been riding the reindeer;
No wonder you acted like that.

This, however, is not a fair sample of Mr. Roberts's general level of achievement, which is, on the whole, high. His Introduction is admirable.

Mazzucchetti (Lavinia), *SCHILLER IN ITALIA*, 4 lire 50. Milan, Hoepli

Schiller was virtually unknown in Italy before the advent of Madame de Staël, when the group of romanticists who were waging war on classic conventions in Milan became his champions. We doubt whether his influence was ever extensive enough to justify a monograph of this length, sound and thorough though it is. It was at its height between 1821 and 1830, chiefly among the lesser dramatists; but the author points out in an interesting chapter that Manzoni owes more to Schiller than to Shakespeare in the construction of his plays. Prof. Fasola's bibliography has made it unnecessary to include another in this volume.

Vollmoeller (Karl), *TURANDOT*, English Version by Jethro Bithell, 2/6 net. Unwin

After reading the published version of this Chinese fantasy, we see no cause to depart from what we said last week in our notice of the production at the St. James's Theatre. The text, part prose, part verse, is often bald to the verge of banality, though the verse, be it said, is better than the prose. The atmosphere, which on the stage is to a certain extent maintained by the beauty of the scenery and costumes, and the aid of appropriate music, disappears in the printed version, and there is little left to take its place.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SON AND HEIR,' by Miss Gladys Unger, produced at the Strand last Saturday, has one strong scene—that in which the daughter is goaded into telling her father how he has sacrificed herself and the rest of the family in his concern for the eldest son. Unfortunately, the author fails to work up to the dramatic situation, and the aftermath is so tame, that the scene remains in the memory as a fortuitous incident rather than an inevitable climax. As a phase common to much of our family life to-day the theme is becoming hackneyed, and therefore, as a basis for stage representation, demands either subtle or strongly dramatic treatment.

To achieve the former the son would have had to be far less of a nincompoop, and the father less overbearing; the latter needs a keener realization of the tragedy of a daughter forced into a marriage with a blackguard. As it is, we have a play made up mostly of passably witty dialogue and characters sufficiently well conceived, but both dialogue and characters struck us as being largely extraneous to the real theme.

Miss Ethel Irving took advantage of her one opportunity. The rest of the company had no chance of proving their worth, and their ineffectiveness must be attributed to the author rather than to any lack of competence on their part, though the love-making was carried out in an unnecessarily perfunctory manner.

MR. GILBERT CANNAN is responsible for an adaptation from the Italian as well as an original play produced at The Little Theatre on Tuesday night. The former, entitled 'Three,' written by Roberto Braeco, and translated by Miss D. St. Cyr, is sufficiently explained when we say that the principals are two men and one woman. The business of life to these appears to be a striving after intensity—their achievement inanity. Life to the woman is unbearable unless she is constantly proving to herself that a moth does not always perish. Her husband believes that in the special liaison we are permitted to witness her wings have been singed, and vows that he will end her life. Even this piece of usefulness he fails to accomplish, and we last see, or rather hear, the couple patching up their married life. The other man arrives in time to take himself off, thus showing at length a glimmer of common sense. Miss Gertrude Kingston and Mr. Ben Webster and Mr. Scott Craven acted with a verve and passion as strenuous as it was futile.

'The Arbour of Refuge,' which followed, provided welcome relief. A wife, piquantly acted by Miss Madge McIntosh, finds her husband totally inadequate to fill the void in her life he has created by insisting on her leaving the stage, and seeks the simple life in the country. To her appear severally a studious historian, her husband, and an affluent motorist, who all desire that she should find her *métier* in becoming an appendage to their individuality. Finally she chooses to further the project of a dramatist, who has written a play in which he has designed a central part for her. The dramatist is, however, no less puzzled than the others as to what she really wants, and she advises him to go on guessing. Well, we guess that she wants some independent part in life which she can herself play, and she takes that part on the stage, because she is denied it elsewhere. We believe that in her desire she represents the women of the future, though the amount of individuality

sought will be as varied as the differences which exist in character.

The men's parts are played by Messrs. Bertram Forsyth, Ben Webster, Edward Rigby, and Scott Craven, and we decline to discriminate where all are so successful. We congratulate Mr. Gilbert Cannan on a piece of diverting originality, though there is more than one Shavian thread in the texture of it.

As an outcome, we conclude, of our notice of Mr. Maskelyne's 'The Fraud of Modern "Theosophy" Exposed' in our number for January 11th, we were invited to witness one of his well-known entertainments at St. George's Hall. Of his competence to startle and amaze us with "illusions" we had evidence years ago, and we can only say that he is among the progressive entertainers. Though we are by no means prepared to admit the impossibility of visual evidence from the spirit world, he proves undoubtedly that, where such visualization is of a more materialistic nature than results from a mind influenced by its own or another's will, there is strong probability that we are being intentionally deceived. In fact, the best evidence we can adduce at the moment against the use of intentional fraud is Mr. Maskelyne's pre-eminence in his art, and the fact that he secures a large public ready to appreciate what is avowedly a deception. We cannot say, however, that the variety interludes which are introduced, or the mediocre play which completes the programme, is worthy of the entertainment.

THE LONDON SHAKESPEARE LEAGUE on Thursday, January 30th, held a special meeting to initiate the Shoreditch Committee appointed to raise a monument to the memory of the Burbages and others in St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch. Prof. Gollanez, the President, was in the chair, and Mrs. Stopes gave a lecture on 'Burbage, Shakespeare, and Shoreditch,' showing how much we owe to the Burbage family, as founders of the British stage and the discoverers of Shakespeare.

The Rev. Stewart Headlam, Chairman of the Committee, read a letter regarding the movement from Mr. Poel. Lady Gomme, 20, Marlborough Place, N.W., has been appointed Treasurer, and subscriptions should be sent to her. Mr. Allan Gomme, 41, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W., is Hon. Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. L.—J. C.—H.—C. A.—Received.

C. J.—Already noted.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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THE BALKAN WAR.

THREE more books on Turkey and the Balkan War reach us at the same time. That of Mr. Macdonald in "The People's Books" deals only incidentally with the war, and is, for its diminutive size, admirable, and as up to date as possible in a case where events are changing from day to day. Mr. Macdonald is known to hold strong anti-Turk views, and he does not conceal them. In his history of "the Eastern Question," which he dates from 1699, he has a good deal of interest to tell us of the second Lord Lytton's "grim, raw races," which, until recent times, all the world considered unfit to govern. To the work of the Greek navy in the present war there is a well-deserved tribute, and Mr. Macdonald suggests that, without the co-operation of the Greek ships, the tale of Lule Burgas might have been very different. Some notes on the views of Von der Goltz as to the chances for the Turk if he confines himself to Asia are emphasized by the later pages of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's "With the Turks in Thrace." Mr. Macdonald's book has made us turn again to the admirable work on Turkey by Sir Charles Eliot, and those who wish to know more than they can find in a tiny book should

Turkey and the Eastern Question. By John Macdonald. "The People's Books." (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

With the Conquered Turk. By Lionel James. (Nelson & Sons.)

With the Turks in Thrace. By Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett. (Heinemann.)

study 'Turkey in Europe.' Sir Charles Eliot's views about difficulties in the way of Albanian independence deserve attention at the moment, because of his immense knowledge of the Balkan States. He told us that to govern such a people as the Albanians would overtax the strength of Greece or the Slavonic Balkan States; but he suggested that a firm hand might bring Albania to reason, as the Albanians were not only ready to use lead and steel, but had also always shown themselves susceptible to the influence of the precious metals. Mr. Macdonald thinks that the project of an independent Albania is backed by the firebrands of Vienna, and he ends with a gloomy note of warning that the strife between the Albanian independents and absorptionists is only "the prelude to another and greater readjustment of the nations."

Major Lionel James's excellent style will be remembered by all who have enjoyed his writings on the South African and other recent wars. His present work, 'With the Conquered Turk,' is a narrative of the Turkish campaign in Thrace so far as a single correspondent could follow it. He thinks that the Turks relied on their numbers, and that in doing so they made an error similar to our own in South Africa, "when we foolishly counted a man, a rifle and horse, no matter the experience of the man"; and he says that the Turkish staff were "obsessed with the strange heresy that a half-trained Turk was the equal of any Greek or Slav soldier." In all this he is confirmed again and again by passages of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.

Major James and other war correspondents were kept too long in Constantinople by the authorities, and on their way to the first battle they met

"a dishevelled flight of the populace; an exodus brought on by actual terror.... They had instinctively taken the road to save themselves from some terror that was behind them."

Though Major James was too late for the first fight, he is able to give a striking picture of the panic-stricken deserters—officers as well as men—who had thrown away their arms; and he soon noticed that many of the soldiers who were marching southwards bore wounds which they had inflicted on themselves in order to escape further fighting. He also saw great troops of uniformed men, "robust and strong," making their way home, and actually passing on the very same road disciplined bodies of men and organized transport columns proceeding to the front.

It is interesting to note Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's opinion that the Creusot gun proved itself immensely superior to the Krupp, but he is not sure how far the superiority is due to the weapon and how far to better handling. Major James deals with the same important point, but does not share the view that the French guns, with which the Bulgarians were supplied, were better than the German guns used on the other side. He states,

however, that at Lule Burgas the Bulgarians failed to use their guns as well as they easily might have done.

There is everywhere the same tale of starving Turkish soldiers, and one Turkish pasha said to Major James: "My men had no food for over fifty hours.... What is worse, the supply of ammunition failed."

Major James confirms Lieut. Wagner in some remarks about the strength of the Chatalja lines, and says that the Turks have, "for the first time in their history," worked hard to improve the fortifications. The position there is "much more difficult than" the Bulgarians had been led to expect. "If they take it by a *coup de main*.... the price in life" will be "more severe than the Bulgarians" can afford. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's view is that the position is immensely strong; but in one part of the book he admits that "had the Bulgarians been able to follow up their victory more quickly, they would have encountered no organized resistance."

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's work, like those of other war correspondents, is taken up in the first part with interesting talk that has little to do with fighting. There is a very long story before the author leaves Constantinople in a motor-car which, owing to the roads, had often to be drawn by oxen. But he was at the battle of Lule Burgas, and gives an excellent account of the fighting there. It began at eleven in the morning, and almost at once the "Turkish infantry broke, and made for the shelter of the town, running in complete disorder." He states that he only describes what he saw with his own eyes, and he writes that, "for every battery the Turks seemed to have in action, the Bulgarians were able to produce half a dozen." The Turkish officers were loud in their praises of the bravery of the Bulgarians, who "came on regardless of their losses."

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief remained hour after hour without any information. Not a line of telegraph or telephone had been brought to the front, and there was no wireless instalment, though on paper the Turks had a dozen complete outfits. There was no aeroplane. Everything was neglected. The battle, instead of being directed by one Commander-in-Chief, resolved itself into four isolated engagements with four separate commanders, each ignorant of the other's plans. At the beginning of the campaign the Turks were short of officers, and in the first battles the loss of officers was enormous, and whole battalions were left like sheep without a shepherd.

If there remained any doubt on the subject, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett makes it clear that the Turkish army was utterly unprepared for war. He does not describe the state of chaos which still exists, but believes that, had the Turkish soldier been supplied with even a biscuit a day, he might have held his own.

He and Major James think that we can profit little by the lessons of the war, but they agree in laying stress on the danger of employing inefficiently

trained and indifferently officered troops. There is no short cut to military efficiency, and Major James says that

"the nation which...believes that it can improvise at the eleventh hour will...surely suffer its battles of Yenidje and Lule Burgas."

If only half be true of what these writers tell us of the Turkish army, it is difficult to see any ground for the belief that the Turks will meet with success in the renewed conflict.

Note may be taken of Major James's remarks about the slack observation of neutrality on the part of Germany and Roumania. German firms were, he says, able, during the war, to deliver large numbers of quick-firing guns to the Turks, and horses were supplied in the same way.

Italy in the Thirteenth Century. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

THIS BOOK begins with the career of Innocent III., and ends with Sciarra Colonna's outrage on Boniface VIII. at Anagni, and these events are symbolical of the period with which it deals. Though the Papacy failed to uphold its claim to a world-wide dominion in the face of an awakening Europe, the thirteenth century is still dominated by the Church. The most important movement of the time was the foundation of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, which helped to turn towards the Church currents that were setting in other directions, and compensated for the increase of heresy and the decay of the Crusading spirit, though the astute Boniface used the fall of Jerusalem for the advantage of Rome as a place of pilgrimage by instituting the Jubilee. Latin was still the one cultivated language, and the 'Stabat Mater' and the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventura are the last great results of mediæval ecclesiastical literature. The overthrow of the Hohenstaufens and the ruin of the political influence of the Empire in Italy, which Dante so bitterly regretted, though the inevitable result of the fatal heritage of Sicily and the South from the Normans, were only accomplished by the calling in of foreign aid, the claims of the Papacy to temporal power acting thus early as the fatal barrier to Italian unity they have never since ceased to be.

Mr. Sedgwick is at his best in dealing with politics. The chapters on the relations between Frederic II. and the Papacy, and the Popes from Gregory X. to Boniface VIII., are admirably clear. In the descriptive passages, the accounts of battles, or such events as the Sicilian Vespers, which plays an insignificant part in his narrative, or the career of Ezzelino da Romano, he is hardly so successful. But there is no aspect in which he does not attempt to show us the century. In addition to war, politics, literature, and art, he supplies a summary of Papal Jurisprudence; a description of the University of Bologna, with sketches

of the chief professors, notably of Boncompagno; and some account of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventura. He even finds room for a chapter on manners and customs, making good use of Fra Salimbene's diary, which is as valuable and almost as amusing as that of Pepys in a later day.

Most of our knowledge of the South at this period comes from the records of the Court of Frederic II., for whom our author feels little enthusiasm or admiration. Indeed, he barely gets justice. His intellectual abilities are treated with comparative coldness, though he is credited with introducing "the first dawn of that new life of the Italian spirit which in its maturity filled Europe with its glory, and still draws all the world to Italy." As a politician, we learn, he failed altogether to understand the signs of the times, and was no less reactionary than Innocent III. in his determination to maintain his authority absolute.

But it is with the new order of things that was fostered by the individualistic and centrifugal tendencies of the cities of the North, and by the increase of commercial prosperity and the growth of luxury, so deeply deplored by Dante, that our author is really concerned, especially as it affected art and literature. The century in which Niccola Pisano was the leading artistic figure, and which saw the introduction of Gothic architecture under the influence of Charles d'Anjou and the French Popes, closes with the frescoes at Assisi. Provençal poets found a new patron in Frederic II. and a new home at Palermo, thus giving birth to a school of genuine Italian poetry, which, for all its artificiality and lack of originality, was yet the first important step towards moulding the vernacular into the instrument it was soon to become in greater hands.

The thirteenth century is, above all, Dante's century, and this is its chief interest to Mr. Sedgwick, who rightly points out that it is by Dante's judgment, however prejudiced, that most of the great figures of the age still stand or fall in the eyes of posterity. He has therefore, he tells us, introduced as far as he could the characters of the 'Divina Commedia' in order that the book may serve in some measure as an historical introduction to the poet. The scantiness of our information makes it far from easy to discover the real man through the mist of calumny and prejudice that surrounds the principal actors in the drama, but our author is careful to weigh the evidence, especially in the case of the succession of Popes who were called upon to play a part in the great duel with the Empire.

Mr. Sedgwick's field is too vast for his book to be in any sense exhaustive. It is not always well proportioned, and its judgments will not always pass unchallenged, but it fulfils its purpose as a popular historical introduction to Dante. It contains a useful chronological table and some good illustrations, but the map is poor.

The Newspaper. By G. Binney Dibblee. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

EXCELLENT use has been made in this volume, for the most part, of the limited space at the author's disposal, though the reader may feel rather resentful at the constant reiteration of references to such limitations, especially when much more than the newspaper press is discussed, and there is a sprinkling of pages not wholly filled. Mr. Dibblee, writing for the general public, yet finds much to criticize in the conduct of our popular press—unconscious garbling, biased statement of what purports to be unvarnished fact, and increasing Americanization on this side of the Atlantic.

That our cheaper press has frankly abandoned any idea of being an educative force is apparent; that its very cheapness has led to its being accepted as something that will fill up a few moments which might otherwise be given up to thought, and that such reading is almost as bemusing as the cheapest beer, is likewise apparent. Such an amount of reading stuff is made possible only through the vast revenue derived from the advertisement columns, a fact that is now becoming recognized; but a far more potent thing to be recognized is that the public is beginning to question the constitution and manufacture of some articles of low price, which can yet be sold at a profit, in spite of the fact that their cost is many times trebled by the amount spent on insistent and blatant advertising. A point which Mr. Dibblee fails to make in regard to this commercial side is that the evil of the advertisement tout has led the large advertisers to put their business into the hands of agents—a practice which might well have been a blessing arising out of an evil, if they had been careful to appoint only specialists, and, moreover, seen the wisdom of paying themselves such specialists for the work done on their behalf. Unhappily, the increasing tendency has been to force agents to look for their own remuneration in discounts obtained from the medium in which they arrange to insert advertisements.

With regard to anonymity, we are glad to find Mr. Dibblee ably supporting the majority of those who have taken part in discussing the question in our own columns. He points out that it is "the institution on which the peculiar success of British journalism is founded," though "a point on which the individual surrenders with the greatest reluctance."

On the Labour section of the Press Mr. Dibblee is extraordinarily out of date. He speaks of *The Daily Citizen* as shortly to appear from Manchester, but this is an extreme instance, though in other matters his lack of up-to-date knowledge prevents us from recommending him as a trustworthy guide. His claim to judge literature would be more acceptable if he had written in a better style and paid more attention to the punctuation of his sentences.

SPANISH AND INDIAN PIONEERS.

FIFTY years have passed since Sir Clements Markham suggested that a history of the conquest of New Granada, on the lines of Prescott's 'Mexico' and 'Peru,' should be written. He has waited patiently indeed, and at last, in despair, he has drawn up a sketch of the subject himself. Why he did not undertake the larger emprise long ago is doubtless explained by his too modest doubts of his own competence, and by his numerous other duties and activities; but that he was fully qualified for the task will be questioned by no one who has studied his many valuable publications in the volumes of the Hakluyt Society, or who considers the vigorous style and ample documentary apparatus of the present outline. It only makes us regret that so competent an historian did not see his way to fill in the details. It seems that Prescott himself was urged to take up the subject by Col. Acosta, whose history of Quesada's conquest is a monument of scrupulous research; but the American historian had already embarked upon his 'Philip II.' Possibly in the present day a history on Prescott's lines would achieve no conspicuous success, while a translation from Acosta's Spanish would hardly meet the difficulty. No one, in short, is more clearly designated for the task than Sir Clements himself, and his long familiarity with the ways of the Spanish Conquistadores would enable him to deal with them in a calmer mood than less experienced students.

For really, when all is said, Quesada, the conqueror of New Granada—now part of Colombia—was only a degree better than commanders of the type of Ojeda, Cortes, Pizarro, Sebastian de Belalcazar, Pedrarias, Luis de Lugo, and the rest, and cannot be named in the same breath with Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (the real silent man on the "peak of Darien"), or Bastidas, Heredia, and Aldana. He found the Chibchas a kind of "blameless Ethiopians," a people of gentle manners and industrious habits, who wore their own excellent homespun, anticipated "the Five Towns" in their art, and made the best use of their sheltered position, temperate climate, and fertile plains. They were fairly on the road of civilization, and in spite of this they were patriotic, and loyal to their kings, whose succession was on a matriarchal plan, and to their great god the sun, to whom, like other primitive pious folk, they offered human sacrifice—a youth, styled "the Homeless One," or "the Door" (like

the Bāb), carefully trained for this supreme dedication. The Chibchas had a remarkable calendar, too, on which Sir Clements has an appendix; and fortunately Bernardo de Lugo took notes of their language before it was exterminated. We know something of the Chibchas from several early Spanish writers, including Quesada himself, though the manuscript of his mature work, 'Los tres ratos de Suesca,' mysteriously disappeared.

Into this quiet watered land, among this inoffensive amiable folk, Quesada and his bloody Spaniards burst in 1536, and straightway ran amok. The peaceful Chibchas were terrified less by the strangers' arms or numbers (Conquistadores often did their job with a few hundred followers) than by the strange animals they brought, for horses were unknown in their land.

"Quesada and his men forced their way through a terrified crowd and broke into the palace. Then with drawn sword, and followed by his officers, he entered the great hall of audience. The venerable Zaque was seated on his throne like an old Roman senator, with his chiefs around him. He was tall, very old, and of fierce aspect. He showed neither fear nor anxiety. To eager questions about treasure he maintained a profound and majestic silence.... Quesada was firm on this occasion, and would not allow the Zaque to be tortured," &c.

The old king, however, did not appreciate this self-denying magnanimity, but died in prison a few days later of a broken heart, after the Spaniards had ransacked his palace and amassed huge loot—"a colossal burglary." The other king, the Zipa, had fled, but his retreat was tracked by torturing two boys, one to death, the other to treason, and the Zipa was surprised and mortally wounded. With these two rulers died the Chibcha state. But a young leader yet remained. Sagipa joined forces with the Spaniards against the neighbouring Panches, and then, in their thirst for gold, the Christians tortured their guest and ally for days till "he died in excruciating agony." And Quesada looked on. As Sir Clements Markham says, "On him falls the blame. It has left a stain on his memory that nothing can wash out."

After that one ceases to take an interest in "Gonzalo Jimenes de Quesada, the discoverer of the Kingdom of New Granada," except to note with satisfaction that he was defrauded of his "just reward" by the usual Court intrigues. Sir Clements Markham extenuates his career of plunder and bloodshed—but not the atrocious treachery to Sagipa—on the historical ground that he was not only no worse than his fellows, but even really rather better. Muen may be forgiven to soldiers in hot blood; but it happens that Quesada was a cool lawyer. Much allowance may be made for the cruel methods of the age. But when Sir Clements asserts that the Spaniards of that time were not more devilish than other nations, we take leave to differ. He adduces the case of one German commander who practised an ingenious

and unique form of brutality on the natives, but even this does not convince us. The whole history of the Spanish conquests in the New World is lurid reading, and apparently the modern peon system in Putumayo is a survival from bad precedents.

There is a very good map of the Chibcha country at the end of the book, but readers who are not familiar with South American geography, especially the names used in the sixteenth century, will ask for a general map, including the coast.

The Hakluyt Society keeps up admirably its work of printing valuable narratives of travel and enterprise in earlier days. The 'True History,' of which Vol. IV. has just appeared, was published by Friar Alonzo Remón in Madrid in 1632, but he played such tricks with the text that truth was left in the lurch. Señor Don Genaro García has rectified these garbled facts, noting corruptions and additions, and it is his edition, published in Mexico, that Mr. Maudslay is translating.

Díaz is one of the few soldiers who have written the history of their own exploits, and he goes too much into details of advances and retreats, small skirmishes, scouting, and negotiations for the ordinary reader; indeed, he himself indicates that he may be considered prolix. He has a tedious habit of beginning many sentences with the formula "Let us return to this," or "Let us leave talking of that." He is no stylist, but occasionally effective in his *naïveté*. The end of the volume sees Cortés triumphant over his foes in Spain, especially the Bishop of Burgos, and established as Governor of New Spain, while his conquistadores, like honest Díaz, were not so satisfactorily rewarded, though they had faced "pots all ready with Chili peppers to cook and eat" them. Other people's troubles, we read, weighed lightly with Cortés, and his plan of taking all the gold and the most and best of New Spain for himself became proverbial for the lion's share. His conscience, though it figured in his customary oath, does not seem to have weighed heavily on him.

The main event in the volume is the siege of the City of Mexico, but here, as an Appendix points out, neither Díaz nor Cortés is accurate in dates; and they contradict themselves as well as each other.

At the end of the volume, in a pocket, is a sketch map of part of Mexico and Central America, and the frontispiece shows the arms granted to Cortés, notable for the introduction of seven heads of the great lords he had conquered.

Like Peter Mundy, another seventeenth-century traveller whose record the Hakluyt Society began to publish in 1910, John Fryer was a man of exceptional ability, and, being M.D., took a special interest in natural history and medicine. Mr. Crooke is editing admirably the book Fryer published in 1698, and his notes concerning the many curious matters

The Conquest of New Granada. By Sir Clements Markham. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain. By Bernal Díaz del Castillo. Edited and published in Mexico by Genaro García. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by A. P. Maudslay. Vol. IV. (Hakluyt Society.)

A New Account of East India and Persia, being Nine Years' Travels, 1672-81. By John Fryer. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by W. Crooke. Vol. II. (Hakluyt Society.)

mentioned are good reading. Fryer is somewhat of a pedant in disposition and language, fond of quoting Latin, and painfully ready to lecture on errors of doctrine. He shows, however, at every turn the activity of his intelligence, and has an eye for a pretty woman as well as the virtues of the priesthood. His style is a mixture of stately diction and plain English which is effective in its way, though his use of Latinisms as well as Latin grows tedious. He writes of "the *Mosquito*, who not wheals, but domineers by its continual Hums"; of the Chinese as "White, Platter-fac'd and Little-eyed"; of Goa as "a Rome in India both for Absoluteness and Fabricks"; of the "coruscant beauty" of English ladies, anxious, in Ovid's phrase, "to see and to be seen" in Hyde Park; and of "that enervating Liquor called Paunch (which is Indostan for Five)," a derivation accepted by Yule in 'Hobson-Jobson,' and, we learn, disputed without much success in *Notes and Queries*.

The pineapple gets a fine advertisement from the learned doctor. He credits it with a "Taste inclinable to Tartness, though most excellently qualified by a duleid Sapor that imposes upon the Imagination and Gustative Faculty a Fancy that it relishes of any Fruit a Man likes, and some will swear it." He saw the mango trick, and some Indian lions which were even then, it appears, no more potent than the small remnant now left in Junagadh, and nothing like so formidable as the "unsizable Snake" which made at him.

Though there is some heavy stuff in this volume, like the 'Collections of the Coins, Weights, and Precious Stones' in chap. vii., it abounds in matter well worth the industry and erudition of Mr. Crooke. Some of the distortions of words would without their context puzzle anybody; it is, for instance, difficult to recognize in "an Hodge" a pilgrim who is entitled to call himself "hāji."

Kings and Gods of Egypt. By Alexandre Moret. Translated by Madame Moret. (Putnam's Sons.)

THE eight essays here reprinted have in some cases been delivered as lectures to Sunday afternoon audiences at the Musée Guimet, and in others appeared as articles in the *Revue de Paris*. Addressing the man in the street, M. Moret has wisely kept clear of much reference to the vexed questions of Egyptology, and has not confined himself to any special time or epoch. His work deserves to be read, however, by the Egyptologist as well as the general reader, because of the perfectly French clearness with which the different subjects are presented.

In the chapter called 'The Passion of Osiris' the woeful history of this god is narrated in a way that has never been excelled, and the writer rises to almost lyric heights in reciting his death and sufferings, which formed the plot of per-

haps the first mystery-play ever performed. As to its meaning, he inclines, on the whole, to Prof. Frazer's theory that Osiris was originally a god of vegetation, and that the story of his passion is merely a case of our old friend John Barleycorn over again. This will not be the opinion of every one, and some objection might possibly be raised to a few passages in M. Moret's equally vivid description of the 'Mysteries of Isis,' by which he means the Græco-Egyptian worship described by Apuleius. On the whole, however, he shows an acquaintance with comparative religion rare among professional Egyptologists, and in these matters approves himself a sound guide.

We are not so sure that equal praise can be bestowed upon the essay on Queen Hatshepsut and her temple with which the book opens. It supplies an excellent description of the temples of Deir el-Bahari excavated by Prof. Naville, and should certainly be read by every tourist who visits the famous cliffs which form the most fascinating of all the sights of Luxor. But when the writer comes to the history of the great queen who built them, he forsakes the lead of Prof. Naville and the older Egyptologists, to follow the wandering fires of the Berlin School. We are told here that the queen was early married to her natural half-brother, afterwards Thothmes III., and was immediately proclaimed the sole occupant of the throne by her father Thothmes I.; that there began then a kind of see-saw between her partisans, the "legitimists," and the army who preferred her husband, the future conqueror of Asia; and that her first uncontrolled reign lasted only eighteen months, when her cartouches were hammered out, and the work at Deir el-Bahari stopped. M. Moret says, however, that this supersession was effected not by her husband, but by Thothmes I. and her other brother Thothmes II., and that the latter king afterwards took as his partner Thothmes III., until, on his death, the husband was again thrown over, and Hatshepsut reigned alone for the remainder of her long life. Such a story, which reminds one of the children's game of general post, would make Thothmes III. a very old man when he finally succeeded to undivided power and effected the conquest of Asia, and wants something stronger to support it than the ingenious conjectures of the German scholars upon which M. Moret relies. The inveterate habit of the "doctoral thesis," which often achieves fame by demonstrating that all predecessors in the field are wrong, is responsible for this as for many other things.

Madame Moret's translation is in every way adequate, and comes as a relief after the way in which French works on Egypt are often mangled by incompetent translators; and the illustrations are both good in themselves and help to make clear the text of this charming book.

Veiled Women. By Marmaduke Pickthall. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS is a story of life in an Egyptian harim in "the seventies" under the Khedive Ismail. It draws a picture of the Egyptian woman's world as it always was, and, seemingly, always will be, despite Frankish innovations and well-meant efforts to enlighten people who object to illumination. The picture, moreover, is true in every line, and as vivid as it is possible to make it within the bounds of English decency. There may even be some critics who will find that it does not always keep strictly within them, but these, perhaps, will be over-nice. Mr. Pickthall must be tired of being told that he is a master of Eastern character, but his characters in 'Saïd the Fisherman,' for instance, were men, or at least women were merely incidental. In 'Veiled Women' we are scarcely ever out of the *haramlik*, to use a Turkish word, and that is quite another matter. How he managed to get his materials, and how this reviewer knows that they are accurate, are immaterial problems. It certainly was not from the husbands. Orientals do not talk of their women. As the delightful diplomatic Pasha, the pink of Turkish courtesy and high breeding, says to his English daughter-in-law:—

"Women are for us so sacred—the spirit of the house, the secret fount of life—that we never even speak of them with friends for fear lest some light word or unseemly thought should go towards them. Nothing must be known of them, no talk made about them outside the world of women and our own harim."

Since the wealthier Turks and Egyptians have taken to employing European governesses a good deal of harim gossip has been tossed about, but it is doubtful whether it ever gets much below the surface. Mr. Pickthall probably owes little to this source, but draws upon his own insight and piercing imagination to help him to squeeze through the meshes of the lattice-windows (which were still general in Ismail's reign) and see the women as they are. But he is not so conceited as to fancy he really sees into their hearts. He knows the vast secrecy of women—above all, Eastern women—and one of the virtues of his book is the frank way in which it shows the barrier which always stands between the sexes in the whole of their attitude towards life. In the Egyptian harim

"there is a wall between the women and the man more real than the mabeyn screen which man erected. The women raise it to secure their privileges; the man, if he perceives it, cannot throw it down. His anger meets with a subservience which foils its aim as surely as loose sheets will stop a bullet."

To quote the admirable Pasha again, the man of experience: "I have observed that when women take that tone—'of thy great kindness deign to listen,' and the rest—there is no safe course but to obey." The wise man recognized the power that lay in the collective opinion

of women, behind all their superficial deference.

The English governess who married the Pasha's son pondered the women about her, who appeared to her "like beings of a higher race, with whom it would be vain to try to cope":—

"Their freedom from the sentimental mists of Europe helped this feeling; and so did their bold vision of existence, blinking nothing. The potential cruelty, which lurked behind their gentleness, subdued her; the way they talked of death habitually made her feel a timid child.... The world of women was, she found, a great republic, with liberties extending to the meanest slave, and something of the strength which comes of solidarity. Unless in a jealous fury, no woman would inform against another, bond or free; nor fail to help her in the hour of need. They had their shibboleths, their customs, rites, and ceremonies, even their courts of justice, independent of the world of men."

The clear vision and fixed philosophy of the women come out in the conversations which form a principal charm in this refreshing book. "The best of life," said Na'imah, "is thinking with hands idle. All women do it, and so form their minds." "We value depth and stillness."

"Behold the wisdom of our Faith," said two young brides, "which grants to every woman her delight in secret. Women can never truly be the friends of men; their soul is different. If thrown with men too long, they feel fatigue. They ask of men one thing—the gift of love. Here we consort with women, true companions, all day long; and in the night the bridegroom comes, and we are blest. Is not this better than the way of Europe, which sets at nought apparent [obvious] truths—as that most men love more than one of us, whereas most women need but love itself, the hope of children?"

"A woman's task is to produce. We leave the rest to Allah."

The affectionate companionship between fellow-wives is one of the things Europeans can hardly realize. When Gulbeyzah comes back after her honeymoon, all her talk is, not of her husband, but of her delightful "durrahs." The "durrah," or co-wife, plays a large part in the story, and generally an amiable part. We may note here that, while Mr. Pickthall is true to modern Arabic in giving the word the double meaning of "parrot" and "fellow-wife," in strict accuracy the term for the latter is "darrah," with a different *d* altogether; and, since "darrah" means "discord," a word of ill-omen, cautious men often prefer to substitute the term "zârah."

The English convert round whom the story hangs is not a brilliant example of her race; she hardly could be. She is not intellectual, nor morally strong. The interest lies in the psychology of a quite commonplace English girl confronted with the great secret forces and mysteries of Eastern womanhood. Her phases of feeling—sensuous enjoyment of love, shade, ease, and luxury; her horror of the cruelties and barbarous rites of the primitive woman; her shame at the terrifically direct speech and unblushing amusements of the harim; all her passing moods and

impressions—are finely drawn, and her very commonplaceness makes her the more real. The dark and mysterious rites of the Sûdâni inmates of the harim, such as the terrible zâr, are most properly emphasized: they have a fierce hold on Egyptian women; but a Galla slave should not be confused with negresses. The daintiness, order, and high breeding of the Turkish ladies—women of the world in a fine sense—on the other hand, stand out in exquisite relief from the vulgar background; and it is interesting to note their disgust when that very ordinary young woman "Barakah," as the English wife is called, naturally sinks to the lower level, and associates with common folk. Nevertheless, the old crone, Umm ed-Dahak—the traditional go-between of the 'Arabian Nights' (the story is really all 'Arabian Nights' in modern setting)—is a splendid portrait, and it finishes with one of Mr. Pickthall's inimitable touches: the old creature could not be persuaded to meet Barakah's husband, though she had known him as a baby, and when invited to see him she only

"smiled and wriggled, 'May our Lord preserve him!' but fled no less. It all came of her desire for surreptitiousness. She would not have felt well in a harim of which the lord approved of her."

This is more than a brilliant novel: it is a philosophy of woman from the Muslim, and especially from the Muslim woman's, point of view, and we fancy it will agitate the doves. There is no "emancipation" talk in it.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Church Quarterly Review, JANUARY, 3/

Spottiswoode

The Church Quarterly Review opens with a presentation of the main results of the Divorce Commission and a criticism of its various recommendations. The writer claims that no evidence is produced that the law of 1857, permitting legal divorce for the first time, has had good results, and that, therefore, it is unsafe to extend it. Apparently, he would have marriage made indissoluble. The Commissioners themselves considered the point, and pronounced it impracticable. The writer thinks that, having done this, the majority are right in treating the extension of the grounds of divorce as a matter of expediency, and not of principle; but he considers that this only shows more clearly the danger of any departure. He thinks that compulsion is of the essence of marriage. The most dangerous of the new grounds of divorce proposed by the Commission is, in his opinion, that of desertion, which would easily lend itself to collusion. He agrees that rich and poor should be on an equality in the matter.

Academicus discusses in a thoughtful article Archbishop Davidson's charge on 'The Character and Call of the Church of England.' It is interesting to learn that the Church of England has 268 bishops (including those of the American Episcopal Church), and in addition 58 suffragan and assistant bishops, as against 53 in the time of Bishop Butler.

The Rev. Herbert Kelly has an excellent paper on the 'Rise and Course of Scholasticism,' in which he shows the powers and limitations of that movement, chiefly as they appear in Abelard and St. Thomas Aquinas; and Mr. Edwin Holthouse traces the obligations of Dante to the Book of Ecclesiasticus.

Sir Foster Cunliffe discusses the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and marshals against it ably the usual Church arguments.

Kane (Robert), GOOD FRIDAY TO EASTER SUNDAY, 2/6 net. Longmans

There is much to arrest the mind and induce reflection in this volume of sermons, even for those whose views are not in sympathy with the general tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

Poetry.

Boileau, ŒUVRES POÉTIQUES, "Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française," 1/ net. Dent

We have drawn attention to this valuable little series on several occasions lately. The present volume is well up to standard.

Gubelmann (Albert), STUDIES IN THE LYRIC POEMS OF FRIEDRICH HEBBEL, 10/ net. Frowde

Dr. Gubelmann's object in this volume is, he tells us, "to emphasize above all things Hebbel's conspicuous sensuousness, as evidence of the intuitive temper of his mind and as the chief feature of the distinctively poetic quality of his lyrical creations." He has collected the passages in Hebbel's poems in which references are made to (1) colours, (2) sounds, (3) silence and solitude, and (4) the tactual sense, and has attempted to classify and group them. This method, as he himself admits, "enters into more direct alliance with psychological science" than with literary or historic criticism as generally understood; and for psychologists his results may, perhaps, have some interest and value. But we cannot think that they will help much to an understanding or appreciation of Hebbel as a poet: the minute statistical method which has become familiar nowadays in works of this kind seems to us to have been carried here to an unprofitable extreme.

O'Hara (John Bernard), CALYPSO, AND OTHER POEMS. Melville & Mullen

The majority of these poems have already appeared in *The Australasian*. They are full of a love of nature and the spirit that breathes in the open air. Technically, they maintain for the most part a high standard; but the author is at his best when he is at his simplest. A verse like the following, in the poem entitled 'Dead Leaves,' is not a success:—

The powers of the chemic forces
That fashioned their lives sublime,
As they lie in the procreant furrows,
Conceive in the womb of time.

There is much to like and admire, however, in the little volume.

Radclyffe - Hall (Marguerite), SONGS OF THREE COUNTIES, AND OTHER POEMS, with an Introduction by R. B. Cunningham-Graham, 2/6 net. Chapman & Hall

Miss Radclyffe-Hall has the real lyrical gift, and an inspiration which lifts her at times above the rank-and-file of modern versifiers. Many of these little pieces have already been wedded to music, but they bear the divorce from their musical setting better than most. Love is dominant in the book, but not to the exclusion of themes less hackneyed, such as that of 'The Blind Ploughman.'

Philosophy.

Bosanquet (B.), THE VALUE AND DESTINY OF THE INDIVIDUAL. 10/ net.

Macmillan

The substance of this volume represents the Gifford Lectures for 1912, delivered in Edinburgh University. We recall with pleasure the Lectures of 1911, published in volume form under the title of 'The Principle of Individuality and Value,' which we recognized at the time as a valuable contribution to philosophy. The present book is, in a sense, a continuation of the former, in that it presents an application of the argument therein laid down. Dr. Bosanquet is a fearless preacher of Absolutism, and makes his points with a directness and a force that are difficult to resist.

International Journal of Ethics, JANUARY, 65 cents.

Allen

An illuminating essay by Mr. R. M. MacIver on the question 'Do Nations Grow Old?' forms a prominent feature of the current issue of this American quarterly. Other contributions include 'The Combination versus the Consumer,' by Mr. H. B. Reed, and 'Weak Points in Ancient Greek Ethics,' by Mr. Charles W. Super, who considers it doubtful "whether an exact equivalent of our term 'mercy' occurs in any Greek classical author."

Mügge (M. A.), FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, 6d. net.

Jack

This is a sober and sensible handbook, free from the adulation and self-assertion which make several of the more pretentious notices of the same subject parodies of Nietzsche. The author's earlier work showed an admiration which was usually judicious, and in the meantime he has grown more rather than less critical. This is all to the advantage of Nietzsche, who has gained nothing by the crudity and inconsistency of his works and the vagueness of his principal ideas being slurred over, or by the difficulties which arise from his views on heredity and eternal recurrence being ignored. No two readers are likely to agree on the relative importance of this or that aspect of the subject, but we think that any one approaching it for the first time will find this book a trustworthy guide. The Bibliography is brief, and was probably compiled too late to include the one really philosophical account of Nietzsche in English—Dr. Schiller's essay in the current *Quarterly*. The volume forms one of "The People's Books."

Wardell (R. J.), CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY, 3/6 net.

C. H. Kelly

A book intended, not for the professional student of philosophy, but for the average reader who takes some interest in philosophical subjects. It is, in fact, a guide to the writings of philosophers of all ages, with comments by the author which should serve as signposts to keep the traveller on the right road. The idea is well carried out.

History and Biography.

Burrage (Champlin), JOHN PENRY, the So-called Martyr of Congregationalism, as revealed in the Original Record of his Trial and in Documents related thereto, 2/6 net.

Frowde

The record of a famous trial, printed from the original documents, with notes by the author and extracts from other writings and documents. "Such a publication," the author says, "has long been due to Penry and to the history of early English Dissent."

Cooper (C. H. and T.), ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES: Vol. III. 1609-11, and a New and Complete Index to the Whole Work by George J. Gray, 6/ net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

Cambridge historians and antiquaries will be glad to have this publication, which embodies some careful work. The volume includes a certain amount of material which was originally part of a proposed third volume to the 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' of Charles Henry and Thompson Cooper. Only sixty pages were printed, and these sheets have been incorporated in the present edition, which also contains a new and complete Index to the whole three volumes, together with additions and corrections in the text, which have been compared with the entries in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' There are about 750 names in the 'Athenæ' which do not appear in the 'Dictionary.'

Lombardini (S. H.), RIVAL FRENCH COURTS: THE EXPERIENCES OF A LADY-IN-WAITING AT SCEAUX, AT VERSAILLES, AND IN THE BASTILLE, 10/6 net.

John Murray

A witty and gracious lady was Madame de Staal (born Mlle. Delaunay), yet her life was a sad one, as Mr. Lombardini shows in his study of her which forms the bulk of the present volume. Its perusal makes us understand Sainte-Beuve's remark that "the 'Memoirs' of Madame de Staal should be re-read at the beginning of each winter, at the end of autumn, beneath the November trees, to the sound of the falling foliage." Fate first took her to Versailles as the protégée of the Duchesse de la Ferté, but her sojourn at this Court—where, as she says in her 'Memoirs,' "I felt as if I were a monkey made to exhibit his tricks at a country fair"—lasted only five days. Then, under the wing of her indefatigable but somewhat erratic cicerone, she was whisked off to Seeaux, where Madame du Maine—"Queen of Seeaux," as she liked to style herself—held undisputed sway. This extraordinary woman, who "masqueraded through life," made the young girl her waiting-woman, and eventually involved her in a conspiracy which led to the Bastille, where she remained eighteen months. Here she met and fell in love with the Chevalier du Menil, who, however, on his release deserted her to marry an heiress with more money than good looks. Anxious to retain Mlle. Delaunay's services, Madame du Maine succeeded in marrying her to M. de Staal, an honest but not particularly brilliant country gentleman. After that there comes a silence, the 'Memoirs' ending with the words: "I saw that I had only fastened more securely the chains which I had tried to loosen." The marriage in fact, instead of releasing the lady-in-waiting from Madame du Maine's service, made of her a slave for life. It is a fascinating study of a brilliant woman. There are some delightful illustrations from old prints.

Rawlinson (H. G.), BACTRIA, THE HISTORY OF A FORGOTTEN EMPIRE, 7/6 net.

Probsthain

In this book, founded on an essay which obtained the Hare University Prize at Cambridge in 1909, the author traces the history of the great Iranian province which formed the eastern portion of the Persian Empire. His epithet of "forgotten" is justified, for nothing remains but tradition of what was once a flourishing kingdom. The overthrow of Persia by Alexander was followed by the subjugation and settlement of Bactria by the Macedonians. It was not till 250 B.C. that it became an independent Greek kingdom,

a period that closed with the death of Menander. Not the least interesting chapter is that in which the author considers the effects of the Greek occupation on India; he is inclined to assign the imperial conceptions of the rulers of the Maurya dynasty to Alexander's influence.

Saint Germain-en-Laye Parochial Registers: JACOBITE EXTRACTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, with Notes and Appendixes, edited by C. E. Lart: Vol. II. 1703-20. St. Catherine Press

In noticing the first volume of these extracts we remarked upon the curious circumstance that the names of Jacobites were largely Irish. The same may be said in regard to those in the second volume. There are very few Scottish-sounding names, while Murphy, Macarty, O'Connell, O'Neil, Cavanagh, and Burke are constantly appearing. As in the former case, the extracts and Mr. Lart's notes on certain of the entries may prove useful to inquirers into the history of Irish Jacobite families. In his Introduction Mr. Lart mentions an interesting fact about an affidavit which has lain for 200 years at St. Germain, "unheeded and unasked for." As every one knows, there was an absurd report of the spurious birth of James III., the Old "Pretender" (so called on that account), and the affidavit in question was signed by Judith Wilkes, who had been midwife to the Queen and nurse to the Prince. She was dying, and she swore, "comme preste paraitre au tribunal de Dieu," that James III. was the child born at St. James, in London, on June 10th, 1688. It was this slur on his birth which led James to have a company of witnesses present when Charles Edward came into the world. Mr. Lart's proofs have not been read too carefully.

Trevelyan (Sir G. O.), LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY, Vol. II.

In Nelson's Shilling Library.

Geography and Travel.

Australasia: EIGHT LECTURES, prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office by A. J. Sargent, 1/ net.

Philip

These lectures are very instructive and to the point. The author does not indulge in fancy writing, but puts his facts clearly before his hearers, and manages to pack a great deal of information into a small space. The illustrations are excellent, those in the book, together with a number of others, being supplied as lantern-slides to accompany the lectures.

Bartholomew (J.), ATLAS OF THE WORLD, 6d. net.

Jack

A well-printed little atlas in colours, remarkably clear for its size. One of "The People's Books."

France, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH TRAVEL UNION, No. 1, JANUARY, 6d. 33, Craven Street, W.C.

The first publication of this recently formed Union, designed primarily as an organ of information and propaganda. It contains descriptions of many attractive places on the Continent, together with a number of details of interest to the traveller.

Sociology.

Willis (W. N.), WESTERN MEN WITH EASTERN MORALS, 5/ net.

Stanley Paul

The descriptions of life in the East would be more effective were the author less obviously anxious to make his reader's flesh creep. The vast majority of cases cited show reluctance to quote any authority, while a goodly proportion of the book may not unfairly be described

as gossip. We do not wish for a moment to appear to minimize the evil, but, for the very reason that these things deserve publicity and consideration, we regret that Mr. Willis has aimed ostentatiously at a highly coloured effect.

Economics.

Industrial Combinations and Trusts, edited by William S. Stevens, 8/6 net.

Macmillan

An excellently arranged and carefully annotated series of extracts from the publications of the Steel and Interstate Commerce Committee Investigations, reports of various Trust cases, and anti-Trust injunctions. They exhibit the continuous development of combinations, the network of industries affected, and the different methods proposed for dealing with the problem.

Folk-Lore.

County Folk-Lore, Vol. VI.: PRINTED EXTRACTS, No. 8: EXAMPLES OF PRINTED FOLK-LORE CONCERNING THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, collected and edited by Mrs. Gutch, 7/6 net. Nutt

This is an interesting compilation. The East Riding of Yorkshire is a district rich in folk-lore, and the author has been at great pains to collect all available material. The task has been the more difficult because the people of the district are, she says, more reticent of tongue and pen than are those of other parts of Yorkshire. She has succeeded, however, in unearthing some extremely interesting old tales and ballads, besides a mass of information regarding local customs and superstitions.

Education.

Weir (Preston), WHERE EDUCATION FAILS, with an Introduction by Lord Sheffield, 1/ net. Ralph & Holland

An attempt to explain how and why our modern system of education is not so successful as its original promoters hoped. The author endeavours to cover a wide subject in a narrow space, and is not able to drive his conclusions fully home. Among the points he touches are a certain looseness and want of thoroughness in class teaching, the result, possibly, of the reaction from individual examination; and the danger, in technical education, of premature specialization before a good general groundwork has been acquired. The little book is worth reading.

Winch (W. H.), MENTAL TESTS FOR BACKWARD AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, 1½d. net. Ralph & Holland

A scheme for the mental examination of backward children suspected by the head teacher to be fit for admission to a "Special" School or Class on account of mental deficiency.

School-Books.

Bird (K. H.), A COURSE OF PRACTICAL PHYSICS FOR BEGINNERS, 1/6 Ouseley

The idea of the course laid down in this book is to teach the simpler laws of Mensuration, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics by means of experiments. The apparatus required is simple, and the experiments need little previous knowledge beyond that of the elements of arithmetic.

Macmillan's Reform Arithmetic: TEACHER'S BOOK: VI. GIRLS' EDITION, by Pollard Wilkinson and F. W. Cook, 9d.

This sixth book of the series is quite up to the standard of its predecessors. A useful feature is the introduction of temperature-charting in case of illness. Perhaps the use of graphs might have been extended to the charting of weekly expenditures and the like.

Questions and Exercises in Geography (based on Heaton's "Scientific Geographies"): IV. NORTH AMERICA, by Robert J. Finch, 4d. net. Ralph & Holland

Questions designed to test the progress of the scholar, and at the same time prepare him for the examination-room. Some specimen questions from recent examination papers are included.

Scientific Geography (A): Book VIII. SOUTH AMERICA, by Ellis W. Heaton, 1/ net.

Ralph & Holland

A series intended for scholars who have already become acquainted with the leading facts of the subject, and designed to associate those facts in such a way as to make them interesting, and at the same time afford some explanation of them.

Literary Criticism.

Cooper (Frederic Taber), SOME ENGLISH STORY-TELLERS, a Book of the Younger Novelists, 5/ net. Grant Richards

A book of the younger novelists would have been interesting and to the point; but this is not what Mr. Cooper has given us. His attention is confined to writers who have made their mark, and who have made it in America; indeed, most of his fifteen essays are devoted to what one might call the "Academicians" of the art—Mr. Kipling, Mr. Hewlett, Anthony Hope, Mr. William de Morgan, &c. Even so, the selection is made at haphazard. The names of Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Masfield, and Miss Cholmondeley are curious omissions if novelists of established reputation were to be dealt with; and among the younger hands we should suggest, as typical, Miss Rose Macaulay, Miss Ethel Sidgwick, and Mr. E. M. Forster, who are all unnoticed. What we have, in fact, is a reprint of a series of articles contributed to *The New York Bookman* and one or two other papers. They are cool and sensible in tone, and possess a certain value as a corrective to popular taste; they make, however, no attempt to anticipate opinion or to form it.

Meynell (Viola), GEORGE ELIOT, "Regent Library," 2/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

George Eliot's novels do not readily lend themselves to selection, but Miss Meynell has shown judgment and adroitness in this difficult undertaking. As was perhaps inevitable, she has in some degree laid herself open to the charge of favouritism, but can claim that a fairly coherent abstract of two such books as 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss' (which occupy 200 out of 360 pages) is preferable to a hotchpotch of unconnected extracts ranging over the whole compass of the author's work. We may regret the short measure awarded to 'Middlemarch' and 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' but we wholly approve the omission of the essays, and could have dispensed even with those passages from 'Jubal' which represent the poetry. The brief biography is lucidly and sympathetically written, and Miss Meynell's appreciation of the great artist who had no belief in "Art for Art's sake" is expressed with distinction.

Robertson (J. G.), THE LITERATURE OF GERMANY, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

Prof. Robertson confines his study to movements and tendencies, giving little attention to individual writers, with the exception, of course, of the few giant-figures of German literature. This general elimination of the personal element, virtually demanded by the size of the volumes in the "Home University Library," does not, however, deprive the subject of its interest, for under the author's skilful treatment it shows life and continuity.

Saintsbury (George), A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, Parts I.-V., 2/ each Macmillan

Prof. Saintsbury's 'History' now appears in five slim parts, which should be convenient for students. We recognized the merits of his survey—its catholicity and freshness—when it first appeared in November, 1898. He has managed to include an enormous amount of minor figures, and he always writes with gusto, as Andrew Lang did. A few instances of prejudice are as nothing in comparison with the dullness of a tepid summary of names, dates, and movements.

Fiction.

Albanesi (E. Maria), THE BELOVED ENEMY, 6/ Methuen

A not unpleasant story of the character-development of a somewhat flighty heroine, her unhappy first marriage, and final acceptance of a lover she formerly rejected.

Bailey (William E.), LED INTO THE WILDERNESS, 6/ Methuen

A semi-religious novel dealing with the temptations of a missionary. He yields to the attractions of a half-caste girl, and, when she and her child are killed by lightning, takes the event as "God's punishment." Eventually he finds "faith and peace" in a curacy in the East End.

Barclay (Mrs Hubert), EAST OF THE SHADOWS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

An innocuous tale of a lost memory which occasions many complications. It is written not without skill, but with a superabundance of sentiment.

Burgin (G. B.), THE "SECOND-SIGHTER'S" DAUGHTER, 6/ Hutchinson

The present story makes Mr. Burgin's total output of books well over forty, and, though it lacks verisimilitude, is to some extent carried off by the urbanity of the writer. The love passages are rather highly coloured.

Cullum (Ridgwell), THE GOLDEN WOMAN, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The Golden Woman is golden-haired and beautiful, and from her birth she brings luck and then terrible disaster on all who love her. That is her fate—her only hope the "finding a love that is stronger than death." This is a slight indication of the base of the story. There is much else: graphic descriptions of country and hills, of tempest, fire, and earthquake; of a gold-mine and its sordid spoilers; also of the beautiful trust and friendship between a white-haired solitary man and his foster-son. The two men are well done; their characters dominate the book, and raise it above the ordinary story of adventure. One criticism we would make. The younger man has been in the company of the elder, who is a cultivated man, from his eighth year, yet he talks nothing but the slang and dialect of the country. Is this probable?

Davis (Richard Harding), THE RED CROSS GIRL, 6/ Duckworth

The author shows mastery of the art of writing short stories. Every one of the seven which compose this volume has its own individuality and technical excellence. Although both the humour and the sentiment have the characteristic American quality of exaggeration, burlesque is avoided, and, by a judicious distribution of effects, the reader's acquiescence in the most fantastic situations is attained. It is difficult to select favourites under such conditions, but 'The Grand Cross of the

Crescent' may be specified as an altogether pleasing yarn of some of the quainter aspects of academic America; while to those readers who enjoy sentiment undiluted and uninterrupted 'The Sailorman' will make a strong appeal. The illustrations are unmistakably transatlantic, but entirely appropriate.

Edwardes (Tickner), THE HONEY-STAR, 6/
Hutchinson

Mr. Edwardes will be recalled as a writer on nature, and this is his first appearance in fiction. He reproduces faithfully the talk of the Sussex country folk, but his other characters use somewhat stilted language, and the plot is trite and commonplace.

Gaskell (Elizabeth C.), LIZZIE LEIGH, THE GREY WOMAN, AND OTHER TALES, with an Introduction by Clement Shorter, 1/ net. Frowde

One of "The World's Classics," Pocket Edition.

Hammond (Frances), LET THEM SAY! 6/
Chapman & Hall

A clever novel written round a slender plot. The heroine, a pretty and unconventional girl, is not quite sure whether she wants to marry or not; meanwhile she adopts a child who happens to bear a physical resemblance to herself. The "county" immediately jumps to the conclusion that it is her own, and cuts her. The author contrives her situations with considerable skill, and the dialogue is frequently witty.

Hunter (A. J.), AN IDYLIC FOLLY, 6/
Ye Olde St. Bride's Press

A story of a gay young widow who spent a summer in Yokohama. She had a love-affair with a handsome young man who attracted her, and they parted after many quarrels. The title well describes the book, which is loosely written in the first person.

Justin (Edith), MAIDS-A-WAITING, 6/ Drane

The "maids" are two sisters who lose their parents, and are left penniless. They take a cottage in Cornwall, and have boarders to live with them. Eventually they are both settled happily, having got over the machinations of a villain concerning a small child they look after.

Lake (Mary), THE DRUG SLAVE, 6/ Cassell

This may well be a first novel, to judge from the need it shows for a better training in the writer. Also, unfortunately, it might well be a setting down of experiences which have become exaggerated rather than dimmed by lapse of time; in other words, the author is capable of realism, but incapable of communicating it by means of the printed page.

Mendl (Gladys), PARENTAGE, 6/
Chapman & Hall

Another account of the effect produced by parents relying on an outworn educational system. The writing displays neither subtlety nor force, but the author has a grip of her subject, and the sincerity of the treatment ensures our sympathy from the opening chapter to the end.

Nordling (Johan), THE MOONLIGHT SONATA, 6/ Melrose

Beethoven is the hero of this somewhat ecstatic story. Around the few facts known concerning the "Immortal Beloved"—i.e., the Countess Guicciardi, to whom Beethoven dedicated his Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2, commonly named 'The Moonlight Sonata'—the author has cleverly woven a story which introduces persons, events, and—at times—actual words of Beethoven. The general reader, therefore,

Without consulting a biography of the composer in which passages concerning his art-work would contain technical terms likely to confuse him, will get in pleasant form an idea of Beethoven, his passionate nature, and the great heart under his rough exterior. The book contains illustrations by Mr. Frank T. Merrill.

Penley (R.), THE TURN OF THE TIDE, 6/ Long

The simple *naïveté* of this story—in which Viscountess Harlesden, formerly La Belle Coretta, a woman respected and beloved by many friends, is the dominating influence—needs to be reinforced by craftsmanship to make it acceptable. As presented, its polemic virtues are weakened by startling juxtapositions of light and shade.

Princess Priscilla's Fortnight (The), by the Author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden.'

One of Nelson's Sevenpenny Library.

Vane (Derek), THE SOUL OF A MAN, 6/
Holden & Hardingham

The heroine, neglected by her husband, leaves him, and, a divorce being obtained, marries again. She discovers too late that she prefers her first husband, and the author is obliged to kill off the second to provide a happy ending. This he accomplishes by means of a villainous Russian count, but the story cannot be described as convincing.

Way (Norman), RED GOLD, 6/
Grant Richards

We can recommend this novel to all lovers of the Canadian North-West and the Yukon. Although the characters are a little crudely drawn, the plot and the vigour of the descriptions go far to make a pleasing story.

Wonne (Adam), JACK DANE, 6/ Drane

A story principally about two boys who are great friends at Eton, and their love-affairs. In the latter part of the book the scene is in China, and we hear of the relief of Peking. Jack Dane is in love with two women, but he is shot before he makes up his mind between them. The author's style is amateurish.

Juvenile.

Children's Classics: INTERMEDIATE, I.: POEMS OF CHILD LIFE, selected by A. E. P., 3d. Macmillan

A selection for quite young readers of pieces that have long been established favourites in the nursery.

Children's Story Books: OLD ENGLISH TALES, 6d.; OLD GREEK TALES, OLD NORSE TALES, THREE TALES FROM ANDERSEN, 9d.; SCENES IN FAIRYLAND, AND THE LAST OF THE GIANT KILLERS, by Canon Atkinson, 1s.; and TALES FROM NORSELAND, 6d. Macmillan

A capital little series of reading-books for children, the matter being well chosen. They vary in difficulty, some of them being printed for quite young children in large, clear type.

Fairy Book (The), THE BEST POPULAR FAIRY STORIES SELECTED AND RENDERED ANEW, by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Macmillan.
Shilling edition.

Loveman (Leonora), THE SNOW QUEEN, 6d. net. Allen

Hans Andersen's well-known fairy story put into play form. The author has done her work well; it should make an attractive little play for children.

General.

Bierce (Ambrose), COLLECTED WORKS OF, Vol. XII. New York, Neale Pub. Co.

The extension of this "collection" beyond the ten volumes announced in the prospectus has doubtless been made with the approval of subscribers, but we cannot say it increases the literary value of the whole. The title of the unexpected vol. xi.—"Antepenultimate"—leads us to infer that a thirteenth volume is intended, which makes us the more anxious for Mr. Bierce's reputation. Into this present one has been swept a good deal of stuff which we cannot believe he himself considered worth reprinting. True, half of it is taken up with the Little Johnny stories called collectively 'Kings of Beasts,' an anomalous masterpiece which not everybody could have written, and not everybody will be able to read.

Less dubious is the literary quality of 'Two Administrations.' Under this title are grouped about a score of short political skits in dramatic form—prose, blank verse, and hexameters—all extremely clever and extremely contemptuous of the McKinley and Roosevelt people, from Presidents down. The only other thing of real account is a curiously detached character-sketch of Mr. Hearst, in one of whose newspapers Mr. Bierce wrote regularly, and with a free hand, for about twenty years, although "if ever two men were born to be enemies, he and I are they. Each stands for everything that is most disagreeable to the other, yet we never clashed." A curious bit of history comes in here. In an anti-anarchist epigram Mr. Bierce, wiser by chance than he knew or wished to be, prophesied the assassination of McKinley. When it actually occurred, some twenty months later, Mr. Hearst's opponents raked up this epigram, read it as an incitement to murder, and got up an agitation which cost him a great deal of prestige and a vast amount of money. Yet Mr. Hearst never mentioned the matter to his unlucky and unruly contributor.

Everitt (L.), HOW TO START A TYPEWRITING OFFICE, a Guide to Successful Management, 1/ net. Ouseley

Hints of a practical nature both on starting and running a typewriting office to the best advantage.

Handy Newspaper List for 1913, 6d.

C. & E. Layton

Hannay (David), THE NAVY AND SEA POWER, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

Mr. Hannay deals rather with broad historic principles than questions of strategy and tactics. He provides a fairly comprehensive survey of naval conflicts from the days of the Phœnicians to our own times. The author demonstrates that sea-power in itself is useful only as a means to an end: an excellent weapon in the hands of those who know how to apply it. He shows also how often, in the past, the mere possession of sea-power has been insufficient to preserve a nation from defeat or decay. Mr. Hannay is opposed to the Fleet-in-being theory, and it is noteworthy that the Japanese in 1904 acted in defiance of this principle with success, but we cannot agree with the suggestion that the Russo-Japanese conflict was essentially a naval war. More initiative on the part of the Russian admirals might have made it so. The book, which is one of the "Home University Library," includes a Bibliography and an Index.

Hessels (J. H.), THE GUTENBERG FICTION, 10/ net. Moring

In this volume Mr. Hessels has collected his criticisms of the various documents connected with the name of Gutenberg.

A certain number of them are admittedly forgeries, dating from the eighteenth century, and two only are of importance as bearing on his claim to the invention of printing: the records of the Strasburg lawsuit of 1439 and the notarial instrument of the Mayence lawsuit of Fust in 1455. The first Mr. Hessels regards as a fabrication. Doubts have been cast on it as showing ignorance of the local customs and law of the period. Only one witness mentions the word "printing," and the passage relating to it seems to be in a different hand from that of the rest of his deposition. Though a press and formes are mentioned several times, no one says for what use they were intended. If the Strasburg document is accepted in its entirety, Gutenberg was printing in 1436. In August, 1450, Gutenberg borrowed money from Fust to make tools, and had nothing to pledge for it except these unmade tools, getting a second advance in December, 1452; but by the date of the lawsuit (before November, 1455) he had not made the tools. Mr. Hessels considers that he has proved that Gutenberg did not print the 42-line Bible, and is disposed to think that he printed little or nothing at all. His destructive criticism seems well founded as far as it goes, but it next becomes incumbent on him to suggest how the legend grew up and what was its origin. We do not think his explanation satisfactory. It must be remembered that three separate inventions were necessary before printing could exist—movable type, printing ink, and the printing press. Many students of primitive typography are disposed to admit the claims of the "Costeriana" as the earliest printing known; but might not Gutenberg be connected with the invention of the press and the apparatus for handling type? It is the sort of invention for which his history would prepare us. We are glad to see that Mr. Hessels calls attention to the late Mr. Hodgkin's valuable experiments in making, and printing with, movable type of wood of a size comparable with that of Mayence in 1454.

Hudson (W. H.), A CRYSTAL AGE, 2/6 net.
Duckworth
New edition of this charming book in the "Readers' Library."

Oxford Fortnightly, No. 1, 6d.
Oxford, Holywell Press
This new Fortnightly makes a promising appearance. It opens with an article on 'Oxford Journalism,' between the lines of which it is possible to read the aims and ideals of the new periodical, which evidently does not intend "to set up as a dealer in cheap personalities and cynical epigrams." Nor does it mean to confine itself to the limits of Oxford, as the contents of the first number testify. The brief essay on 'Egoism and Modern Art' is well written; and among the contributions in verse, which vary in merit, the one on 'Piccadilly Circus' shows a pleasant fancy and a gift for poetical expression.

Slade (Dorothea), GUTTER-BABIES, illustrated by Lady Stanley, 6/
Heinemann
A wonderful sympathy has gone to the writing and illustrating of this book on gutter ways and means. How humble, withal, that sympathy is can only be shown by a quotation:—

"Somewhere or other below the muddle and blunder, there trickles a thin, clear stream of kindness, and if ever the person on the platform has enough of the genius of human correspondence to sweat bareheaded with tired workers, to sit at meat among Our Set, and drop a penny into the pocket of Special Johnny without being laughed at, it will be Morning in the Gutter!"

Another quotation will give a glimpse into the heroic philosophy which must animate the successful slum worker:—

"No one ever dares tamper with despair in Guttergarten. That is a luxury that can only be indulged in within the limits of respectability and convention. Despair, set in the throne of Guttergarten, would run mad, indeed. If we could once forget to play in the heart of horror, or lose for one instant the heroic humour of Puck in this home of devils, the situation would be hopeless."

Williams (Bransby), MY SKETCHES FROM DICKENS, 1/ net. Chapman & Hall

Mr. Williams has performed these sketches at the music-halls, and aptly terms them "Dickens tabloids." They may prove of use to reciters.

Pamphlets.

Horniman Museum and Library, GUIDE FOR THE USE OF VISITORS, 1d. L.C.C.
Second edition, rewritten.

Hull Museum Publications: QUARTERLY RECORD OF ADDITIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1912, 1d.; THE MARINE MOLLUSCA OF THE YORKSHIRE COAST, by F. H. Woods, 1d. The Museum

THE HELL-GOD.

I AM the Hell-god, War!
When I go forth from the dim caves of Hell
I mask, that none may know me, and I wear
A brow of Honour, with deep eyes of Faith,
A mouth of Valour, and a Patriot's smile.
Thus go I forth, the Hell-god, War.

But deeper writhe the serpents in their pits
As though with silent laughter, and the spears
Of new-roused demons flicker in the gloom.

I travel to my place, and lo, the mask
Falls from me, and men see me as I am—
Then in my blood boils the demoniac rage
Of my true being. Men who dare my power—
Though they be what their fellows deem the
highest

Of all earth's children, though they be as fair
As were their mothers, though they be as
loved

As angels in high Heaven, yet I dash them,
Puppets, to earth, and grind their horrible
eyes

Into the mud with my twice-cloven heel.
Women I soil, and torture with such deeds
As men with horrid mouthings dare not name.
Old men I strangle, and old women—faugh!
Into the ditch they fall to smother there
Beneath dead horses, or dead men, or what
Of death is chancing by. Their homes I
burn;

Their guerdon—many a hungry day was
spent,
Toil-sweating days, to hoard those foolish
coins—

I take them, as I laugh and laugh again.
And when there's death enough, I call my
friends

The vultures, and they make a merry feast.

Then on I go into the homes of these,
The dead pawns of my game, and in the
hearts

Of fathers, mothers, children, aye, and
wives—

Deep, deep in wives—I drive the blood-red
swords

The dead men fought with—not to give them
death,

But fill their veins with agony, alive.
Some weep, some moan, some sink in hope-
less woe,

Old heads bow low, and younger heads turn
grey.

The game is rich and fiery—it passes.
But this long aftermath of gaunt despair
Yields me good profit, fills my heart with joy,
My mouth with laughter. Ho, oh, oh, oh!
I am the Hell-god, War!

Then I go home to Hell, wherein one night,
One murky, sullen night, I was engendered.
My father the Arch-fiend, and my dark
mother

As foul a witch as ever murdered souls.
They taught me from my birth this game
of War.

A pretty game that set my temper hot
And stormed my sense with blood-lust.
Many cycles

Have passed while men have striven hard
to check

My noble play, and evermore have failed.
The nether gods are with me, and their power
Works for my ends. For what could be
more worthy

Of godly sport than this same game of War?
What finer deed than murder? What more
great

Than swift destruction of a humble home,
Crushing of hope, starving of fighting men,
The maiming of the strong, or sudden,
strange,

And horrible disappearance of a man
Blown into formless atoms? What more
rare

Than mothers felled and bound, that I may
feed

Their butchered children to them—as they
eat

Their reason bursts and goes. Oh, 'tis a game
Only the nether gods can look upon
And smile, for theirs must be a rough-hewn
sport.

And when my little pawns, men, prate of
peace

I laugh, and all my demons laugh again,
For well we know their weakness, well we
know

Their greed, their egotism, and their fear—
Fear of the little pawns—that other men
May call them coward: one of the many
fears

Of the fearful little pawns. Oh, how we
laugh!

How wide the murmur ripples through all
Hell,

Through blackened arches, gloomy gates and
caves!

From fiend to fiend, from pit to lower pit,
That cackling laughter in the glimmering
light

Echoes for ever, pleasing to my ears.
Warming the bloody currents of my veins—

I am the Hell-god, War!

LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Monday, the 3rd inst., and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books and manuscripts, of which the following were the most important: Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols., 1719, 25l. T. Hearne, an extensive collection of his works, 67 vols., 1710–57, 33l. 10s. Booke of Common Prayer, n.d., but c. 1578; Whole Booke of Psalmes, 1582, in a contemporary embroidered binding, 50l. Horæ B.V.M., French MS., 15th century, 45l. Bible, in German, printed by Koburger at Nuremberg, 1483, 41l. St. Bridget, Das Buch der himelischen offenbarung der heiligen Wittiben Brigitte, &c. Nuremberg, 1502, 22l. Cicero, Orationes septem in Verrem, Italian MS., 15th century, 43l. Dickens, Various Works, mostly first editions, 19 vols., 1837–70, 35l. Breviarium, English MS., 14th century, 40l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 31l. 10s. Arabian Nights, translated by Sir R. F. Burton, 10 vols., 1885–8, 26l. The Germ, original four numbers, but imperfect, 1850, 27l. 10s. Ovid, Metamorphoses, 4 vols., 1767–71, 24l. 10s. Saxton, Maps of England and Wales, 1579, 24l. The total of the sale was 2,087l. 17s.

Literary Gossip.

ALTHOUGH we cannot give space again this week to correspondence on the question of anonymous criticism, a suggestion from Mr. H. G. Spearing, that a partisan reviewer is able by writing reviews in different papers to give the impression that there is a consensus of independent judgment in favour of or in condemnation of a book, deserves attention.

The danger is a real one in the case of hackwork. Responsible reviewers generally refuse to criticize a book for more than one journal, so that we think the word "leading" might be deleted from the proposed safeguard:—

"Would it not be possible for the leading journals to stipulate that any reviewer who writes in more than one paper about the same book should sign each of his reviews of it?"

THE NATIONAL BOOK-TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY announces a lecture on Friday evening, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Essex Hall, Strand, by Mr. Pett Ridge. The subject will be 'Cockney Humour.' Tickets—price 6d.—may be obtained from any bookseller, or may be purchased at the door. The chair will be taken by Mr. John Lane. Particulars of further lectures will be issued in due course.

OWING to the rapid extension of the business formerly carried on under the style of John Ouseley, Ltd., it has been found necessary to reorganize the firm, which will in future be known as Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, Ltd.

A LIFE of the late S. Coleridge-Taylor is to be written by Mr. Berwick Sayers. Those who can lend letters or other suitable material are invited to communicate with Mrs. S. Coleridge-Taylor at Aldwick, St. Leonard's Road, Croydon.

MR. MAURICE BARING, who acted as a war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War, has gathered his letters to *The Morning Post* written during the Turkish Counter Revolution of 1909, and those written to *The Times* during the recent war, into a book which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder. The letters have been left exactly as they were written, and a Preface gives a summary of the author's point of view.

THE psychological problem of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, entitled 'The Mating of Lydia,' is the attitude towards wealth of an artist to whom money is a burden and a snare; a man to whom wealth has come so naturally that he never thinks of it; another, to whom wealth has been a poison in the blood; and, lastly, a man to whom it presents the temptation and great ordeal of his life. Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish the book early in March.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. are about to publish the first volume of a selection

from the writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by Mr. W. C. Ford. The aim has been to include what is of permanent historical value and what is essential to a comprehension of the man in all his private and public relations. The entire work will consist of twelve volumes.

MR. G. L. BEER, a well-known American author, is engaged upon a work to which he has given the title 'The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754.' His purpose is to describe the establishment, development, and operation of the old English Colonial system from the days of its formal creation down to the period leading to its disintegration. Two volumes, constituting Part I. of the work, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

THE COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND has had prepared certain editions of the Book of Common Prayer embodying in the text all the additions and deviations which are canonically sanctioned in Scotland, and, further, including the Scottish Liturgy as well as the English Communion Office, and both English and Scottish forms of the Confirmation Office. The various editions will be published by the Cambridge University Press.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are about to publish 'The Youth of Henry VIII.: a Narrative in Contemporary Letters,' by Mr. Frank A. Mumby, forming a companion volume to 'The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth,' which came from the same publishers. Side by side with Henry's story is that of Catherine of Aragon in the troubled days of her girlhood and widowhood, and the early years of her second marriage. Among other events dealt with are the rise of Wolsey; the progress of Henry's French campaign, with contemporary accounts of the Battle of the Spurs and the capture of Terouanne and Tournay; the greater victory of Flodden Field during his absence; and the romantic love-affair between his younger sister, Mary, and his favourite, the Duke of Suffolk, the reckless course of which is followed in their own letters.

MR. J. D. SYMON AND MR. S. L. BEN-SUSAN are publishing with Messrs. Jack a 'History of the Renaissance,' designed for the general reader, and illustrated with numerous plates.

The same firm announce 'Autumn and Winter,' the first volume of 'The English Year,' by Mr. W. Beach Thomas and Mr. A. K. Collett. The publication will be complete in three volumes, and will be well illustrated.

WE notice among the spring announcements of the Oxford University Press, Vol. III. of Mr. P. S. Allen's excellent edition of the 'Letters of Erasmus'; 'Select Essays of Plutarch,' by Prof. T. G. Tucker, in the "Oxford Library of Translations"; and a 'Companion to Classical Texts,' by Mr. F. W. Hall.

Mr. Charles Crawford is editing 'England's Parnassus,' and Prof. H. C. Wyld 'The Collected Papers of Henry Sweet.'

THIS MONTH'S BOOKS.

FEB.

Theology.

- 20 The Humanity of Christ, by Dr. Plummer, 3/6 Ouseley
 26 The Book of Common Prayer, including the Scottish Liturgy and Confirmation Office. Cambridge University Press
 27 Christian Tradition, by T. R. Glover, 3/6 net. Methuen

Poetry.

- 18 Helen Redeemed, and Other Poems, by Maurice Hewlett, 4/6 net. Macmillan

Philosophy.

- 18 The Science of Human Behaviour, by Maurice Parmelee, Ph.D., 8/6 net. Macmillan

History and Biography.

- 17 How England Saved China, by the Rev. J. Macgowan, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
 17 A War Photographer in Thrace, by Herbert Baldwin, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
 17 Cambridge from Within, by Charles Tennyson, illustrated by Harry Morley, 7/6 net. Chatto & Windus
 18 The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754, by G. L. Beer, Vols. I. and II., 17/ net. Macmillan
 18 Writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by W. C. Ford, Vol. I., 15/ net. Macmillan
 18 Lectures on the American Civil War, by James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., 5/ net. Macmillan
 19 The Truth about Carlyle, by David Alec Wilson, 1/6 net. Alston Rivers
 21 French Prophets of Yesterday, by Prof. A. L. Guérard, 12/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Geography and Travel.

- 24 Three Years in the Libyan Desert, by J. E. C. Falls, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin

Sports and Pastimes.

- 27 The Complete Horseman, by W. Scarth Dixon, 10/6 net. Methuen

Sociology.

- 19 Our Village Homes: Present Conditions and Suggested Remedies, by Hugh Aronson, with Preface by Lord Henry Bentineck, M.P., 2/6 net. Murby

Economics.

- 27 Gold, Prices, and Wages, by J. A. Hobson, 3/6 net. Methuen

Literary Criticism.

- 21 Charles Dickens, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Fiction.

- 18 Myles Calthorpe, I.D.B., by F. E. Mills Young, 6/ Lane
 18 Fire and Frost, by Maud Cruttwell, 6/ Lane
 18 The Catfish, by Charles Marriott, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
 18 The Combined Maze, by May Sinclair, 6/ Hutchinson
 20 Unconventional Molly, by J. Adams, 6/ Methuen
 20 Requital, by Mrs. J. O. Arnold, 6/ Methuen
 20 Little Grey Girl, by Mary Openshaw, 6/ Ouseley
 20 Others and She, by "Him," 6/ Ouseley
 27 The Love Pirate, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, 6/ Methuen
 27 The Ware Case, by George Pleydell, 6/ Methuen

General.

- 18 Along the Road, by A. C. Benson, 7/6 net. Nisbet
 20 Old Country Life, by S. Baring-Gould, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
 27 Studies in Love and in Terror, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, 6/ Methuen

Science.

- 20 Cassell's Reinforced Concrete, edited by Bernard E. Jones, fully illustrated, 15/ net. Cassell

Fine Arts.

- 17 The Luxembourg National Museum, by Léonce Bénédite, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
 20 Early English Water-Colour, by C. E. Hughes, "Little Books on Art," 2/6 net. Methuen
 20 Paris and her Treasures, by E. E. Bicknell, 5/ net. Methuen

Music.

- 18 Clara Schumann, by Berthold Litzmann, translated by Grace E. Hadow, 2 vols., 24/ net. Macmillan

SCIENCE

The Land of the New Guinea Pygmies.
By Capt. C. G. Rawling. (Seeley,
Service & Co.)

CAPT. RAWLING has written a most lively and readable account of the expedition to Dutch New Guinea which, amongst other achievements, brought about the discovery of the Tapiro Pygmies. It is not his fault if Mr. Wollaston, whose book 'Pygmies and Papuans' we reviewed on June 22nd of last year, has taken a little of the wind out of his sails. A certain amount of repetition was to be expected in covering the same ground; the map, naturally enough, is identical; and several of the illustrations display at least a strong family resemblance. But each explorer, looking at events as he is bound to do from his own angle, is entitled to give his special version of adventures shared in common to a large extent, yet diversified by some separate excursions on the part of individuals. On the basis of a diary which he seems to have kept diligently for most of the time, Capt. Rawling constructs a thrilling tale such as will carry the general reader with him from start to finish. Perhaps his account, as compared with Mr. Wollaston's, is somewhat less fully charged with matter suitable to the needs of the man of science. By way of compensation, however, he makes a better story of it, having a light touch which, amongst other merits, has that of mercifully sparing us the full sense of what these devoted explorers had to endure.

The Mimika district, on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, which was selected for the disembarkation of the expedition, as lying within a reasonable distance (say, seventy or eighty miles) of the great central range of mountains, is anything but a paradise. A region of swamp and jungle, it levies a high toll of lives upon the Papuans themselves, who ought, if time and trial make for the selection of the fittest, to be, as far as it is humanly possible, inured to all its rigours. Mosquitoes (the dreaded anopheles, however, being rare), immense bluebottles, leeches, ticks, and poisonous snakes abound. The rain pours down interminably, and the consequent floods render permanent habitation in a given spot a lugubrious farce. Altogether, then, the wonder is that fifteen months of such experiences left any white man alive to play historian. As it is, the bill of casualties makes appalling reading. Of the four hundred Europeans and natives landed, only eleven lasted out to the end, 12 per cent dying in the country, whilst of those sent back as invalids not a few appeared to have but the faintest hope of recovery. Europeans, Javanese soldiers and convicts, Gurkhas, and recruits from Sumatra, Macassar, Amboina, and Buton all alike contributed a share to the list of sick and dead. Of the survivors, four were Europeans, four Gurkhas, two soldiers, and one a convict. The Europeans and

Gurkhas easily took the prize for toughness, but they were picked men. Of the Europeans, for instance, Mr. Marshall had just returned from accompanying Sir E. Shackleton to his "furthest south"; Mr. Wollaston had explored Rowenzori; Capt. Rawling had travelled widely in Tibet; and so on. To these brave and much-tried men, then, all honour!

Of the manifold fruits of their labours we are not told very much, and always incidentally. Primarily, they formed an ornithological expedition; and many were the new and strange birds and mammals that they collected, even though they never got fairly to work on the higher levels of the central mountains. Again, they have done much to clear up the geography of the region, Capt. Rawling as the surveyor-in-chief of the party being especially to thank in this respect. He, however, and Mr. Wollaston alike put the Pygmies into their title, and into the forefront of their narrative. As Pygmy-finders would they chiefly be judged and remembered, as doubtless they will be.

Are we to blame them, then, if, to use philosophical language, they have established the "that" of the aforesaid Pygmies rather than the "what"? By no means. After all, they have brought back splendid photographs of the little men, even cinematographic pictures of them, as those who attended the Portsmouth meeting of the British Association can gratefully testify. Of the externals of the Tapiro we have been given, in short, a very good idea; though it remains the sad fact that the barest glimpse of the outer appearance of the Pygmy ladies was steadily denied the explorers, even unto the third time of asking. But the "true inwardness" of the life of this primitive, yet by no means wholly backward people is a mystery that challenges future investigation under more leisurely conditions. There was no trained anthropologist amongst the discovering party; and, even had such a useful addendum to any scientific outfit been available, he would have needed a liberal allowance of time in order to acquire the wholly unknown language—a difficulty, by the way, which greatly hampered the expedition in its dealings with the natives from first to last.

For the rest, just as Mr. Wollaston got Dr. Haddon to provide him with an appendix on the Pygmy question so far as it concerns Asia, so Capt. Rawling has had recourse to the aid of Dr. H. S. Harrison, who contributes a somewhat more popular, but critical and cautious monograph covering much the same ground. We note that he offers but scant support to the theory which Capt. Rawling at first (that is, presumably, before reading up the subject on his return home) was inclined to favour—namely, that, driven into inhospitable regions and constrained to never-ending labour, the Pygmies had dwindled to their present size; while, owing to the fact that in the dense hillside forest they fail to get their fair share of the sun's rays,

they had likewise become fairer in colour than their neighbours of the swamps. Dr. Harrison wisely does not dogmatize on the vexed problem of race-formation, with its attendant puzzles about the inheritance of acquired characters and so on; but contents himself with the declaration, with which most men of science will agree, that the Pygmies show no signs of degeneracy, and, though living the simple life, manage not so badly on the whole.

We have no room left for a consideration of those more ordinary, and hence less repellently attractive beings, the plainsmen. Though not studied deeply or very sympathetically—being in truth not nice to live with, since they are addicted to drunkenness and to wife-beating—they figure throughout the course of this narrative in all sorts of interesting aspects. Thus, to select but one striking trait for notice, at the pig festival of the people of Parimau, which is extremely well described, after the animals were killed

"the entire audience gave itself up to unrestrained wailing and gnashing of teeth, the women hugging and clasping the ear-cases in their unnatural grief, whilst the air rang with shrieks and tears coursed down every cheek."

Classical scholars will doubtless be tempted to compare the ceremonial wailing of "the daughters and the daughters-in-law and the august wife of Nestor" over the slaying of the bull in the 'Odyssey.' Those of them, however, who prefer to take this as a joyous crying—though primitive analogies, the case of the Todas, for instance, are against them—may perhaps seek to draw encouragement from the fact that these same New Guinea dames testify their delight in welcoming a stranger by

"agonized weeping and such heart-breaking wails as it has never been my lot to listen to before or since. One moment there would be a succession of gasping sobs, to be followed by a series of ear-piercing shrieks, the bodily and mental exertion being so great as to cause the tears to pour down their cheeks, and great beads of perspiration to stand out on their bodies."

We can only hope that the explorers responded to these melting demonstrations in whatever manner was expected of them.

M.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Averill (Lieut.-Col. C.), FIELD SANITATION FOR TERRITORIAL OFFICERS. 1/
Gale & Polden

Deals with the various details of sanitary organization which the author considers advisable for the Territorial Force.

Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.), A HISTORY OF BRITISH MAMMALS. Part XIII., 2/6 net. Gurney & Jackson

This useful publication fully maintains its standard with the issue of the present part, which continues the article on 'Rodents,' and deals with the Mountain (or Blue) Hare, the Irish Hare, and the Dormouse family. The illustrations, by Mr. Edward A. Wilson, are an excellent feature of the work.

Cornish (Vaughan), THE TRAVELS OF ELLEN CORNISH, being the Memoir of a Pilgrim of Science, 12/6 net. Ham-Smith

Mrs. Cornish was keenly interested in geographical science, and in her many travels she made a special study of the phenomena of surface waves of the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, and the lithosphere; also of ocean waves and their measurements. In this book her husband gives an account of a journey they took in 1903, when they visited Japan and the United States. At the time of the great earthquake in Jamaica Mrs. Cornish was staying at Kingston, and narrowly escaped being killed. There is an excellent description of a visit to the Panama Canal Works. The photographs with which the book is illustrated are good, but the volume is heavy for its size.

Erskine-Murray (James), A HANDBOOK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, 10/6 net.

Crosby Lockwood

The rapid progress in the theory and practice of wireless telegraphy has necessitated this revised edition (the fourth) of Dr. Erskine-Murray's book.

The chief addition is the chapter on Telegraphic Efficiency, but even in the last few weeks more has been done on this by Dr. Eccles and others. It is a subject essentially in the making. The book preserves its practical character throughout, although sufficient indication of theory is given to make it stimulating to thought rather than merely informative.

Fitzsimons (F. W.), SNAKE-BITE, AND ITS SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT, 1/ Longmans

The author, who is Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, is an authority on the snakes of South Africa. He gives detailed instructions as to the methods of dealing with snake-bites, adding illustrations of ligatures and serum injection.

Luciani (Prof. Luigi), HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, translated by Frances A. Welby, Vol. II., 18/ net. Macmillan

The first volume of this excellent textbook of physiology, which is to be completed in four, was noticed in our columns on April 29th, 1911, p. 481. The second volume, which has just appeared, deals with the ductless glands, digestion, the kidneys, and the skin. Time was when physiology was known as "the Institutes of Medicine." It was divorced from the art of healing, became a science, and was in some danger of losing its practical character. Prof. Luciani shows in this volume, as well as in the previous one, that this estrangement is beginning to cease, and that the physiologist is once more willing to learn from the physician and the surgeon. Much good work upon the functions of the ductless glands and digestion has issued from the Physiological Institute of the Royal University of Rome, of which Prof. Luciani is Director, and these subjects are treated at length and with an intimate first-hand knowledge of the most recent work. The book, too, is made additionally interesting and valuable, for in many cases information is given about the successive steps by which the present conclusions have been attained. It is significant that, as time has progressed and knowledge has increased, it is more and more evident that the explanations given by physical science are unable to clear away the mystery which veils the subtle mechanism of physiological processes, and that "a vital" principle must still be invoked. Miss Welby has supplied a fluent and accurate translation of the Italian text, and there is a bibliography of each subject, which has been enlarged by the addition of contributions to recent English literature. The volume

has an elaborate double Index of Authors and Subjects. The four volumes, when they are completed, promise to form a textbook of first-rate importance; but in so changeable a subject as physiology, it is desirable to issue them at shorter intervals, lest the conclusions of the later volumes should not be found to accord with those of the earlier.

Medical Tyranny: A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, 1/ 66, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

The story of an action brought by a member of the Royal British Nurses Association against a hospital surgeon for damages "for an operation performed on her without her consent and against her instructions." The author explains at length the circumstances that led up to the action, which went against her, and frames a somewhat hysterical indictment against a certain section of the medical profession.

Rae (James), THE DEATHS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, 4/6 net. Sherratt & Hughes

An analysis of the causes that led to the deaths of our kings, originally presented as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Aberdeen. It should prove of peculiar interest to students of medical history.

Soddy (Frederick), THE INTERPRETATION OF RADIUM, 6/ John Murray

The third edition of a book which we reviewed on its first appearance in 1909. So far as we can see, the alterations made in the early part of it are mainly confined to the correction of misprints and the rectification of statements—very few in number—which later discoveries have falsified. Among these may be noticed the remark in the original edition that Radium B probably emits a feeble Beta ray, which is now asserted as a fact, while the "period" of the resulting Radium C is corrected from 30.5 to 28.1, and the probable complexity of the change is dwelt upon for the first time.

Mr. Soddy has also added a chapter on the Thorium and Actinium series of highly radio-active substances, which were hardly alluded to in the first edition. The main interest of this, from the general point of view, is that in thorium, which occurs in nature in the monazite sands of Brazil, the Carolinas, India, and elsewhere, and is largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles, we have "an effective substitute for radium" both for medical application and for purposes of research. This has been already mentioned in *The Athenæum*; but Mr. Soddy adds the suggestion that many of the "well-known common so-called elements" may turn out to be mixtures of two or more elements with chemically identical properties. As to actinium, he agrees with most of those who have investigated the matter in supposing that it is derived from uranium not directly, but as a branch or offshoot, and he points out that a similar forking of the line of descent is observable among the end-products of thorium.

Mr. Soddy has altered little of his apocalyptic or mystical suggestion of a control by prehistoric man over the forces of nature beyond our present capacity, and of a universal catastrophe or cataclysm brought about by its incautious exercise. At the same time he warns us that we are as far off as ever from knowing how the atom of matter is "put together and how it can be pulled apart." Such knowledge, so far as we can see, would alone put at our disposal the limitless fund of energy concealed within the atom. These and other suggestions of the same kind give the book an interest not always to be found in more severely scientific studies.

CAPT. SCOTT'S ATTAINMENT OF THE SOUTH POLE.

THE terrible news of the disaster to Capt. Scott's party, after they had succeeded in reaching the Pole, has caused a painful shock throughout the civilized world. The feeling is intensified by the manly and noble words of the commander's last message, which must have been penned in great weakness and when death itself was near. Hitherto Antarctic exploration, unlike Arctic, has been so singularly free from tragedy that we have thought too little of the tremendous risks which our explorers have run. We must not forget, in the first overwhelming grief, that these men accomplished what they set out to do, and that their glory is no dimmer because they were forestalled by a rival who had the advantage of British discoveries, and worked under far more favourable conditions. The last news received from Capt. Scott, in April, 1912, was dated January 3rd, in 87° 32' S. lat., or 148 miles from the Pole. He was then advancing southwards with four companions and a month's provisions, and was confident of success. We know now that he reached his goal on January 18th, and found the Norwegian tent and records. Of the details of the return journey we know nothing at present, except from the commander's message; and this contains in two sentences a sufficient explanation of the tragedy:—

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune in all risks which had to be undertaken.... On our return we did not get a single completely fine day; this, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties."

The companion referred to was Seaman Evans, a man of immense physical strength; and the language used about him seems to imply that besides, and perhaps before, the accident which caused his death from concussion of the brain, his health and strength had failed mysteriously. Dr. Nansen suggests that the whole party may have suffered from scurvy without knowing it, and in Evans's case this is certainly possible; but Capt. Scott, who had suffered from it himself, says nothing about it, and all five can hardly have been attacked in this insidious way. Evans died on February 17th, at or near the foot of the Beardmore Glacier, in 83° 38'; and exactly a month later Capt. Oates died, apparently from frostbite. The other three went on five days longer, and had still two days' food when they camped on March 21st, only eleven miles from One-Ton Camp, their advance base-depot in 79° 40' S. But here a violent blizzard, which seems to have lasted nine days, prevented all further progress, and perhaps before it ceased all three men were dead. They had then travelled by latitude over 1,400 geographical miles, and hauled their own sledges over 1,000 miles, without allowing for detours. It has been wrongly stated that, unlike the Norwegians, they were unable to use ski. Capt. Scott says, however, in his first report, that often they could not have advanced at all without them.

A supporting party of two men with dogsledges had reached One-Ton Camp on March 3rd, and remained there a week, but then returned, as they were both ill and the dogs in poor condition. As Capt. Scott had, on his outward march, erected snow-cairns every four miles and a small depot at every degree, this party should have been able, if better manned, to carry food and fuel at least a degree further. But Surgeon Atkinson, who commanded at the base, was short of men; he knew that the Terra Nova had not found the Northern

party under Lieut. Campbell; and thus he had on his hands the relief of two parties at the same time. The Northern party eventually arrived safely, after spending the winter near the Drygalski Barrier, where they were able to get seals (though they suffered much privation); but this could not have been foreseen at the time.

An anxious winter must have been passed by the reduced number at Cape Evans, and in the spring a great effort was made to find traces of Capt. Scott. On November 12th his tent was found, with the bodies of the explorers within it. All diaries and records were recovered, and even a heavy case of geological specimens. We shall therefore know, at least in rough outline—though not, alas! as the living commander could have told it us—the detailed story of the long struggle with adversity. The relief detachment, on reaching their base on November 25th, found that the Northern party had arrived there by way of the coast of Victoria Land and McMurdo Bay. We shall await with interest exact particulars of the discoveries of the expedition.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Achievement of Greek Sculpture and its Relation to Contemporary Art,' Lecture I., Sir C. Waldstein.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'The Homes of Mediæval England,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing To-day,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Analysis of Volition, treated as a Study of Psychological Methods and Principles,' Prof. R. F. A. Hoernle.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern Hospitals,' Messrs. A. S. Snell and W. Milburn.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Canals and Canalized Rivers,' Lecture II., Mr. J. A. Saner. (Vernon-Harcourt Lecture.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Art of Miniature Painting,' Lecture II., Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture VI., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Panama Canal and Competition for Trade in Latin-America, the Orient, and Australasia,' Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Durban Harbour' and 'Natal Harbour-Works.'
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Some Aspects of Palæolithic Relics in North Britain and Ireland,' Rev. S. Smith.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Diagnoses of New Species and Varieties of Agnathous Mollusca from Equatorial Africa,' Mr. H. B. Preston; 'The Dwarf Buffalo of Southern Nigeria, with a Revision of the Dwarf Buffaloes of Western Africa,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'A Few Notes on the Habits of certain Reptiles in the Lagos District,' Mr. W. A. Lamborn; and Other Papers.
- Wed. Pfeiffer Hall, 3.30.—'England and Germany,' Lecture I., Prof. J. A. Cramb.
— London Topographical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Periodical Variations of the Velocity of the Wind at Oxford,' Mr. W. H. Robinson; 'Rate of Ascent of Pilot Balloons,' Mr. J. S. Dines; 'Meteorological Conditions in a Field Crop,' Mr. W. Lawrence Balls.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.45.—'Some Problems of Electricity Supply,' Mr. G. W. P. Page. (Students' Meeting.)
— British Numismatic, 8.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Report upon the Lenses of the late Joseph Jackson Lister,' Mr. E. J. Spitta; 'Demonstration on the Use of the Centrifuge in Pond-life Work,' Mr. D. J. Scourfield.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Adulteration of Jam,' Mr. E. Marriage.
— Folk-Lore, 8.15.—Address by the President.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Era,' Lecture II., Sir Sidney Lee.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Achievement of Greek Sculpture and its Relation to Contemporary Art,' Lecture II., Sir C. Waldstein.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Palaces of Rome and Houses of Pompeii,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Studies on Enzyme Action: XIX. Urease, a Selective Enzyme, and Observations on Accelerative and Inhibitive Agents,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Messrs. M. S. Benjamin and E. Horton; 'Nervous Rhythm arising from Rivalry of Antagonistic Reflexes: Reflex Stepping as Outcome of Double Reciprocal Innervation,' Prof. C. S. Sherrington; and Other Papers.
— Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—'Notes on Norman Epigraphy,' Mr. W. J. Hocking.
— Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'Mediæval Democracy,' Mr. F. F. Urquhart.
— Lionean, 8.—'The Anatomy of the Larva of *Phryganea striata*,' Mr. R. H. Deakin; and Other Papers.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Mode of Combustion of Carbon,' Messrs. T. F. E. Rhead and R. V. Wheeler; 'The Nomenclature of the Rhamnose Group and of Other Substances related to the Aldohexones,' Mr. H. Marshall; 'Some Green Iron Cyanogen Compounds,' Mr. H. E. Williams.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri. Geological, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Horticultural Investigations at the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm,' Mr. S. U. Pickering.
- Sat. Museum of Practical Geology, 2.30.—'Rocks of the Lizard,' Dr. J. S. Flett and Mr. H. Dewey.
— British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture III., Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture III., Sir J. J. Thomson.
— Irish Literary, 8.—Original Night.

FINE ARTS

Greek Refinements: Studies in Temperamental Architecture. By William Henry Goodyear. (Yale University Press; London, Frowde.)

THIS handsome book is written by an experienced specialist, already well known for his works on artistic architecture, but, with all his knowledge, he has not yet learnt how to put together his materials. The volume is full of repetitions and iterations; much that he has to say could have been put in a far shorter form, and we wonder that some practical friend who read the proofs did not help him to reduce its size in this way. Nevertheless, the matter of it is so interesting, and the results so curious, that we feel it ungrateful to quarrel with the form in which such good things are served up to us.

Mr. Goodyear attacks the problem of the refinements of Greek architecture, which were first brought home to us by Penrose in his admirable 'Principles of Athenian Architecture,' written for the famous Dilettanti Society of London. The curious thing, however, was that Vitruvius nearly 2,000 years ago had told us distinctly of the deliberate avoidance of symmetry, or perpendicular and horizontal lines, in the more perfect Greek temples, and two or three men before Penrose had done sporadic work on these temples, and found that Vitruvius was not talking nonsense.

After Penrose's patient and minute work, the facts were proven beyond dispute; the explanation of the facts became the new problem. The first thing, however, to establish was that the very slight curves and variations in the spacing of columns and triglyphs were not due to mere inaccuracy or carelessness in the workmen. This cause was easily excluded by showing that, when accuracy was required or desired, no work of any age ever exceeded the absolute perfection of the Athenian masons.

There could, therefore, be no doubt that the irregularities detected by accurate measurement were intentional, or at least perfectly known to the architects. Care was also taken to show that neither earthquakes nor subsiding of materials could have produced these slight, but not random deviations from perfect symmetry. All this Mr. Goodyear shows us again and again with great care, and with the help of new evidence, especially from the temples of Magna Græcia and Sicily, for which he has, in addition to his own observations, used the great new work of Koldewey and Puchstein, though they deplore that at Paestum and Egesta they were unable to get the help of ladders for their measurements! The most novel result of the author's larger survey is to show that delicate curves and deviations from vertical lines inward, or even outward, were a common feature in all the older temples, so far as their ruins still admit of accurate measurements, and

that these aberrations are even more marked in the older temples than in the Parthenon, which is the acme of Greek building. In the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, a mere Græco-Roman building, similar curvings have been discovered by the researches of our author.

It is in the explanation of these facts that the main novelty of the book before us consists. Penrose's theory, that these delicate deviations from horizontal and perpendicular straight lines were intended to correct those optical illusions which make straight lines look curved, is disproved by sundry sound objections. Surfaces were not made slightly convex because a long straight line seems to sag in the middle. The delicately concave elevation of the front of the Parthenon—this is a new observation since Penrose—is not so made because a really flat front would look convex. These mistakes were inferences, we believe, from the fact that a row of pillars, if the outer do not lean inward, certainly look splayed outward at the top. Of this many modern buildings supply ample evidence. But the other curvatures depend on some more subtle principle, and this even Mr. Goodyear has not succeeded in reducing to any known principle, beyond the dislike of stiffness and deadness which a system of mere rectangles always produces.

But to leave generalities, the difference between the dead and the living in architecture ought to be capable of closer analysis. We will cite an instance in modern practice.

According to the subjective, but strong conviction of the present writer, almost all the buildings of Gilbert Scott are dead, while those of his contemporary Barry are alive. He cannot give his reasons for this impression, but it is very clear, and shared by many whom he has consulted. An analysis of some similar plans of buildings carried out by both would surely disclose the reasons of this impression on the spectator. It now seems certain that the Greeks did not like absolute symmetry, but how far this dislike was founded on mere feeling, and how far on any definite principle—this has as yet escaped the closest examination of modern science. We can imagine the great artists actually neglecting small variations in their workmen's execution of details; but how far, and in what instances?

There is, moreover, one topic on which the book before us is unaccountably silent. The relative proportions of the large features of the plan must have been fixed beforehand, and fixed accurately by the architect. On this point the lost work of Iktinus himself on the Parthenon would doubtless have told us what we seek. But there are manifest facts which Mr. Goodyear should not have ignored. The avoidance of certain ratios and the predominance of others were established by Penrose, and by Watkiss Lloyd in his Appendix to the great work of Penrose. It there appears that, while the ratios of 4:9, of 9:14, and of 2:7 are manifest, when we examine the relative

length, breadth, and height of the Parthenon, other obvious proportions are avoided. The usual front of a temple showed 6 pillars. But the flanks, apart from the closer spacing of the pillars, show variations from 13 to 17. The recurrence of such a proportion as 4:9 in several parts of the Parthenon points to the architect's belief that a recurrence of the same ratio was peculiarly pleasing to the cultivated human eye. On this interesting side of "Greek refinements" in architecture we should gladly have heard what Mr. Goodyear has to say.

The many excellent photographs with which the volume is adorned make it beautiful. The scale, however, of these pictures is too small to show some of the very delicate curves. But, on the whole, the work is a great advance in a subtle and fascinating study.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century, BASED ON THE WORK OF JOHN SMITH, by C. Hofstede de Groot, with the assistance of Eduard Plietzsch and Karl Lilienfeld, translated and edited by E. G. Hawke, Vol. V., 25/ net. Macmillan

The work of revising 'Smith's Catalogue' goes steadily on, and Dr. de Groot is to be congratulated on his accomplishment. The first volume, it will be remembered, appeared in 1908, and was noticed at length in *The Athenæum* for August 8th of that year. The present one, which describes the work of Gerard ter Borch, Caspar Netscher, Godfried Schalken, Pieter van Slingeland, and Eglon Hendrik van der Neer, has been compiled upon the same lines as its predecessors, and includes a careful Index.

India: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, EASTERN CIRCLE, for 1911-12, 2/ Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot

India: PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WESTERN CIRCLE, for the Year ending March 31st, 1912. Govt. of Bombay, General Department

Morris (Harrison S.), WILLIAM T. RICHARDS, A BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE AND ART, 4/6 net. Lippincott

Mr. Richards (1833-1905) was a prolific painter of the sea and did most of his work in America, though he travelled and studied a good deal in Europe. He had a simple and uneventful career, which is here set forth with care, though with a straining after simplicity that becomes somewhat tiresome. The illustrations are excellent.

Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences: THE DATE OF THE RUTHWELL AND BEWCASTLE CROSSES, by Albert S. Cook. Connecticut, Yale Univ. Press

After citing the various opinions that have been put forward from time to time as to the date of these crosses, the author proceeds to deal with the crosses themselves. From a careful and detailed analysis of the inscriptions, the figure, and the decorative sculpture, he is inclined to fix a date not far from 1150, and to ascribe the responsibility for their existence to King David of Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY.

THIS exhibition is well up to the standard we are accustomed to in contemporary portraiture, and if (like the show at the Institute noticed last week) it seems less interesting than our memories of occasional displays in the past by that "Society of Portrait Painters" of which it might be called a descendant, that is simply due to the fact that the earlier collections included so large an element of retrospective work. Of this there is at the New Grosvenor Galleries very little, though an important example by Renoir, *La Parisienne* (97), will be regarded with interest as having figured in the first Exposition des Impressionistes in 1874. It is a work of considerable charm, but in colour almost absurd in its lack of balance. Some, at any rate, of Mr. Walter Greaves's exhibits were obviously also painted a great many years ago, No. 3, *Miss Tinnie Greaves*, being the only one which could bear comparison in importance with the Renoir. Comparison in quality brings out mainly their complete dissimilarity. The distinction of the Renoir comes from a mind of great natural delicacy, but of extraordinary laxity, to which discipline was impossible. Mr. Greaves's picture marks the implicit obedience to a sound technical method of an artist not sufficiently familiar with the philosophic basis of the convention he uses to make it serve his purpose fully. Renoir's method adapted itself to his every whim with too ready a facility. He was a technician, within narrower limits, as adroit as Rembrandt, and with the same lack of respect for the classic ideal of a consistent technical development. In the remaining "retrospective" exhibit, Bracquemond's portrait of himself, 1853 (22), we see a convention even less elastic than that of Mr. Greaves; it is carefully and patiently done, but as lifeless as the very similar work of M. Fernand Khnopff.

The smoothness of Bracquemond's painting, maintaining so closely the continuity of surfaces, contrasts with the violence with which Mr. Philip Connard (8 and 79) breaks them up into so many facets set together brusquely, yet, in the former picture at least, with considerable nicety in expressing the main angles throughout an elaborate theme. Between these extremes the exhibition shows every variety of representation, according as the painter inclines to think through the sense of touch or by a geometric sense of relations in space. To the former class of artist there is no such thing as repetition in nature, and every undulation of form is to be apprehended and set down on its merits. Mr. Connard and his friends might reply that while no fraction of surface is exactly parallel to any other, yet the mere act of thinking compels the sorting of them into categories of the approximately similar, and that it is not the number of such categories which the painter handles, but the exquisite consistency of their application, that shows the master. We must allow the reasoning, yet demur to the defiant attitude which causes Mr. Connard in his second portrait (79) to lay so much more stress on the brutality of his means than on the refinement of his aim. His large interior, however (8), is a *tour de force* of logical painting—the best thing he has yet done. Mr. William Orpen, whose work Mr. Connard would appear to have been studying, is for the moment a little outshone by his own follower, his *Portrait* (55), and even his charming *Mary* (54), being constructed in tones intrinsically less closely related, though superficially more suavely blended, than is Mr. Connard's group. As a sketch, how-

ever, Mr. Orpen's *Looking at the Sea* (30) is excellent.

It remains to be said that Mr. Walter Russell and Mr. William Strang are each tolerably represented by characteristic works (51 and 43 respectively), the one oppressive by excess of gentleness, the other aggressive by unnecessary harshness. To Miss Lilian Lancaster (73) some respect is due for having attempted a sadly neglected problem—the true structure of a hand. Mr. Greiffenhagen's *Sir Henry Sutton* (100) looks much better here than in the Academy, and Mr. Sargent's *Mrs. Adolph Hirsch* (16) like the work of one of his imitators. Mr. Waldo Murray's *Sketch of Mr. Turner* (28) resembles one of Mr. Sargent's own works. Mr. Glyn Philpot's *Negro* (17) shows an increasing interest in textures which makes one think of Alma Tadema. It is united with a far greater knowledge of structure and power of modelling than that artist possessed, yet to the modern eye it has still hardly sufficient of these fundamental qualities to carry so imitative a vision.

THE CARFAX GALLERY.

THE success of Mr. C. J. Holmes is characteristic of our time. He comes to his task with a freshness and insight which enable him often to outstrip the man who is always busy working at his art.

The various official duties of Mr. Holmes occupy, we believe, the major part of his time, yet ensure that in what time he can give to painting he shall be under no temptation to consider any taste but his own. The result has been to produce a talent genuine, distinctive, but somewhat slight in content, and its progress as yet has been in the direction of greater simplicity and directness of expression, never towards greater fullness. In the present exhibition, perhaps the best work of all is a simple drawing in black line, *Cliff near Tenby* (17), an extraordinarily vigorous statement packed with observation. Many of the water-colours, such as Nos. 6, 16, and 20, are hardly inferior to this. The larger oil paintings are not intellectually more complex than the water-colour sketches. Technically, however, they have sometimes an added severity, because the tones are more steadily maintained than the elusive water-colour wash, which in most hands is liable to irrelevant prettiness. No. 1, *Mell Fell and Clough Head*, is on the whole the best of the larger paintings, the *Saddleback from the South-West* (14) having been, in our opinion, over-estimated by certain critics. We do not find the pink clouds in this work convincing. They are made pink presumably in recoil from the green hill, when naturalistically we should expect them a colder, more purple colour in recoil from the golden sky. All the other oil paintings, except the over-coloured *Watch Tower, Tenby* (27), are really better than the 'Saddleback,' their linear systems more compact and more elastic. No. 21, *Peeping Hill, Afternoon*, is particularly good in this respect, but is spoilt somewhat by a sky too suavely and fully modelled for the stark basis of the design.

Mr. Donald Maclaren's work in the outer galleries recalls somewhat the landscape notes of Mr. Inness, but with less decorative sense and technical clarity and more naturalism; Nos. 3, 4, and 11 show a sense of the romantic in landscape. Mr. Maclaren differs from Mr. Inness, however, in making some attempt at studying the figure, and his large fragment (uncatalogued) of a design for Sir Hugh Lane's Dublin Gallery arouses curiosity.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE water-colours at the Ridley Art Club are not memorable. A figure sketch *The Crinoline* (172), by Mr. H. Bellingham Smith, and some slight notes by Mr. Frank Carter (212, 224) are the best things. Among the oil painters we find a great improvement in the colour-sense of Miss Rowley Leggett (50, 52, and 56), while the solid and well-designed pictures of Mr. Dacres Adams (18, 21, 22) are the best feature of the show. In Mr. R. C. Peter's allegory *Life* we see an artist and an illustrator at loggerheads.

Of the two artists showing at the Leicester Galleries, Signorina Emma Ciardi is well known—a painter of great natural aptitude, but little training. Her picturesque romances are not, perhaps, worse than many of Guardi's paintings.

Mr. Louis Sargent's work is less familiar. He studies the colour-schemes latent in rocks and sea with more copiousness than constructive sense. No. 14 is one of the best designs, where the over-modelled sea breaks from the foreground as an unrelated study. In his essays in imaginative nocturnes the artist has the ambition of spaciousness, but a want of ease in spacing.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS shows a higher average of accomplishment than we have been used to. Almost the whole of the first wall of the exhibition is covered with fairly creditable landscape work.

Mr. Robert Spence, however, remains almost alone in displaying any powers of invention. All three of his plates are excellent (62, 63, 67), though in the last, *The Sale*, we deprecate the sentimental appeal to pity which shows Rembrandt turning his back morosely on his own auction.

M. Béjot, we regret to notice, both here and at Messrs. Connell's Gallery—the latter exhibition may conveniently be taken along with this one—shows a tendency to multiply fretful little blacks, to the great detriment of his designs. The Bond Street gallery has a number of the same prints as are shown at Pall Mall, but has also such attractions as Mr. William Strang's handsome and sombre *Walls of the Alhambra* and capable work by Messrs. Ian Strang (26) and Tom Maxwell (1).

At the Fine Art Society Mr. Ilbery Lynch's exhibition reveals him as the author of a satisfactory feature of the hoardings—the poster for the 'Caviare' of Mr. Grant Richards. *The Flapper* (6) is a pretty drawing for a similar purpose. Otherwise, while showing ability up to a certain point, he seems likely to turn out a slightly modernized Dulac.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Royal Amateur Art Society held in aid of various charities is to be opened at Surrey House, Marble Arch, on Monday, the 24th inst. The Loan Section this year includes small oil and pastel portraits by artists of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

THOSE interested in pictorial records of Old London will have an opportunity of seeing what has been, and is being, done by that useful body the London Topographical Society, for at their meeting at Burlington House on the 19th inst. there is to be a lantern exhibition of the Society's work, with observations and descriptions by Sir Laurence Gomme and Dr. Philip Norman. Lord Rosebery will preside. Those wishing to be present should apply to the Secretary, Mr. H. G. Head, 7, Upper Baker Street.

PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 7th inst., the following pictures: J. van Goyen, A River Scene, with boats; buildings, carts, and figures on the bank to the left, 315*l.* Hals, The Bol Family, a gentleman, with his wife, mother, and three children, in an apartment, 220*l.* 10*s.* Rembrandt, Portrait of a Youth, in dark-green coat over a grey tunic, with a reddish-brown cap, 357*l.*

ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the following engravings: Love in her Eyes sits Playing, after Peters, by J. R. Smith, 75*l.* 12*s.* Lady Charlotte Greville, after Hoppner, by J. Young, first state, 162*l.* 15*s.* The Soliloquy, by and after W. Ward, printed in colours, 294*l.* Cottager, and Villager, after a Lady, by P. W. Tomkins, a pair, printed in colours, 120*l.* 15*s.* Summer, and Winter, after J. Ward, by W. Ward, a pair, printed in colours, 136*l.* 10*s.* The Soldier's Return, and The Sailor's Return, after Wheatley, by W. Ward, a pair, printed in colours, 115*l.* 10*s.* The Ladies Waldegrave, after Reynolds, by V. Green, first published state, 472*l.* 10*s.* Countess Gower and Daughter, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, first state, 147*l.* Lady Hamilton as "The Sempstress," after Romney, by T. Cheesman, proof before the title, in bistre, 57*l.* 15*s.*

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berger (Francesco), REMINISCENCES, IMPRESSIONS, ANECDOTES, 10/6 net.

Sampson Low

The author begins with reminiscences of London in the Early Victorian period, when fantasias on 'Norma,' 'Lucia,' and other popular operas were performed at concerts; since then, however, we have certainly made progress. Mr. Berger spent several years at Leipsic and Munich, and on his return to London became busy with teaching, composing, and performing. The chapter on Dickens, with whom he was on intimate terms, makes pleasant reading. After that he tells of distinguished men and women with whom he became acquainted, but the personal note is prominent throughout. Many details are given about his pupils, performances, and compositions, of which a complete list is added. A chapter, too, is devoted to Miss Annie Lascelles, the well-known contralto singer, who married Mr. Berger in 1864, and died in 1905. Chorley refers to her fine voice in his 'Thirty Years of Musical Experience.'

Mr. Berger speaks of the indifference shown towards native art. But of late there has been a marked improvement in this respect, which might have been acknowledged. In the final chapter the question of playing at concerts without book is discussed. It should not be encouraged, says our author; yet he admits that, to some, it costs no real effort, while the presence of the notes before them even confuses them. The volume contains portraits, facsimiles, &c.

Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack, 1913, 3/ net.

Rudall & Carte

Power (The) of Song (Die Macht des Gesanges), POEM BY SCHILLER, for Chorus, Baritone Solo, Orchestra, and Organ (ad lib.), by Max Bruch (Op. 87), Vocal Score arranged by the Composer, 3/ net.

Simrock

Schiller's poems generally appeal to musicians, and this one has a particular claim on them. The composer's setting has breadth and charm; it is, indeed, excellent in its way, but that way points to the past: there is no modern touch, either in the music or the treatment of the words. It is, however, gratefully written for the voices.

Musical Gossip.

THE whole of the programme of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's first concert of his second series at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening was devoted to British music, but it was not well arranged; moreover, there was a surplussage of vocal music. The Elizabethan period was represented by Orlando Gibbons, Willbye, Whyte, and Dowland; Purcell by a Canon, and modern music by four composers; but though the pieces were admirably rendered by the Oriana Madrigal Society under its excellent conductor Mr. Charles Kennedy Scott, all were not of equal interest. Mr. Von Holst's two Eastern Pictures, 'Spring' and 'Summer,' for female voices and harp, are only light and graceful trifles; while Mr. Percy Grainger's 'The Inuit,' heard for the first time, lacks the freshness and character which gave such charm and point to certain choral works of his produced last year by Mr. Balfour Gardiner. An interesting vocal novelty was Christina Rossetti's Christmas hymn "Before the paling of the stars," for voices and a small orchestra, by Dale (no Christian name given). It seemed at first as if the words were going to be set in ordinary hymn-tune style, but the music became wider in scope, yet never diffuse. It is a poetical setting of the hymn, enhanced by delicate pastoral-coloured orchestration.

There were two instrumental numbers in the programme. One was Sir Hubert Parry's Symphony, which, recently produced at a Philharmonic Concert, was again given under his direction. The other was Dr. Vaughan Williams's 'Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis,' produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1910. The clever music, as regards mood, is well in keeping with the Theme, though somewhat lengthy. It was more impressive in the Cathedral.

THE programme of the third concert of the London Choral Society, at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, was devoted to Beethoven. It opened with the Mass in c, Op. 86, which the composer was commissioned to write for Prince Esterhazy. After some delay Beethoven sent it to him, but with much fear, "since you, most serene prince, are accustomed to hear the inimitable masterpieces of the great Haydn." Perhaps he was really trying to imitate Haydn. Anyhow, there is nothing in it worthy of the man who had already written the Fourth Symphony and the Violin Concerto. The performance was good, although the soloists were not strong, and the choral singing was at times rough. This Mass was followed by the Choral Fantasia for pianoforte, chorus, and orchestra, a curious, and certainly not a great work; yet there are interesting anticipations in it of the Ninth Symphony, a very striking one occurring near the close. The piano part was effectively played by Miss Fanny Davies. The concert ended with the Ninth Symphony. Mr. Arthur Fagge conducted the whole programme with his usual care and skill.

MR. DANIEL MELSA, after giving three concerts at the Steinway Hall with pianoforte accompaniment, appeared last Saturday afternoon at a concert at the Royal Academy of Music, with the New London Symphony under Mr. Landon Ronald's direction. Mr. Melsa gave fine renderings of the Brahms and Mendelssohn Concertos. The former, which is the severer, was marked by thought, feeling, and freedom from affectation.

M. SAINT-SAËNS has written an oratorio, 'Moses in Egypt,' for the Gloucester Festival next September, and Dr. Brewer, the Festival conductor, hopes to get new works from Sir Edward Elgar and Dr. Strauss. If he succeeds, the Festival will be one of special interest.

THE Munich Festival this year will consist of seven performances of Mozart operas at the Residenz Theatre, of twenty Wagner performances at the Prinz-Regent, and of four of Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos.'

A SPLENDID autograph of Handel, a Terzetto "Se tu non lasci," written at Naples in 1708, was recently sold at Berlin for 1,425*l.* It was originally presented by Handel to his friend Bernard Granville.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 MON.-SAT. Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
 MON. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Margaret Layton and Ellen Edwards's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
 TUES. Ethel Maas's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — George Henschel's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Isolde Menges's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Fanny Copeland's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — J. Campbell McInnes's Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 WED. Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Strolling Players' Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
 THURS. Nathalie Aktzery's Song Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Marian Jay's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Eolian Hall.
 — Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

A PUBLIC intent on finding out how plain Miss Eva Moore can make herself will come away from the farcical comedy produced at the Criterion last Wednesday, 'Eliza Comes to Stay,' amply satisfied. We are getting a little tired of these efforts after ugliness, and are certainly not sorry that Miss Moore remains piquant even behind spectacles. Mr. H. V. Esmond's plot is given away almost with the rising of the curtain, when we are made aware that he awaits the arrival of a "human legacy," having provided himself with a nurse, rocking-horse, Teddy bear, &c., also an aunt and uncle—all as really unnecessary to the play as to the expected girl. When she arrives, she is a good deal more than a child, and a good deal less than imagination pictured her. The first curtain falls amid dismay on the stage and hilarity among the audience.

In the second act the "legacy" receives money wherewith to start transforming herself, and the second curtain falls on her discomfiture at the hands of her guardian's actress-lover. Eliza has agreed to a removal of picture hats and letting down (in her own case, removal) of hair.

In the third act we see the result of the metamorphosis which Eliza has accomplished in the absence of her guardian, and which leads to her unwilling betrothal to her guardian's friend, a part characteristically played by Mr. Eric Lewis. The transfiguration of Eliza brings about the freedom which enables her to accept her guardian, she having once more beautified her person. Mr. Esmond's vivacity gives the needful help to carry through a play which has little else than the action of the principals to commend it.

THE DRAMA SOCIETY presented 'Catherine the Great,' a play in three acts by Mr. R. Henderson Bland and Mr. A. E. Manning Foster, at a matinée at Cosmopolis last Tuesday. The acting of the name-part by

Miss Frances Dillon was distinctly commendable, as was also that of Count Poniatowski by Mr. Henderson Bland, but Mr. Alfred Toose alone, in the part of the Grand Duke Peter, depressed the level of the acting throughout.

Unfortunately, we cannot agree that the play itself is worthy of the elaborate care lavished on it by a large company.

ON Monday night 'The Younger Generation' and 'An Adventure of Aristide Pujol,' two-thirds of the triple bill at the Haymarket, were removed to the Duke of York's Theatre, while for the third item, 'Rosalind,' 'The Twelve-Pound Look' was substituted. The acting is thoroughly good all round, and the bill should have an excellent run. In 'The Twelve-Pound Look' Miss Moffat (Bunt) played the part of Kate

with a good deal of spirit; Mr. A. G. Poulton was realistically brutal as Sir Harry Sims; but the cleverest piece of acting was that of Miss Cicely Hamilton as the downtrodden Lady Sims. It was painful, and even embarrassing, to watch her cowed demeanour, and her every movement gave added point to the play.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M. C.—S. H.—J. H. R.—Received.

R. C.—Many thanks.

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Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., February 13, 1913.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

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LITERATURE

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift.
Edited by F. Elrington Ball. Vol. IV.
(Bell & Sons.)

THE NEW VOLUME of Dr. Ball's truly monumental edition of Swift's complete Correspondence includes about two hundred and thirty letters, written between January, 1728, and June, 1733, and brings the total number of letters so far published to well over nine hundred. Almost exactly half of the two hundred and thirty were written by Swift, and of the rest more than half were contributed by his old friends Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, and Lady Betty Germain; while the second Earl of Oxford, Lord Bathurst, Lady Suffolk, and Lord and Lady Masham still occasionally wrote. The correspondence with Gay and Pope, reinforced by the collaboration with Gay of "Prior's Kitty," the ever-charming and witty Duchess of Queensberry, and of Lord Bolingbroke with Pope, makes delightful reading, as every one knows, and it is very satisfactory to enjoy the pleasure of re-reading it in an ideal edition. The Knightley Chetwode letters are few but characteristic, and the correspondence between Chetwode and Peter Ludlow—given in an appendix—helps to define a personality which does not lack distinction. The elder Tom Sheridan enters the correspondence for the first time; and an ancient acquaintance, Winder, rises out of the dead past of thirty-three years before at Kilroot. A curious exchange of letters took place with Charles Wogan, who is familiar to other than historical students through the happy medium of Mr. Mason's novel 'Clementina.' The

gallant knight-errant, as Mrs. Pilkington tattles, sent the Dean "a green velvet bag in which was contained the adventures of Eugenius, as also an account of the courtship and marriage of the Chevalier to the Princess Sobiesky," and other singular manuscripts. Swift replying, after two months' delay, says (August 2nd, 1732):—

"I did not so much as untie the strings of the bag for five days after I received it, concluding it must come from some Irish friar in Spain filled with monastic speculations, of which I have seen some in my life; little expecting a history, a dedication, a poetical translation of the penitential Psalms, Latin poems, and the like, and all from a soldier. In these kingdoms you would be a most unfashionable military man, among troops where the least pretension to learning, or piety, or common morals, would endanger the owner to be cashiered. Although I have no great regard for your trade, from the judgement I make of those who profess it in these kingdoms, yet I cannot but highly esteem those gentlemen of Ireland, who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, which ought to make the English ashamed of the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dulness, and the want of courage, in the Irish natives; these defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base corrupt spirits of too many of the chief gentry, &c."

This passage (first printed by Sheridan) is interesting as showing that Swift did sometimes show some admiration for the Irish Catholics, towards whom the extreme poverty and misery he noticed in his journeys about the country moved him with compassion. However little we may trust his judgment, whether upon history or current politics, he had his moments of toleration (except of Nonconformists), and we find him writing to Patty Blount in 1728:—

"My greatest happiness would be to have you and Mr. Pope condemned, during my life, to live in Ireland, he at the Deanery, and you, for reputation sake, just at next door; and I will give you eight dinners a-week, and a whole half-dozen of pint bottles of good French wine at your lodgings, a thing you could never expect to arrive at, and every year a suit of fourteen-penny stuff that should not be worn out at the right side; and a chair costs but sixpence a job; and you shall have Catholicity as much as you please, and the Catholic Dean of St. Patrick's, as old again as I, for your confessor."

He must have been delighted with Wogan's reply to his letter, and with the gentleman of fortune's frank views on the propaganda. He can only repay Swift's courtesy, he writes, with some heads of the Saracens of Oran, the cutting off of which he greatly dislikes:—

"For, with all my spleen and vexation of spirit, I am the most inoffensive person in the world in regard of religion. I would not shed one ounce of blood in anger or enmity, or wrong any man living of a cracked sixpence, to make all the world Catholics, yet I am as staunch a one myself as any Pope in the universe. I am all for the primitive church, in which people made proof of their religion only at their own expense. But I

laugh with great contempt at those who will force others to Heaven their way, in spite of charity."

Swift's toleration, however, did not extend to Catholic diet. He carried his own leg of mutton, Scott says, when he went to dine with Mr. Cusaek; and when the joint was intercepted *en route* "by a near relation of an Irish judge," the Dean, in a great passion, rescued it, and bore it, half boiled, in triumph to his host's house.

Dr. Ball's annotation needs no further praise from us. It has established a reputation. Our ungrateful task is rather to see if there be any joints in his armour, but the chinks are scarcely perceptible. He errs, however, in representing (p. 195, note) Edward Tenison (not "Tennison"), Bishop of Ossory, as the nephew of the famous Archbishop of Canterbury; he was his first cousin twice removed. Dr. Ball does not trace any connexion between the Bishop of Ossory and the rich widow, Margaret "Tennison," who was the first wife of Dr. Delany, and brought him the substantial comfort of 1,600*l.* a year. Her origin appears to be "wropt in myst'ry." Again, the note (pp. 344-5) on Sir William Fownes seems to give the impression that his "estate.... in the neighbourhood of the town of Wicklow" was, after "his grandson's" death, "united with that of the Tighes of Woodstock." It was really the other way about. Fownes owned the Woodstock estate, co. Kilkenny, which was united to that of the Tighes of Rossanagh, Wicklow, by the marriage of William Tighe to Fownes's daughter. Fownes held some land, but had, we believe, no house or demesne, in the county Wicklow. In the note (p. 24) it is stated that Swift's "Answer" to Browne's "Memorial" "imputed the misfortunes of the country to its inhabitants"; but as we read it Swift laid the blame chiefly on "a spirit of faction and oppression." Dr. Ball, we observe, accepts our correction of one of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's dates (*Athen.*, April 15, 1899, p. 460).

When we turned to the first Appendix, 'Stella and her History,' our curiosity met with a severe "snub."

"It is not my intention," says the editor, "to attempt to solve the insoluble, or to ask others to believe the incredible, but to relate the incidents which cannot be questioned in her history and to indicate their relation to the traditions which linger round her name."

The Appendix is, therefore, a laconic statement of facts, with references to the authorities. The principal discovery is that from 1703 Swift was giving Stella an allowance of 50*l.* a year. Her weekly accounts of food, wine, ale, &c., are interesting as showing how Swift had inspired her with his curious love of detail and small economies. The correspondence relating to the third volume of the 'Miscellanies,' which fills Appendix X., has bibliographical value. The illustrations include photographs of Swift's favourite resorts at Sir Arthur Acheson's place, Market Hill, now Gosford Castle, of Woodbrooke, and Stella's cottage at Laracor.

The Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius. Edited, with Introduction and Commentary, by George W. Mooney. (Longmans & Co.)

THE famous epic of Apollonius is one of those works of which the ancient reputation is unintelligible at the present day. Modern critics have mainly ignored it or spoken of it with contempt; the third book, indeed, was highly praised by so competent a judge as Landor, and has long had a certain vogue in France. But few have read the poem, fewer have admired it, and practically nobody has thought it worth the trouble of editing. It is truly extraordinary that no annotated edition of it had appeared in England since 1777. Signs are not wanting of a certain revival of interest in Apollonius just now, though we fear that the indisputable dullness and woodenness which prevails in the poem will prevent any revival from lasting long or spreading far. "Homer is enough for everybody," said the stingy patron of those days, and it is likely that his observation will remain true for all but a few "helluones librorum epicorum." However that may be, we hail with gratitude Mr. Mooney's edition, which does much to fill a conspicuous gap and remove a reproach from English scholarship.

Brunck is the only really great scholar who has ever busied himself with Apollonius, and he was unacquainted with the two best MSS. Merkel, a man of more learning than judgment, revolutionized the text by basing it on the Medicean. This was an invaluable boon, but Merkel, like many other scholars, exaggerated the superiority of his favourite MS.; he even obscured the truth in not a few instances by altogether suppressing the readings of Brunck's MSS.; moreover, his is perhaps the very clumsiest edition of any author in existence. Mr. Mooney's *apparatus criticus* is clear and well constructed; he has put Merkel into decent order, and has restored the evidence which he had hidden from the eyes of men; in this matter he has made a great advance upon the Oxford recension, and his own is probably the best text yet printed. The notes contain a great deal of valuable information, and are written with good sense and judgment; they are, however, somewhat timid in several places where we should have liked to hear the editor's opinion more definitely pronounced. His equipment is not complete at all points: he does not know the meaning of *βουλυτόν* at iii. 1342; he repeats the fable that Homer means "speaking with a mortal voice" when he calls Circe and Calypso *αὐδόμεσθαι*; he has nothing to say of the wrong use of *ἐρπύσαντο* at ii. 1170, or of the interesting questions that may be raised about the "single sandal" of Jason. But we may be thankful that the first commentary on Apollonius in our language leaves so little to be desired as this one.

The Introduction supplies all that the reader needs to know, though it appears to us to rate the poetical merits of Apollonius too high. Two appendixes

deal with the double recension of the poem and with the metre; in the latter Mr. Mooney strangely treats the digamma as if Apollonius knew something about it. So also to explain "the lengthening in *ἀλκινόρος ἀλῆς*" by an "original *σ* in *ἄλς*" is a strange doctrine; even in Homer we should not dream of resorting to such a theory. We must not read the conclusions of modern philology into the Alexandrine period. But we may end more agreeably by recommending this book to all intending students of the 'Argonautica' as an extremely useful guide to a little-known region.

The Duab of Turkestan: a Physiographic Sketch and Account of some Travels. By W. Rickmer Rickmers. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS book, a very solid record of exploration combined with much discussion of many scientific questions and amply illustrated, weighs nearly 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and contains 580 pages imperial octavo, most of which bear testimony to the extensive experience of the author as an observer, and his wide range of reading in many languages. The country which is described in it lies between the rivers Amu or Oxus and Sir or Jaxartes, the former rising from the glaciers above the Pamirs, and the latter in the Tliian Shan or Celestial Mountains. Both fall into the Sea of Aral, and within their enclosed space are the well-known cities Samarkand and Bokhara, watered by the river Zarafshān (gold-sprinkling), which rises in glaciers near the Macha pass and the western spurs of the Alai range. The enclosed land is termed by the author "the Duab of Turkestan" quite reasonably, though an Oriental would probably define it as the Amu-Sir Doab, just as in the Punjab the various Doabs are named from the rivers which bound them: thus the Bārī Doāb, or the land between the rivers Beās and Rāwī; the Rechna Doāb, between the Rāwī and Chenāb; and so on, *do* or *du* meaning two, and *āb* water, *doab* being therefore a shorter form of that blessed word Mesopotamia.

Mr. Rickmers has had much experience: he is familiar with the Alps, has visited the Caucasus and climbed Ararat, but his main attention has been given to the country described in the book under notice. He appears to have travelled there on several occasions, accompanied by his wife and various other persons, among whom Albrecht von Krafft and Mr. Douglas Carruthers may be mentioned. He deals (in some instances at considerable length) with the physical features of the country, its flora, fauna, and people, who are mainly Galkhas (mountain Tajiks whom Olufsen regards as remnants of the oldest Iranian people), Tajiks, and Mongols or Turks. The Sarts, or ordinary natives of Bokhara, Samarkand, and Ferghana, are a mixture of the other races, speak Turki, and are held in some contempt by the Russians;

they are, in fact, all the inhabitants "who are not nomads, mountain tribes, foreigners or Jews."

Mr. Rickmers and his party, setting out from Bokhara, made a close inspection of the river Zarafshān and its valley. Several chapters are devoted to what he saw and to questions arising therefrom, such as desiccation, irrigation, agriculture, desert, steppe, and swamp; others treat of excursions to the hills, and lead to reflections more or less abstruse, but, so far as we can judge, generally correct, on geology, glaciation, erosion, avalanches, and mud rivers. These scientific discourses are lightened here and there by descriptions, as in chap. iv. of a shooting trip in December, 1907, to Makhan-kul; both would gain by condensation and plainer writing, but, everything considered, the reader should be satisfied, especially if he is proficient in the language of science.

In chap. xiii. a visit to Garm and the Mountains of Peter the Great is described, and we are told that the valley of Zarafshān was left on August 27th, but, as is often the case in books of travel, the year is omitted. That is the date of chief importance, in order that the movement of glaciers and other changes may be noted by future travellers. In this case, from p. 342, it would seem that 1906 was the year in question.

The Mazār at Gorif, of which there is a good illustration at p. 327, is, as the author correctly says, remarkably like many shrines in the Himalaya, and is similarly decorated with the horns of wild animals. Those shown in the plate are ibex, but any horn available is welcomed; they are generally got, not from native shikaris, who for the most part would prefer to sell them, but are picked up by pilgrims, the animals having perished during winter. In spring and summer many such trophies are gathered.

Descending from the hills, the party got into more luxurious quarters, and received every attention from the inhabitants. The cultivated Bokhariot proved to be a polished gentleman, "and why should we cavil at the fact that it is the nature of all polish to be on the surface?" At Garm, the capital of Karategin, they had a splendid reception; it is only a village, but has a resident Beg. Thence the party (two men and two ladies) proceeded to the hills and climbed Mount Achik (19,000 ft.), without any disposition to mountain-sickness, concerning which the author remarks:—

"It may now be taken as proved that the atmosphere at 20,000 feet is, in itself, incapable of disturbing the condition of a normal individual in good training. There remains, however, the mystery of local influences, for it appears that mountain-sickness is more prevalent in the Andes of South America than anywhere else.... Mountain-nausea is a complicated ailment, inasmuch as a study of its symptoms entails a distinction between the absolute effect of diminished air-pressure and subjective causes such as fatigue or a lurking indigestion. Up to a certain height, varying with locality,

weather, difficulties, and individual disposition, rarefaction is only an unfavourable circumstance likely to aggravate little irregularities of the system, whereas above this level it must become the chief factor. . . . My opinion is that a high mountain, let us say of 25,000 feet, should be attacked as quickly as possible. Do not stay long in high camps, but make one long, last ascent, say from a sleeping-place at 18,000 feet. But to spend many days at 18,000 feet and above is very exhausting, and the idea of acclimatizing oneself by a prolonged sojourn at great altitude is now, I believe, given up by many climbers in favour of a surprise assault."

These views correspond closely with those recently expressed by Dr. de Filippi in his admirable account of the Duke of the Abruzzi's Karakoram expedition (*Athen.*, Dec. 7, 1912).

We cannot follow Mr. Rickmers through all his wanderings and experiences. They took him to the Oxus, supplied him with grapes at a halfpenny a pound and pheasants at a penny apiece, and brought him to the island of Urtatugai, "a wilderness of swamp and jungle, full of waterfowl, pheasant, boar, deer, and tigers." Yet we have said enough to show that much careful observation has been made, and that its record must be of great value to future explorers and students. There are almost necessarily some slips in the work, for no book is without them, and they are mainly connected with the local languages, the transliteration of which is a vexed question. The author has taken unusual pains in respect to these languages, as reference to Appendix, pp. 535-9, will show, and for this he deserves ample recognition. Moreover, what may strike an Englishman as incorrect transliteration may very probably result from seeing the names on Russian or German maps. So in the text and Alphabetical Index Shakhriyabs would seem to be what is known as Shahr-i-sabz (green city), the Shahar-i-sebbs of Olufsen; Mustagh (ice hill) is correctly spelt, but Mustagh-âtâ (father of ice hills?) appears always as Mustagata. Conolly, not Konolly, p. 474, was the name of the distinguished officer and traveller who was killed at Bokhara in 1842. These are trivial matters, but may be worth consideration and correction should opportunity occur.

No part of the book has greater interest than that devoted to desiccation and incidentally to irrigation; for one professionally untrained in this branch of engineering both observations and deductions reflect great credit on the author. The Appendix, Bibliography, Subject Index, and Alphabetical Index attest the care with which the work has been prepared; but the maps, though carefully drawn and on tough paper, are scarcely on a large enough scale to be clear, at any rate for old eyes.

JOHNSON AND THE VICTORIANS.

WRITING with an excellent sense of style and point, Mr. Bailey in 'Dr. Johnson and his Circle' has produced at once an agreeable and a just view of Johnson and Boswell. His selections from the great biography and other sources are representative, and he gives us an ample fund of that famous talk which may, as he says, be regarded as the best in the world. He rightly emphasizes, too, Johnson's attention to the social virtues. In his day there were not many Tory believers in Church and State who would have found pleasure in conversing with Bet Flint, who was a thief and worse; Wilkes the insurgent; and Savage, who had only the key of the street; as well as Burke and learned divines. In the first chapter, devoted to 'Johnson as a National Institution,' the reasons suggested for Johnson's pre-eminence are well exhibited so far as they go—the fundamental humanity and sense of the sage, his fearless sincerity and resolute avoidance of cant. All these counted for much, and besides them we are referred to "Johnson's public work for an explanation of the position he held."

But there is something else to be said about Johnson, and said emphatically. Look round the brilliant world of his contemporaries, and examine their lives and his. What is the conclusion? It is that Johnson was more master of himself than any of them except that splendid egotist Gibbon. He was a better man, a moralist who practised what he preached. He was never rich, but, as soon as he was able to establish his position, he never got into debt. Yet he was the most generous of men. For many years he deliberately abstained from wine, the social power of which he well knew; he would not allow swearing in his presence; and he was incapable of such sacrifices to decency and friendship as the men of his time made in order to be considered agreeable fellows.

Mr. Bailey perhaps overdoes his refutation of Macaulay's superficial view of Boswell, though we agree with every word of it. If he had reduced it, he might have found room to say more of the inmates of Johnson's house who contradict that common tale of men of letters—the story of the street angel and house devil. Johnson was angelic at home and abroad.

Mr. Bailey is wrong, we think, in suggesting that Johnson and Shakespeare are more quoted in the press than any one else. Our investigations on the point suggest that Dickens is first and the rest nowhere. The reason seems on reflection pretty clear: Dickens supplies the journalist with ready-made humour, which the public sees and knows at once. We doubt also if Johnson is "still for us the great scholar." He is the great master of life, which is sufficient.

Dr. Johnson and his Circle. By John Bailey. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

The Victorian Age in Literature. By G. K. Chesterton. (Same Library and Publishers.)

His writing nowadays is not widely read, and we do not regret the comparatively small space devoted to it here. If it is ever to be revived, Sir Walter Raleigh's eloquent advocacy should, as Mr. Bailey hints, stand for much in the movement. We notice with pleasure a deserved tribute to Johnson's work on Shakespeare.

Of Johnsonese and its difference from the plain, concise talk Mr. Bailey does not attempt any explanation, except a suggestion that the heaviness was "born perhaps of the too obvious desire to instruct and improve." There is more in it than that, we think; but we do not propose to repeat what we have said already in these pages. Our view is substantially that of Jebb's paper on Johnson in his 'Essays and Addresses.' Johnson's style is closely related to his physical disabilities. When he was unusually moved, as in his prayers and some of his letters, he wrote plain, nervous English, and the clumsy parallelisms disappeared. Yet Johnsonese is not mere verbiage: it is full of meaning, as Mr. Bailey well points out. To say that Johnson held as strongly as anybody "the principle of *humani nihil*" is to speak aptly for an earlier generation, but we may fairly ask what the insurgent democracy for which the "Home University Library" is, we believe, designed will make of a truncated classical quotation.

Johnson and Boswell occupy most of the book. Pp. 230-52 are devoted to 'The Friends of Johnson,' surely rather a short allowance for so distinguished a circle. As a matter of fact, we find a bare summary, and we miss the needful explanation that Boswell was unfair to Goldsmith, and to other people who had earned his dislike.

The Bibliography is better than some of those we have seen in the series; but it ignores the two modern editions of Mrs. Thrale's reminiscences which are essential for a proper study of Johnson. Dr. Birkbeck Hill's invaluable and monumental edition of the 'Life' by Boswell is not within the reach of every purse, and it would have been well to give some of the best of the cheaper modern issues. Fanny Burney is also a useful witness, and it might have been added that the Johnsonian passages from her works were published last year by Prof. C. B. Brewster of Yale in a volume entitled 'Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney.' Boswell's 'Letters to Temple' were republished in 1908. Besides Leslie Stephen's study in the "English Men of Letters," his essay in the second volume of 'Hours in a Library' is noteworthy.

Mr. Bailey quotes Charlotte Brontë's outburst when somebody spoke of Johnson as clever, and her remark that "Johnson hadn't a spark of 'cleverality' in him." He goes on to say: "Whoever wants 'cleverality,' whoever wants what Mr. Shaw and Mr. Chesterton supply so brilliantly and abundantly to the present generation, had best leave Johnson alone." "Cleverality" is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Chesterton's survey of 'The Victorian Age in Literature,' which is at once

amazing and amusing. It is full of reckless exaggerations in which, after a brief display of modesty concerning his incompetence, the author suggests that anybody who does not see things as he does is a fool or an idiot. Mr. Chesterton's method of proceeding by schools and streams of thought rather than by dates and names is laudable, and we do not object to a political or ethical standpoint which largely ignores technique. But, when Mr. Chesterton explains that he also was born a Victorian and sympathizes not a little with the serious Victorian spirit, it seems necessary to add that he is not so Victorian as he thinks, while he is a representative of the up-to-date spirit of hurry and carelessness. The Victorians tidied up their minds before they delivered themselves to the public. We cannot conceive a Victorian thinking it worth while to preserve in print—in a short book, too, where space is of value—the statement that he had probably misquoted Tennyson, or misprints in names so evident that any one with a decent knowledge of literature could correct them. The editors of the "Home University Library"

"wish to explain that this book is not put forward as an authoritative history of Victorian literature. It is a free and personal statement of views and impressions about the significance of Victorian literature made by Mr. Chesterton at the Editors' express invitation."

That is well; in a busy age like our own the choice for many men lies between reading a little book or reading nothing at all, and, if the little book is by a well-known author, it is likely to get a good hearing, especially if the said author has a free hand. Readers would, in fact, be disappointed if they missed a reference to the "shamefaced and rowdy" English people. But we feel inclined to ask the editors, as the instructors of the coming race of Englishmen which is eager for culture, if they really ought to pass such a distortion of English as that in the second sentence on p. 20. Any one can put it right, but its presence in the text suggests that it is not worth while to write decently, that the confusions of an active and brilliant brain need not be sorted out before they are put into the permanency of print. Does not the Library keep any "readers"?

Johnson's parallelisms always, as Mr. Bailey observes, mean something. Mr. Chesterton has been compared to Johnson, and has his independence and interest in life as it is lived, which is not life as conceived by academic philosophers or professional politicians. But Mr. Chesterton's parallelisms are largely infructuous; they seem to repeat words merely for the sake of their sound, as if they were jokes; and occasionally he fobs us off with a repetition which is idly rhetorical, and therefore irritating. These are, we suppose, the defects or advantages of a style now fixed beyond change, as is that sense of religion and gaiety in Mr. Chesterton which leads him to regard the agnostic as an utter fool, and the pessimist as unfit to be "a white man." This is not

an attitude typical of the best modern thought, but we must leave it as we find it, and seek to discover the merits of the author's survey.

Truth to tell, there are many excellent things, and we are glad that Mr. Chesterton has written this book, even if he could not correct it. He is illuminating on men so different as Hood, Macaulay, and Carlyle; he hits off Dickens as a reformer admirably; and he properly thwacks the Utilitarians for their dismal gospel. There is an ingenious and happy similitude concerning Ruskin's style, while his merits and weaknesses as a teacher are sharply distinguished:—

"In plain fact, Ruskin was seldom so sensible and logical (right or wrong) as when he was talking about economics. He constantly talked the most glorious nonsense about landscape and natural history, which it was his business to understand. Within his own limits, he talked the most cold common sense about political economy, which was no business of his at all."

Carlyle is credited with dangerous optimism rather than pessimism in his philosophy, and the first cry of the Imperialism of Mr. Kipling as well as the Socialism of Mr. Bernard Shaw. We learn that "Kipling also carries on from Carlyle the concentration on the purely Hebraic parts of the Bible," and later that he has "of the Victorian virtues, nothing." Mr. Chesterton is wrong: if there is one thing that emerges for the ordinary man from Carlyle's strange rhetoric and mysticism, it is the gospel of work, which Mr. Kipling has also clearly celebrated. But little that is good can come out of an Imperialist for Mr. Chesterton.

When he reaches the novelists, he emphasizes the remarkable achievements of women, and explains them by the fact that the modern novel is

"a hearty and exhaustive overhauling of that part of human existence which has always been the woman's province, or rather kingdom: the play of personalities in private, the real difference between Tommy and Joe. It is right that womanhood should specialise in individuals, and be praised for doing so; just as in the Middle Ages she specialised in dignity and was praised for doing so. People put the matter wrong when they say that the novel is a study of human nature. Human nature is a thing that even men can understand."

We quote the passage because it represents well Mr. Chesterton's matter and manner, though not the wildness of his comparisons. Thus he calls Ouida "a much more mad and unchristian Emily Brontë," and then on the next page he wins our gratitude by describing "The Beleaguered City" as "literature in its highest sense."

On the whole, his insight exceeds his silliness, and, if the reader duly recognizes the limits of an established wit whose writing is bound to be novel and striking, he will learn more from Mr. Chesterton's little book than from a wilderness of safe abstracts.

The Bibliography could easily be improved; it should have been put into the hands of some expert in recent literature, and checked by other critical minds.

Joshua, an Annotated Hebrew Text. By the Rev. S. Friedeberg. With Introduction, Vocabulary, Geographical and Historical Glossary, and 3 Maps. (Heinemann.)

IN his Preface Mr. Friedeberg draws attention to the fact that there is so far "no series dealing with the actual Hebrew, and explaining the grammatical and idiomatic difficulties and constructions in the manner in which the Greek and Latin Classics have been treated." The present work, which is put forward as the first instalment of a series of Annotated Hebrew Texts, would have had a better chance of complete approval if its author had more consistently limited his annotations to the "difficulties" of the text. Far too many of the notes deal with grammatical forms of so ordinary a kind that the learner's knowledge of them should have been assumed, in the same way as an elementary knowledge of Greek or Latin grammar is assumed in young students for whose use annotated classical texts are edited. Nor can we see any justification for including notes on ordinary lexical forms. Their proper place was clearly in the Vocabulary at the end, which is, indeed, useful enough as it stands.

Another objection we have to make relates to the style in which the Hebrew text appears in the edition. Why add to the difficulties of the young student by providing the text with the complicated system of accents? Even trained Hebraists of long standing may at times find it difficult to realize the exact shade of difference between the bearing of one accent and another, and the presence of all these signs must be nothing short of bewildering to persons grappling with the initial difficulties of the text itself. The right course would, we think, have been to mark only the Masoretic pause at the end of a verse and the principal halt within it, and to leave the rest for future study.

We have also noted some few inaccuracies and other defects, and the general conclusion we have reached is that Mr. Friedeberg has indeed provided a considerable amount of excellent material which cannot but be useful to students, but that the work as a whole is, in its present form, not sufficiently near the standard which one must set up for an annotated text intended, not only for the general use of learners, but also "to supply the needs of students preparing Hebrew for University Examinations." The latter will no doubt learn much from it, but what we wish to see is a real standard edition for University purposes.

A word of praise is due to Mr. Friedeberg for introducing notes from some of the greater Hebrew commentators of the text, for it is a mistake to neglect the valuable hints and sound exegetical remarks that are often to be found in the writings of a scholar like Abraham ibn Ezra or any of the other leading Jewish commentators of the Middle Ages.

Camp and Tramp in African Wilds. By E. Torday. (Seeley, Service & Co.)

MR. TORDAY spent some seven years in the Congo district, and portions of his book were written as far back as 1907, but were held back because of the controversy which raged on the methods of King Leopold's rule. He kept no diary, and has written from memory, but his pages make good and lively reading. He travelled over great stretches of country, and his map, though on too small a scale, is clear enough for us to follow his journeys.

He does not tell us what his occupation was, but only says that he held some official post in the Katanga, that he recruited labourers, had little work to do, and was able to devote his time to his hobbies of collecting birds, shooting big game, and travelling.

He appears to have been able to speak many of the native languages; and, although his book does not pretend to be a serious contribution to science, it contains a great many anthropological notes of interest. Some of his folk-lore stories are curious, and ought to appeal to the readers of *Notes and Queries*.

Mr. Torday became such a general favourite with the natives where he settled down that at one place, "when a fly fell into my soup, three black hands at once dived into my dish to rescue the intruder and save me from annoyance." He has, however, his own ideas of justice for black men, and, when he complains of the scarcity of magistrates, he says that, in a case which he describes, it would have been "by far the best thing if the European had strung the man up in the village and made an example of him." In another instance, if he had had the power, he would "have hung with the greatest pleasure, law or no law," a man who had done something he did not like. In spite of a few sentences of this kind, which in themselves are disagreeable, it is clear that he treated the blacks kindly, often acted as their doctor, always respected their customs and religions, and showed no sign of fear when they threatened to attack him. His excellent advice to Europeans travelling in Africa as to what they should do and what they should leave undone shows that he understands the native tribes well, and that the expressions quoted above must not be taken too seriously.

Cannibalism was very common in many districts he visited—indeed, an everyday occurrence—and was based, according to the author, simply on a sincere liking for human flesh. On one occasion he hints that his butcher sent him a human joint, which he returned. There is, in his opinion, only one way to abolish cannibalism; legislation is useless, but if some one in whom the natives have confidence were to give them a *kissi* (medicine) to prevent the eating of human flesh, the practice would at once die out.

One of his most interesting chapters is that on communal customs. At one

place "For a year after its birth a child must not be washed, and the father must abstain from his ablutions," while in another district "widows are painted red, and not allowed to plait their hair."

In Kolokoto the people appear to have good business instincts! Credit is recognized, not only from one market day to another, but also for longer periods; and the rate of interest amounts on an average to about 400 per cent per annum.

Mr. Torday thinks that the Katanga will in time become a white man's country; but he adds that the discovery of gold mines may retard its progress. His admirable photographs of the black people deserve the highest praise.

A RUBBER INFERNO.

THE consequences of unpunished crime are far-reaching. When the signatory Powers of the Berlin Act, trustees for the native races of the Congo, allowed Leopold II., their nominee, to turn the vast rubber forests of the Upper Congo into a hell of enslaved and tortured humanity, they gave direct encouragement to lesser evil-doers in other rubber-producing lands. When the British Government, having, at the bidding of public opinion, challenged the royal rubber exploiter, hesitated in the face of his defiance, wrongdoing of a similar character elsewhere received an immense impetus. When the French Government, acting under the influence of the Leopoldian camarilla, divided the French Congo among forty-four financial syndicates, conceding to them proprietary rights over the rubber forests, the disease gained a further foothold. The Congo was the parent of the Putumayo. Rubber became for the inhabitants of the heat-belt an abiding curse; for European finance a corroding virus. Thus it came about that in 1905, when the accounts of the rubber atrocities of the Congo were filling the British Press, and provoking debate after debate in the legislatures of Britain and of Belgium—at a time when no man claiming to be ordinarily informed could fail to have some appreciation of the need for caution before embarking in rubber exploitation—Julio César Arana, the Leopoldian pupil of the Putumayo, found no difficulty either in floating on the London market a company with 1,000,000*l.* capital to work his "estates," or in persuading several Englishmen to associate themselves in his undertaking.

This book tells us the nature of that undertaking. It is full of horrors; and as one turns its pages, one is filled with amazement at the extraordinary analogy it bears to the story of the Congo: the same basic system—although as yet less perfected, and not bolstered up with treatises testifying to its philanthropic quintessence

—the same conceptions and methods. We find demands on native villages for so much rubber per month; sanguinary repressions in case of "revolt"—meaning attempted flight into the furthest recesses of the forest; agents paid on commission according to quantities forthcoming, and enforcing their demands by the lash, the rifle, torture, and mutilation; and the Company habitually providing rifles and ball-cartridge as recognized aids to "commerce." Then follows the inevitable sequel—disclosure and denial.

The writer of this book, an American engineer in humble circumstances, travelled through the Putumayo country, found his way to London, and denounced the Company's misdeeds. The Company denied, and sought—rightly or wrongly as to the facts—to discredit their accuser personally. The Peruvian Consul in London denied, in terms which might have been borrowed from the former effusions of Belgian Ministers. To make the analogy complete, the same British public servant, Sir Roger Casement—whose report on Congo maladministration created so profound an impression throughout the civilized world in 1904—produced in 1911 the startling report which confirmed the existence upon the Putumayo of a miniature Congo.

The rottenness of a civilization which tolerates these things is painfully evident. It breeds individuals who are prepared to run risks of divers kinds in exposing them, and a multitude which is moved by them when the facts are laid bare. But it seems neither able to prevent nor strong enough to punish collective and organized crime.

Something, however, needs to be said as to the extent and character of these and the Congo atrocities. In their repulsive particulars there is little to choose. But in their degree there is the widest difference in the world. In its prospectus published in December, 1908, the Peruvian-Amazon Company declared that there were 40,000 Indians within its sphere of operations. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that 30,000 of these Indians have been murdered, either directly or indirectly. But the victims of Leopoldism in the "Congo Free State" and in the French Congo are to be numbered by millions. For one company on the Putumayo there were half a dozen in the Congo Free State, each possessing powers of life and death over an infinitely more numerous and virile population than the 40,000 gentle, timid, Huitoto Indians; there was, too, the greatest company of them all, the "Crown domain," where King Leopold's officers, in the hunt for their royal master's rubber revenues, took the lead in ferocity. Heaven forbid that we should minimize the crimes of Putumayo, or allow those who are concerned in them to shirk their responsibilities, but let us keep some sense of proportion.

The Putumayo: the Devil's Paradise. By W. E. Hardenburg. Edited by C. Reginald Enock. (Fisher Unwin.)

Sappho und Simonides: Untersuchungen über griechische Lyriker. Von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

ANY new work by this famous scholar is sure to excite the highest interest. He is always fresh and original, and we have to thank him for bringing together here some earlier essays, as well as his present views, on Greek lyric poetry. But his books are difficult reading for a foreigner, nay, even for a native, by reason of the many allusions with which he crams his pages. His opening sentence offers obscure reflections on a citation from a German poet. His commentaries on the Greek lyric poets are likewise often difficult; and then there are sometimes references to other scholars which offend the reader. He is no doubt more competent than any one else living to edit the texts of the lyric poets, but why should he speak of the current edition (Teubner) as beneath his criticism? There are other good Greek scholars in Germany, and in England also, who have a right to be heard.

If the present book is not a formal or complete edition of these fragments, it at least supplies a critical text of many of the best of them, often with a translation, and a masterly commentary. Not only Sappho and Simonides, but also Anacreon, Solon, many epigrams, and a few fragments of Pindar are discussed. The author starts with the suggestive remark that, after all is said about events and results, the personality of great men is the really important and interesting theme in studying history. This personality shows nowhere else so clearly as in personal poetry, wherein a great man chronicles his inmost experience. Thus the extant soliloquy of Solon is not a great poem, for Solon was not a poet, but a statesman, yet that so-called elegy gives us more insight than any inscription of facts or dates is likely to reveal. From this point of view the subjective or personal poets of the Greeks teach us far more than the epic or dramatic. Hesiod is the first living personality in Greek history. Next came Archilochus, but, alas! his fragments are so scanty as to reveal little more than their intensely personal character; and so on of the rest. Pindar, for example, of whom we have a great deal, has far less personality for us than Simonides, of whom we have very little. Theognis represents rather the feeling of a class than of an individual, and the same may be said of Tyrtaeus. He speaks the public spirit of Sparta rather than his own experience.

Of all these poets the most personal were those of the Lesbian school, to whom we may add the kindred Anacreon. Here we have the expression of personal emotions brought to the highest perfection, and hence the school has formed a model to Horace and kindred poets ever since. There seems to be no doubt that among them Sappho stood supreme. Little of her remains, but we still hope that the sands of Egypt may surrender more. In recent years a characteristic fragment

has been recovered from a parchment MS., which adds to, or rather confirms, our knowledge of her. For this and other reasons Prof. von Wilamowitz revives an old controversy concerning her moral character which might better have been left to sleep. For he dedicates his volume to the memory of F. G. Welcker, who took up the cudgels, nearly a century ago, for the personal character of this famous woman, against the pretty consistent opinion of antiquity that she was no better than she should be. This sort of scandal about great artists is frequent; it is generally exaggerated, and in any case is the voice of idle and malevolent curiosity. What does it matter now to the world whether Julius Caesar had a disgraceful youth, or Tiberius a disgraceful old age? But it is a common weakness, especially of the Germans, to contend that, if a man be great in one respect, he must be great in all. Because Demosthenes was certainly a great orator, and also a patriot, therefore he must be cleared of all charges of malversation of money. So Welcker took up the cause of Sappho, maintaining that she was a pure and noble woman, a wife, and a mother, indignant at a brother's social misconduct, and that she kept a school of young girls whom she trained in the graces of life as a preparation for an honourable married state.

This is the position of the author we are reviewing. He gives, indeed, a very ingenious history of the rise of the various scandals about her, while her poems ceased to be read. Not only did detractors make her a person of loose life; the fact that her love poems were concerned with her own sex led naturally to suspicions of graver aberrations, and so she became a person of evil reputation, instead of a pure and noble artist. We are ready to accept the Professor's vindication so far as these graver charges are concerned, though we cannot but remember cases where high artistic qualities have been combined with some odious vagaries. But on one point Sappho's poems supply clear evidence. Her genius consisted in exquisite descriptions of the power of Eros; for these she was famed even in her own day. Is it conceivable that in any Greek society, where the chastity of maidens was always esteemed of the highest importance, and most carefully guarded, respectable parents would have sent their young girls to be educated by such an artist, and not only from Lesbos, but also from other parts of Greece? We think the very statement of the question is conclusive. This was the attitude taken against Welcker by a scholar whom our author, in his usual lofty way, mentions but once as "an English *dilettante*." If that means that Welcker's opponent did not make his profession the teaching of Greek, it is quite true. Col. Mure of Caldwell was a Scotchman of fortune, educated at a German University, then living on his estate in Renfrewshire, and commanding a yeomanry regiment. But if he was a *dilettante* at soldiering, he was anything

but that as a Greek scholar. He travelled in Greece for his studies; he wrote the best History of Greek Literature known in his day (1850), in five volumes. It was left unfinished, owing to his death in 1860. He had a controversy with Grote about the credibility of early Greek history, and the diffusion of letters in old Sparta, to which Grote devoted an answer of forty unconvincing pages in his second volume.

When Mure comes to Sappho he controverts the views of Welcker at considerable length, not only with the deepest learning and most cogent logic, but (let us add) with the perfect courtesy of a great gentleman. He quotes every allusion of the ancients, and brings to bear his knowledge of the world as a travelled man of society. This kind of *dilettante* is indeed the pride of English scholarship. Gibbon was one, so was Grote, and so was Acton; so were Col. Martin Leake and Fynes Clinton. The only important document that recent years have added to Sappho's work is a fragment in which she speaks of a pupil going to Sardis, where she will shine as the moon among the lesser lights. Can we believe for one moment that this means a distinguished marriage for the girl? Is it not far more probable that it prophesies for her a position similar to that of Aspasia in the Athens of Pericles? But we have said enough on this topic.

We are told by the way, in a foot-note, that the 'Protagoras' is the earliest of all Plato's dialogues. Such a thesis requires far more than a note to establish it. If the Professor will turn to the analysis of that famous dialogue by one of the English *dilettanti* (Grote) he will find it fully discussed, and justly described as one of the most serious, direct, and finished of all the dialogues. As literature it certainly stands on a very high level. But no doubt Prof. von Wilamowitz will find many reasons for what will seem to most Platonists a mere paradox.

He does not profess to be a Latinist, yet no part of his book is more illuminating than the closing part, wherein he discusses the obligations of the Roman elegiac and lyric poets to their Greek masters. He strongly maintains the originality in spirit even of such poems as have directly copied the Greeks in form. Of Horace especially he is appreciative, and puts him in the highest place, as an original genius who would stand the test, even if all the Greek lyric poets were recovered. We have no space to enter upon any detailed account of his arguments. But when he remarks (again, by the way) that the 'Attis' of Catullus had for its model one of the μέλη of Callimachus, we wish he had told us how he discovered this. All scholars have long recognized that this famous poem was taken from some Hellenistic original, but they used all to wonder how this model had completely disappeared. It seems that they were not sufficiently learned; but it would have been a kindness to give them some details.

We have said more than enough to show how many fascinating questions are raised,

and how many bold solutions offered, by this remarkable book, and in differing from such an authority a reviewer feels like the unknown knight in 'Ivanhoe,' who touches the shield of the most redoubtable champion at the tournament. But criticism is worth nothing if it is not independent.

The New Freedom: a Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People. By Woodrow Wilson. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS book suggests the question, Would such election addresses as these achieve their purpose in England? With regret we have to admit that we doubt it. They reveal a breadth and depth, an absence of party spirit as well as invective, which lift them far above the average of political oratory in this country. In his opening chapter Dr. Wilson tells us that until two years ago cynical despair reigned in New Jersey, as it does among so many Englishmen to-day:—

"Men said, 'We vote; we are offered the platform we want; we elect the men who stand on that platform, and we get absolutely nothing.' So they began to ask, 'What is the use of voting? We know that the machines of both parties are subsidized by the same persons, and therefore it is useless to turn in either direction.'"

Whether the account of the change which has come over New Jersey is too highly coloured by the optimism of its late Governor we cannot say, but of one thing we are abundantly sure, that regeneration must come by men who hold the opinions expressed in these addresses, and not only hold them, but even live up to them.

Why is it that, in an age when the tendency is to strip the New Testament of the supernatural, the very men who are most ready to agree to the process are moulding their lives more in accordance with the central figure of that Testament? Perhaps it is because the more human that figure becomes, the clearer it is to the more practical men of to-day that the driving force of great ideals is all-important.

From the President's second discourse we take the following passage, which conveys the fundamental idea, seldom faced, that secrecy is the opposing force to enlightenment:—

"We are going to climb the slow road until it reaches some upland where the air is fresher, where the whole talk of politicians is stilled, where men can look in each other's face and see that there is nothing to conceal, that all they have to talk about they are willing to talk about in the open, and talk about with each other; and whence, looking back over the road, we shall see at last that we have fulfilled our promise to mankind."

Again, on p. 112 we read:—

"Everybody knows that corruption thrives in secret places, and avoids public places, and we believe it a fair presumption that secrecy means impropriety."

Dr. Wilson seeks to transfer some of the sympathy usually lavished on the hard-working poor to the idle rich:—

"I remember speaking at a school not long ago where I understood that almost all the young men were the sons of very rich people, and I told them I looked upon them with a great deal of pity, because I said: 'Most of you fellows are doomed to obscurity. You will not do anything. You will never try to do anything, and with all the great tasks of the country waiting to be done, probably you are the very men who will decline to do them. Some man who has been "up against it," some man who has come out of the crowd, somebody who has had the whip of necessity laid on his back, will emerge out of the crowd, will show that he understands the crowd, understands the interests of the nation, united and not separated, and will stand up and lead us.'"

With regard to the author's views on Protective Tariffs we must confine ourselves to stating that he shows a very clear perception of the many evils of the system, though we find nothing to warrant us in suggesting that he would advocate Free Trade for the United States. In the discourse on 'Benevolence, or Justice' the following words should be acceptable to all who fear the Servile State:—

"History is strewn all along its course with the wrecks of governments that tried to be humane, tried to carry out humane programmes through the instrumentality of those who controlled the material fortunes of the rest of their fellow-citizens."

Our next quotation should be enlightening to many well-meaning reformers:—

"I am not afraid of a rascal. I am afraid of a strong man who is wrong, and whose wrong thinking can be impressed upon other persons by his own force of character and force of speech. If God had only arranged it that all the men who are wrong were rascals, we could put them out of business very easily, because they would give themselves away sooner or later; but God has made our task heavier than that—he has made some good men who think wrong. We cannot fight them because they are bad, but because they are wrong."

Rascality is, in fact, only less relative than right and wrong, and, like Mr. Dooley, one would not rejoice, but one might feel the better, for meeting an out-and-out blackguard for whom one could find no manner of excuse. There is always so much to be said for everybody: that is the worst of it; the old guides become discredited, and the new ones speak with far greater diffidence concerning the increasingly intricate path.

The coming President has given us a book full of underlying principles, and, if he is going to make it the work of his life to build on such foundations, then in truth the United States will have a great Statesman as a leader. The measure of his strength will be the measure of what he denies himself in the service of his people.

We trust the publishers will never again send us a book in which on every page the folio directly follows the last line. A more annoying typographical misplacement it would be hard to conceive.

Germany and its Evolution in Modern Times. By Henri Lichtenberger. Translated from the French by A. M. Ludovici. (Constable & Co.)

M. HENRI LICHTENBERGER is a "Maître de Conférences" at the Sorbonne, but we do not know if he is a Frenchman or a German. His style reminds us of a professor lecturing his pupils, and there are sentences about cause and effect which might have been taken from Dr. Pangloss. If he is a German, he certainly does not mind speaking out pretty frankly on the subject of modern German art.

His book contains much that is interesting. In the first chapter it is pointed out that the Prussian patriots in the early years of the nineteenth century set to work to raise their land from the dust, and that they persuaded their king to carry out from above a revolution such as the French people had accomplished from below. When we get to our own times we find little about the German navy, but M. Lichtenberger says that Germany "found herself dragged into building a fleet and becoming a maritime power." He thinks she has "founded a colonial empire" and is "one of the most resolutely 'expansive' nations of the modern world": statements that may be set against the complaint often heard in Germany that the English have prevented Germans from obtaining overseas possessions.

In a chapter on the Foundation of Unity the author discusses the question when Bismarck made up his mind to have war with France, and asks whether he only came to his decision in 1869, when he realized that Bavaria would not join the Confederation peacefully. He thinks war might have been avoided if France had known how to remain calm in the presence of the methods of her adversary. It seems incredible, but M. Lichtenberger writes as if he had never heard of the secret arrangements between France and Austria for war against Prussia; and we think he misses the very reason which made Bismarck force the pace and bring about war before Austria was in a position to take the field with her ally.

Our author will be accused of exaggeration when he says that in German public opinion France has ceased to be a formidable rival to Germany, and when he writes that "Germans regard her as definitely out-distanced, and incapable of ever again being in a position to reopen the struggle for supremacy with any chance of success." Many will also differ from him when he states that the alliances of France with Russia and ourselves "have not modified the situation in her favour." Of England he has a poor opinion, and says that she would like nothing better than to set Germany and France by the ears, as she did Japan and Russia; while he also suggests that, if France had on a recent occasion gone to war with Germany, we should have broken our engagements and left her in the lurch.

When he comes to the Home Policy of Germany, M. Lichtenberger asks whether the Emperor will be able to play his part much longer, and whether he can remain sovereign of the *whole* nation. His conclusion is that many Germans are becoming impatient; but, at the same time, he thinks that the royal power is not yet seriously menaced. He writes with care on Economic and Political Evolution. Under the latter heading he deals with the problem of German Liberty and Unity, the Idealistic struggle for Liberty and Unity, and the Foundation of German Unity. There are also chapters on Religious and Philosophic Thought, and on Art.

M. Lichtenberger may be studied with interest, but in reading him we have always a doubt as to when he wrote his book. Figures which show the commerce of Germany in 1905 are of no value now, especially when the argument concerns the rapid growth of trade. But all the statistics are stale, and this lack of freshness makes us wonder what the author means when he talks of the "last election," and other events where an exact date is needed.

The translation reads well, but it is to be regretted that sums of money are stated in thalers, marks, and dollars.

A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century. By John Theodore Merz. Vol. III. (Blackwood & Sons.)

OUR notice of the first two volumes of this work, in our issue of April 16th, 1904, expressed "a lively expectation" that the author would be no less successful in describing the philosophy and religion of the nineteenth century than he was in his history of its science, with the comment that the task would be still more difficult than that which he had already performed. The volume now before us covers only half the first of the two remaining fields of thought, so it is yet too soon to confirm or revise our opinion with complete confidence, but at any rate the justice of the comment is abundantly proved. We do not mean to minimize the excellence of Mr. Merz's work. It has the same lucidity, the same power of compression as before. There are the same voluminous notes, opening up long vistas of erudition and relieving with matter of biographical and general interest the severity of the main narrative. It suffers mainly from its lack of unity and principle, a defect due to the inherent difficulties of the undertaking.

There is, first of all, the difficulty of writing contemporary history. The work was planned and partly executed within the limits of the very period it describes. The author's interest in his theme dates back, at any rate, to 1860. He must therefore be accounted one of those who live in the twentieth century, but think in the nineteenth. There is no general objection to this. Indeed, the merit of the book is characteristic of that age—the

merit of that "methodical, continuous, and exhaustive treatment" which the author ascribes to German philosophy and history. But this quality is not enough to give unity to a subject so diffuse in itself and still so near to us. We are only just beginning to feel that we have got the eighteenth century into a neat, digestible form, and the nineteenth offers as many and as irrepressible heads as any monster of fable.

Then there is a special obstacle which meets the historian of philosophy in this country, and perhaps accounts for the fact that we have no Zellers or Windelbands among our writers. The philosophical public, which consists mainly of actual philosophers, prefers the sprouts and offshoots of its private fancy, and suspects the historian of writing not philosophy, but about philosophy, or, worse still, about philosophers, and of having only the dregs of his mind left for thinking. We cannot share this view. A barren compilation is no good to any one, and a chronological miscellany of gossip is no better; but it does not take a field-marshal to describe a battle, and so long as a book is born, not made, we receive it with an open mind. Mr. Merz's work is not a piece of book-making: it obviously springs from an intense and personal need for the unification of thought.

This leads us to the third great difficulty, not of time or audience, but of subject. The nineteenth century is the scientific century, and in its science the current of thought is comparatively uniform and clear. The great hypotheses of Darwinism, and some other ideas of almost equal importance, suggest a ready grouping for the purpose of description. In philosophy there are no such landmarks. With the author's view that, "although the philosophical vocabulary has in the course of the nineteenth century enormously increased, it cannot be said that any novel central idea is to be met with," we cannot wholly agree. The discovery of the problem of values, occasioned, as Dr. Schiller thinks, by the rise of pessimism, is such an idea; but ethics is to be treated in the next volume, so we need not speak of it here. Next to it in importance comes the birth or rebirth of psychology, which is the subject of the admirable chapter entitled 'Of the Soul.' That the future of philosophy lies with psychology is the opinion of some eminent thinkers. Certainly the past did not; and, great as the progress of psychology has been, its specific influence came too late, and was too restricted, for it to serve as a vantage-point for the historian.

In spite of these difficulties the book remains a remarkable achievement. We know nothing of the kind in English so compendious and synoptic. Its judgments are everywhere solid and deliberate, without a sign of haste or partiality. Much remains to be done, but something has been done which will not easily be superseded.

The author has the most interesting part of his subject before him. Ethics and

aesthetics will occupy the next volume. Then there will remain only religious thought, in what the author calls its original sense—the great body of unmethodical, scattered, and fragmentary thought which lies buried in literature, poetry, and the arts, and which is more to the ordinary man than all the dissertations of professed philosophers.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

The County School, Beckenham, Feb. 17, 1913.

OUR attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of February 8th, in which Mr. Ernest A. Baker makes, by innuendo, a charge of plagiarism against us as authors of 'A Guide to British Historical Fiction.' He is astonished to think that any one should have "hit upon a scheme" similar to that employed in his 'History in Fiction.' He may be still more astonished to learn that we were unaware of the existence of his book until our 'Guide' was almost ready for the press, and that the scheme we adopted was evolved from our needs as teachers of history. On seeing Mr. Baker's book, however, despite the already advanced stage which our work had reached, we considered the advisability of abandoning our project. But, on examining the work a little further, we realized that it did not serve the purpose which we had in mind, and its serious omissions, its frequently meagre annotations, its inexact "exact" dates, and its inaccurate Index induced us to continue with our task.

How preposterous the charge of plagiarism is will be obvious when we point out that of the six hundred odd books which appear in our 'Guide,' over 250 of them do not appear in Mr. Baker's book, and that of these a large proportion are books published before 1908 (for his omissions include such well-known historical novels as 'The Talisman,' 'Sir Nigel,' 'The Glen o' Weeping,' and many of the stories of Brereton, Strang, Hueffer, Debenham, &c.). It will be made still more obvious when we direct attention to the fact that, where he has given a scanty note or an alternative title only, we have given an adequate description, e.g., of the first 20 books which appear in our 'Guide.' 11 only appear—in different order—in Mr. Baker's book; to these 11 he has given 24 lines of description: to the same 11 we have given 101!

In regard to his suggestion of "borrowing" the names of publishers and prices from his handbook, we would point out that, where that information was not forthcoming from the volumes themselves, recourse was had to the most recent issue of 'The Publishers' Catalogue,' which we examined by the courtesy of Messrs. Harrap & Co.

The error of "Edol" for Eldol arose in this way. On the original manuscript "Eldol" was written; in the process of transcribing this was written "Edol" (?), and when doubt was expressed as to the correct rendering, in the absence of the original volume we referred to Mr. Baker's book, and confirmed ourselves in the inaccuracy.

Is Mr. Baker's letter the outcome of disappointment at the forestalling of his "new and enlarged edition," which he ingenuously announces as being "now in the press"? Has he ever read thoughtfully the parable of the "labourers in the vineyard," of whom he makes unctuous mention?

JOHN A. BUCKLEY.
W. TOM WILLIAMS.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Bennett (W. H.) and Adeney (Walter F.), THE BIBLE AND CRITICISM. "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

After an introduction on 'Biblical Criticism' generally, the subject is considered in two parts, separate authors dealing with the Old and the New Testament respectively. Both critics are hampered by lack of space, and cannot go sufficiently into detail to establish their position satisfactorily. Dr. Bennett's conclusion is that, "according to an enlightened theology, inspiration does not guarantee detailed historical accuracy," so that the discrepancies which worried older apologists cease to be difficulties. We prefer his exposition to that of Dr. Adeney, who fills his pages with the views of various scholars.

Carpenter (J. Estlin), COMPARATIVE RELIGION, "Home University Library," 1/net. Williams & Norgate

A study of the various great historical religions, showing that all of them embody certain features which are capable of comparison, and certain resemblances, some of which are deep-seated and spring from fundamental principles, while others are superficial, and probably accidental.

Harrison (Frederic), THE POSITIVE EVOLUTION OF RELIGION: ITS MORAL AND SOCIAL REACTION, 8/6 net. Heinemann

This book, which embodies Mr. Harrison's final thoughts on the general problem of religion, is rather disappointing. There is no rigorous philosophic examination of the foundations of religion, although the criticism of the moral and social efficacy of the various established religions is sound. Of the fourteen essays contained in the book all except the first four have appeared in *The Positivist Review*.

Sharpe (Rev. C. H.), CATHOLICISM AND LIFE, 4/6 net. Longmans

An attempt to show that the claims of Catholicism are justified and verified by the facts of human life. The book is an amplification and expansion of a series of articles which originally appeared in *The Treasury*. The author defines Catholicism as "a revelation of God dealing with humanity as a whole, meeting its fundamental and universal needs." He takes various Catholic doctrines and sacraments, and seeks to find for each its parallel in everyday life.

Tuckwell (Rev. W.), NUGGETS FROM THE BIBLE MINE, 5/. Hodder & Stoughton

The author of this book of sermons will be gratefully remembered by many for his 'Reminiscences of a Radical Parson.' Many of his nuggets in the present volume are of genuine gold. He possesses the gift of presenting a thought in lucid language, and then driving it home with forceful application. Sometimes he tells a simple tale and points a logical moral. His outlook is sound, and not infected with sentimentality. "Men seem to have lost the secret of living," he says, in speaking of the weariness of modern life; "they move as parts of a machine; consent, not will, the motive power; slave-drivers of themselves, their play is desperate and unbalanced like their work." The remedy he suggests is not to go out of the world, but to lead within it a self-governed, healthy life. The secret of happiness is service, he declares in another place, and Mr. Shaw in public debate the other day was emphasizing the same "Christian paradox."

Poetry.

Charm of Paris (The), AN ANTHOLOGY, compiled by Alfred H. Hyatt, 5/ net. Chatto & Windus

If an anthology such as this is to contain nothing in French, and if the native tributes are to be translated into English, then we must be content with a collection so delightful as that which Mr. Hyatt has made, for he has put together a great number of charming extracts and many fine poems, which all have some intimate association with the 'Charm of Paris.' But the boisterous pages of Henri Murger (to take only one instance) lose half their life and sparkle when they appear in our duller tongue; and French poetry naturally suffers even more than prose by the process of translation.

The book will please any one who has ever been to Paris; will satisfy the few who really know something of the past and present life of that city; and will interest even the reader who has to sit at home. We should have included a few verses of Browning's 'Apparent Failure'; and we would have made room for these words of Balzac: "Il n'y a qu'un Paris au monde, et c'est grand dommage qu'on ne puisse pas l'emmener en mer!"

Kain (Saul), THE DAFFODIL MURDERER, 6d. net. John Richmond

This is a pointless and weak-kneed imitation of 'The Everlasting Mercy.' The only conclusion we obtain from its perusal is that it is easy to write worse than Mr. Masfield.

History and Biography.

Baldwin (Herbert F.), A WAR PHOTOGRAPHER IN THRACE, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Baldwin went out to the war as photographer for a London news agency, and he writes for what he calls the "new arm" of journalism rather than as an ordinary war correspondent. At Crécy or Agincourt the camera might have had a chance, but Mr. Baldwin thinks it impossible at the present day for any photographer to get near enough to take a view of actual fighting. So far as he knows, the only photographs of the Balkan War secured under fire were taken on the Montenegrin side, and he says that, even if he had been able to get up to the first line, his pictures would have had little value. With other war correspondents he was penned up at Chorlu, and he frankly says that he and his colleagues knew nothing of the fall of Kirk Kilisse, and that the details which he gives have been "compiled from a variety of sources."

There is little in the book that is new or of value; but here and there the author has excellent accounts of what he saw. His description of the crush of the retreating soldiers on the bridge at Karishtiran is vivid, and his photograph of the men pouring over the bridge is perfect, as are other of his illustrations. Portions of the Turkish army, according to him, retired in good order; in other parts of the field there was wild panic; and in some places "cavalry patrols were rounding-up stragglers, beating and slashing them unmercifully with the small hide-whips they carried.... I hope I shall never again see wounded men lashed in the same brutal fashion to drive them back into the ranks, while able-bodied men with plenty of fight left in them are spared."

Mr. Baldwin went about the Chatalja lines, and supplies a report of the opinion of military experts. He agrees with other correspondents in the opinion that the positions cannot be regarded as impregnable, but thinks they can only be taken at enormous sacrifice, as the whole front was strongly

entrenched during the interval which the Bulgarians allowed their enemies. Mr. Baldwin also refers to the Krupp guns at Chatalja, and says that they outranged the heaviest artillery the Bulgarians were able to bring into play.

Colvin (Ian D.), CECIL JOHN RHODES, 1853-1902, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

This little volume gives a vivid picture of the man who did so much to open the eyes of the public in this country to the possibilities of South Africa.

Edwards (J. Hugh), LIFE OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, with a Short History of the Welsh People, Vol. I. Waverley Book Co.

It was only last September that we noticed in these columns the first instalment of a Life of Mr. Lloyd George. The present volume appears to be the opening one of another extended biography of Mr. Lloyd George. We begin to wonder how many more doses of this sort the public is going to be asked to swallow before it cries "Enough!" Those readers, however, who are still engaged in wading through other "Lives" of this gentleman need not hurry to turn to the one under notice—that is to say, if their main object is to read about Mr. Lloyd George. For Mr. Edwards's biography begins with a short history of the Welsh people, which is interesting in itself and occupies practically the whole of the first volume. 'The Coming of David Lloyd George' is recorded on the very last page, in the words written by the proud father to a relative: "He is a sturdy, healthy little fellow, stronger and much more lively than his little sister. He has fine curly hair."

Friedländer (Ludwig), ROMAN LIFE AND MANNERS UNDER THE EARLY EMPIRE: Vol. IV., Appendixes and Notes by A. B. Gough, 10/. Routledge

It was a large and praiseworthy undertaking of the publishers to bring Friedländer's great work within the reach of English readers. It is completed by the Appendixes and notes he gave as *pièces justificatives* in his sixth edition. The Appendixes are far more than the name implies. They are in many cases very learned and able essays on interesting and difficult subjects. We can, for example, recommend that on the story of Amor and Psyche to the folk-lorists; those on the lotus and other plants to botanists; and that on the charioteers in the fashionable Roman horseraces to sportsmen. There are also discussions on subjects as widely different in dignity as amphitheatres and latrines, beast fights and the prices of statues; nor are there wanting articles on such terms as "Romantic" in modern Europe, and on the occurrence of more than Roman savagery in modern sports, especially among the Latin races. All these things make the first part of the volume interesting as an independent book.

The rest of it consists of brief notes and references, elucidating or corroborating the text. The fact that this is printed in earlier volumes is not a fault, but a merit in this edition. Numerous foot-notes fill up the page too much, and in our opinion disturb the reader from the even flow of his study. Putting such notes at the end of each volume requires constant turning over the pages to find them, when the student wants to see how the author establishes a new statement. If they are put, as in this case, in a separate volume, the reader of the text has this other volume open beside him, and can refer to it without trouble.

We can see at once from the printing of Greek, Latin, and German quotations that the work has been done by a sound scholar.

who has corrected the proofs carefully. But was this all he had to do? Surely such a work required, not only translating, but also editing, and, above all, such editing as might bring it fairly up to date. That would be no easy task. But something at least should have been done. Thus, for example, the Appendix on 'Roman Finds in the North' ignores all the precious discoveries of recent years both in England and in Scotland. A reference in brackets at the end of the article might have added at least some information. The work of Friedländer in his sixth edition does not seem to include any literature later than 1890. In the intervening years an enormous amount of research has been done, and in many instances the knowledge of that year is antiquated. Above all, there is no account taken of Pauly's monumental 'Encyclopædia,' of which the new edition has now reached the middle of H. and to which the editor should have referred at the close of any article rehandled there. Thus, on A. Gellius, Friedländer says there is no monograph worth mentioning. Now there is an excellent article in Pauly, which makes full use of Friedländer's work and a great deal more.

Fuller (Loie), FIFTEEN YEARS OF A DANCER'S LIFE, with an Introduction by Anatole France. 10/6 net. Jenkins

Miss Loie Fuller's dippings in the inkpot have caused her, she says, much incidental tribulation, but, thanks to the encouragement of M. Jules Claretie and the perseverance which is evidently characteristic of her, she has produced a volume which is artless in form (it was first published in French), but at least as much of a human document as the majority of such light memoirs, and entirely free from unpleasant tittle-tattle. The Preface by Anatole France speaks of her as possessing a "good mind and good heart, and a soul somewhat inclined to mysticism and philosophy." Her book discloses these and less exalted characteristics, but little or nothing is said of her relation to earlier and later exponents of the art of dancing, and no comparative estimate is offered of the value of the author's contribution to its revival. The public, however, is more interested in dancers than in dancing, and will not, perhaps, regret the omission.

Mawer (Allen), THE VIKINGS, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

An interesting little history of the Vikings, in which the author essays to show the part played by the Viking civilization in the history of Europe. The result of his investigations goes emphatically to prove that the right interpretation of the term "Viking" is very different from the one commonly adopted, which makes them little better than pirates.

Methodist Who's Who, 1913. C. H. Kelly

The fourth issue of this reference annual, which first made its appearance in 1910, has grown to nearly 300 pages, and contains, besides the actual 'Who's Who,' a good deal of information concerning the various branches of Methodism, with the names of the Presidents of the home Churches, the bishops of the Methodist churches in the United States, and secretaries and officers of various funds.

Monvel (Roger Boutet de), EMINENT ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN IN PARIS, translated by G. Herring, 12/6 net. Nutt

A Frenchman's view of Anglo-French relations during the nineteenth century, and the effects of British influence upon French society at that time, written with much shrewd observation. A number of

interesting personages, both men and women, flit through the pages of this somewhat bulky volume. The friendly invasion of France after Waterloo brought all kinds of notabilities in its train: Wellington himself, Sir Charles Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, Lady Charlemont, and many others. During the years 1815 and 1816 the English were to be met with everywhere in Paris. Lady Morgan and Lady Blessington became familiar figures in Parisian society—both published books of their impressions of France—and M. de Monvel's account of these two ladies makes piquant reading. One of the most interesting chapters deals with Thackeray's sojourns in Paris, his first visit being in 1831. The author criticizes some of the novelist's aspersions on France and the French, and attributes them largely to his stolid British respectability. He has produced an absorbing book in its way, though it is over-long. We notice a number of illustrations, but there is no index.

Moorhouse (E. Hallam), NELSON IN ENGLAND. 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

There have been a number of biographies of Nelson dealing with almost every aspect of his life except one. It is just that one, the domestic aspect, which the author sets herself the task of supplying. On the whole, she has succeeded in her undertaking, though she is necessarily hampered somewhat by the limitations of her subject. For her book is primarily intended to deal with the years Nelson spent in England; outside these she has little of novel interest to offer. But the record of the hero's quiet years, both as a boy at the country parsonage or at school, and later when he returned to Burnham Thorpe with his wife in 1788, is told with sympathy and freshness. It was well worth the telling, for it gives a new impression of a man who was, as it seemed, two men: "the one the true son of his good and gentle father, the other the Man of Destiny, on whom Genius had laid her awful hand."

Pease (Howard), THE LORD WARDENS OF THE MARCHES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 10/6 net. Constable

There are innumerable books about the Border, but hitherto no work has appeared setting forth the romantic story of "the laws of the Marches," the lawgivers, and the lawless, on its social or administrative side. This is the task which Mr. Pease set himself, and he has accomplished it successfully. The book, he says in his Preface, "was written on the only true principle, namely, to please the author"; and that is certainly better than writing a book as a task or a commission. Mr. Pease is imbued with the Border spirit, and the old days of feud and contention between England and Scotland are made to live again in his pages; while at the same time he presents the solid facts connected with the guarding of the Border, and expounds the difficulties—the treaties, truces, laws, and customs—incidental to the March administration. The first holder of the Warden's office he decides to have been Walter de Huntercombe, who was "Warden of the Marches towards Northumberland" from 1296 to 1298. The authenticity of the statutes alleged to have been drawn up by twelve Scots and twelve English knights in 1249 for keeping order on the Marches has been disputed by several authorities. Mr. Pease, like Dr. Neilson, favours their claim, on grounds which seem to us at least plausible. Many curious points crop up in the course of the history. Students of Border story may have been puzzled to discover precisely what a "land serjeant" was, or what "double and sawfey" indicates. Their doubts can

now be resolved. "Sawfey" has hitherto been defined as blackmail levied by Border raiders, or "protection money." Mr. Pease shows that in reality it means a fine or punishment, and is part of the code of the Border laws. Sir Robert Bowes, long a Warden, and "one of the most expert Borderers within memory," discusses the term fully in his report on the Borders in 1551, and sets forth its meaning clearly. Some admirable maps and a good Index complete a work of distinct value.

Perlmann (S. M.), THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN CHINA. Mazin

This little book gives a general view of the history of the Jews in China, together with a study of the Jewish memorial stones and the lessons to be drawn from them.

Powell (E. Alexander), THE LAST FRONTIER, the White Man's War for Civilization in Africa. 10/6 net. Longmans

The advance of civilization has swept forward during the centuries, until "the unknown lands are almost all discovered, the work of the explorer and the pioneer is nearly finished." The last frontier to be won is Africa, "mysterious, opulent, alluring." The story of the conquest of this continent, and the part played by the various European nations, is traced in detail by the author, who was until recently connected with the American Consular Service in Egypt. He pays a tribute to the good work of the French in North Africa, which he expects to become a rich and prosperous dominion. In the chapter entitled 'The Land of Before-and-After' he tells the history of the rescue and rehabilitation of the Nile country—the most convincing proof, he says, of England's genius as a colonizing nation. South Africa he describes as the country of big things—big pay, big prices, big opportunities, big obstacles, big resources, big rewards—and quotes the saying that "Fortune knocks at a man's door once in most countries, but in South Africa she knocks twice." The author's vivid style makes his book attractive, and there are a number of excellent photographs, together with a map.

Redway (G. W.), WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO. "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The story of Waterloo and the events that led up to it, with a detailed description of the battle.

Rhodes (James Ford), LECTURES ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. 5/ net. Macmillan

These lectures were delivered before the University of Oxford last year. The lecturer is an authority on American history, and his study of a war which marks an important epoch in modern civilization is an admirable piece of work. The first lecture deals at length with the antecedents of the war, which, the author has no hesitation in asserting, was due to a single cause—slavery. The remaining two lectures deal with the progress of the war itself.

Skelton (Constance Oliver) and Bulloch (John Malcolm), GORDONS UNDER ARMS. a Biographical Muster Roll of Officers named Gordon in the Navies and Armies of Britain, Europe, America, and in the Jacobite Risings.

Aberdeen, New Spalding Club
The object of this volume is to supplement the genealogical investigation inaugurated by the New Spalding Club in 'The House of Gordon,' 1903, by exchanging the process of reckoning through descent for the Galtonian method of counting by achievement. Thus

many individual Gordons are here catalogued who had defied genealogical descent. Mr. J. M. Bulloch has written an exceedingly interesting Introduction of some fifty pages, summarizing the results in a way which will be appreciated by the general reader; but to Mrs. Skelton is entirely to be credited the stupendous task—extending over eight years, as we learn—of “making a muster” of the military and naval Gordons, so far-reaching as to treat them in all periods of history and under alien flags. The magnitude of such an undertaking can only be fully understood by those who know something of the details supporting the tradition that the shining ability of the Gordons came out in the art of war. Such phrases as “the gay Gordons” and “the Gordons had the guidin’ o’t” are here shown to have a solid sanction beyond that of attractive alliteration, for the list of naval and military Gordons extends to 2,116 persons. It must be remembered, too, that the Gordon have displayed an extraordinary energy in raising troops. One thinks at once of the Gordon Highlanders; but the regiment of to-day is only a unit in a long series which, apart from the unique achievement of “Chinese” Gordon, gives us a list of twenty-two companies raised by Gordons between 1632 and 1867. It is impossible in a brief notice to indicate the many and varied interests that emerge in the perusal of a work of this kind. The hero of Khartoum, of course, receives attention; and Mr. Bulloch reminds us of the early romance of Carlyle and Margaret Gordon. He is, however, mistaken in crediting Mr. R. Archibald with the discovery that the father of Carlyle’s first love (the alleged original of Blumine) was a Dr. Alexander Gordon, an Army surgeon. The present reviewer had some years before received that information from Newfoundland, of which Margaret Gordon’s husband, Sir Alexander Bannerman, was Governor for many years.

The elements of other romances will be found scattered about through these prosaic-looking pages by those who care to search for them. There are several coloured portraits of notable Gordons, and a full Index.

Willson (Beckles), QUEBEC: THE LAURENTIAN PROVINCE, 10/6 net. Constable

Perhaps the most important characteristic of this book on Quebec is the sympathetic and impartial examination of the relations of the English and French elements in the Province, or the Quebecuers and Quebecquois, as the author calls them. Such an attitude is welcome in view of the fact that in some quarters deliberate attempts are made to set one party against the other.

The agricultural and commercial possibilities of the province are well brought out, while its history and literature are treated fully and sympathetically.

Wilson (David Alec), THE TRUTH ABOUT CARLYLE, an Exposure of the Fundamental Fiction still Current, with a Preface by Sir James Crichton-Browne, 1/6 net. Alston Rivers

A volume intended as “an exposure of a fundamental fiction still current” with regard to Carlyle and his alleged “constitutional incapacity.” The author states that the writing of this book has been rendered necessary by the appearance, in *The English Review* for February, 1911, of an article by Mr. Frank Harris, entitled ‘Talks with Carlyle,’ reviving the fiction referred to, which had been thought dead. There is a foreible Preface by Sir James Crichton-Browne.

Sociology.

George (William R.) and Stowe (Lyman Beecher), CITIZENS MADE AND REMADE, an Interpretation of the Significance and Influence of George Junior Republics. 5/ net. Constable

This book may be described as an appendix to ‘The Junior Republic,’ by Mr. William R. George. Mr. Stowe, its principal author, is the Secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, of which Mr. George is now Director.

These communities have developed mainly as the result of the endowment of groups of adolescent boys and girls with responsibilities and a sense of mutual interests—there is, in this respect, an obvious analogy with the Boy Scout movement. The powerful personality of the founder pulled the movement through the troublesome period of initial experimentation. A good deal of practical help was generally afforded until, with the lapse of time, the “Junior Republics” achieved their present extraordinary success. It is now over twenty years since Mr. George opened “a summer camp for the rejected of others”—and had a particularly bad time of it in consequence. About 1895, when his settlement at Freeville (New York) had been permanently established for some time, he gave up his virtual dictatorship, and the community became a democracy. The internal politics of the subsequent few years are amusing; on a minor scale all the difficulties of democratic government presented themselves, and had, somehow or other, to be overcome. There was an exciting struggle about “girl suffrage,” in which the maxim that taxation and representation should go together was once more vindicated. A peculiarly instructive incident was the capture of the government by a “ring,” which voted itself increased salaries, freely broke the laws relating to the consumption of beer and tobacco, and generally behaved in accordance with Tammany tradition. But the end was swift and sure. A dramatic *coup d’état* saw a provisional government appointed, which indicted the erstwhile “bosses” for corruption, and committed them wholesale to the Republic’s gaol.

The leading argument adduced in opposition to the “Junior Republics” is that, from many points of view, it is undesirable to invest the young with unnecessary responsibilities. The authors urge that in actual working neither precocity nor “domineering state officials” have been fostered; that the widened interests have been amply justified by the excellent results, both during and after the period of residence; and that, generally, an admirable training for democratic citizenship is provided.

The successes achieved by these communities are certainly remarkable, for they have reduced a heterogeneous mixture of nationalities and temperaments to a condition of sobriety and order, without legal or penal intervention. We hear that a “Republic” has recently been established in England, the results of which should be interesting.

Education.

Smith (Egerton), ESSAY-WRITING, RHETORIC, AND PROSODY, 2/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The first part of this primer is principally concerned with structure and arrangement; the second is occupied with definitions, and examples. The book is designed mainly for the use of Indian students, who should derive benefit from the critical examination of numerous passages from modern writers.

Gaelic.

Gu’n d’ Thug i Speis do’n Armunn (SHE GAVE HER LOVE TO THE SOLDIER), by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 1/ Stirling, Mackay

This “Gaelic novelette, the first of its kind,” deserves readers. Philology and patriotism should alike appeal to them. The style of the book is genuinely idiomatic, the mode of thought intensely national, and as a study of the Highland peasant’s point of view reminiscent of Erckmann-Chatrian French stories of the identical period. The plot is somewhat naive, and here we are reminded of Enoch Arden, Robin Gray, and the countless varieties of ‘The Comedy of Errors.’ To trace the personalities of “an dara Iain” and “Iain eile,” Iain “of the free penny-land,” and the mysterious widow and child, will satisfy the unwinders of “pirns.” Lovers of local colour and tradition will like the humours of the New Year, and of the musical gathering (“ceile”) round the cottage fire in ordinary life, and will appreciate broad differences of character in the circle. Such are the weird contributions of Iain “the seer,” the wisdom of the schoolmaster and elder, and the sly inconsequence of the “half-baked” Duncan Aotrom, piper and purveyor of news. The warlike spirit breathes in the enthusiasm of the crowd of recruits which could then be depended on in every Highland district, though, as the real Iain saw, there might be, as at Inverkeithing, a case of “another for Hector” (a good touch, this, of *district* memory). Then we have the talk of the soldiers at Brussels, comparing notes on the beauties (and dialects) of their native glens; finally, the pain and triumph of Waterloo, and the sad news which drives brave Màiri laghach to the midnight journey and burial of her lover’s letters. Here, as throughout, wild nature is not “described,” but is the inevitable accompaniment of the moods of man.

Treoraiche, An (THE LEADER), 3d. net; **An Comh-Threoraiche** (THE CO-LEADER), 6d. net; **Companach na Cloinne** (THE CHILDREN’S COMPANION), 6d. net.

This series of reading-books is admirable for the gradation of words, the juxtaposition of different meanings represented by the same word (e.g., words of all work like *gabh* and *cuir*, as “Gabh do bhrochan, a Choinnich, air neo gabhaidh do mhàthair ort”), the rustic sights and sounds recalled and often charmingly illustrated in the text, and generally for its absence of pedantry. Old sources are not ignored. One is glad to see a reference in the first primer to the old marching song ‘Fhir a bhàta.’ In the next we get longer words and sentences and a number of proverbs, perhaps the most characteristic linguistic “asset” of the Gael. ‘The Children’s Companion’ is quite as good, and might well be a tourists’ companion. ‘Murrachan and Meanachan,’ and the doings of the wren, should suit children of all ages.

Uallas (Uilleam), Iain Knox, agus Rob Ruadh (WILLIAM WALLACE, JOHN KNOX, AND ROB ROY), by Lachlan MacLean, 1/ Stirling, Mackay

A typical trio are Wallace, the gallant Welshman of Strathclyde; Knox, the Lowland champion of the faith once known in Coll as “the religion of the yellow stick”; and the graceless yet jovial freebooter who played so suspicious a part at Sheriffmuir. Altogether they are a team ill to draw with, having nothing in common but their manhood and a patriotism independent of race. None the less, they are

no bad subjects for childish contemplation. Their exploits, not too critically dealt with, are told with much vivacity. Rob Roy's attitude towards rents and landlords was quite in the modern spirit.

School-Books.

Burke, Speeches on America, edited by A. J. F. Collins, with an Introduction by F. J. C. Hearnshaw, 2/6

University Tutorial Press

Burke's two speeches on America afford excellent matter for study. Students of history will find the present edition very useful; it contains a clear exposition of the speeches themselves, with explanatory notes, and a good survey of the life and opinions of Burke.

Notman (N.), EXERCISES IN DICTATION AND COMPOSITION, 2/ Frowde

Teachers may safely adopt this compilation as one of the best of its kind. The material consists of extracts from good writers on a large variety of subjects, care having been exercised in selecting pieces both instructive and interesting. In addition, we find lists of common words that often give trouble in spelling, their more usual meanings being printed in the Vocabulary.

Literary Criticism.

Burns, Poems published in 1786, with an Introduction and Notes by M. S. Cleghorn, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

In an age of reprints which are of small individual importance, here is one which will be an esteemed acquisition to the judicious reader, and of great use to the working student of our literature. The main body of the book is a virtual facsimile—in all the details of type, text, setting, and pagination—of that volume of 1786, entitled 'Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,' which has made Kilmarnock respected in literary history and in auction-rooms ever since. Miss Cleghorn's aim has been to provide an adequate critical edition, with explanatory and textual notes. The criticism is mainly in the Introduction, in which a concise but well-proportioned summary of the poet's life is followed by a survey of the contents of the book. Here she brings out the interesting point that the two great powers which one instantly thinks of as most characteristic of Burns—his Satire and his Song—are hardly at all in evidence in his first book, which yet was strong enough without them to win for him an immediate and final fame. The notes at the end are sufficient, but mainly glossarial. A few of this kind strike us as unnecessary, or otherwise questionable. "Haunches" is hardly a congenial rendering of "hurdies," though it fits the passage in the 'Two Dogs' well enough; but why offer it also as an alternative to the familiar English monosyllable which Burns uses a few lines lower down? This is unworthy of Miss Cleghorn, who, for the rest, displays the strenuous rectitude of the true editor of a classic.

Masson (Rosaline), WORDSWORTH, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

An adequate little account of the poet, his life and works, by an evident admirer.

Moore (George), IMPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS, New Edition, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

Mr. George Moore has, if anything, added to the excessively opinionated character of these essays by the manner of their republication, for the new Preface screams in elation at the reissue of the book. The review of 'Le Rêve' has been omitted to make room for an 'Impression' of its author. We are introduced to Zola, but

Mr. Moore's extraordinary knack of de-individualizing his living subjects makes his "master" speak in precisely those accents he elsewhere attributes to Mr. W. B. Yeats and A. E. The chapter 'Art for the Villa' has been deleted; a paragraph has been preserved, however, and expanded into several pages, "written, we admit it, in our later style"; and a different poem has been selected to illustrate Laforgue.

Fiction.

Adams (Joseph), UNCONVENTIONAL MOLLY, 6/ Methuen

A story as pleasant and varied as is its Irish setting.

Arnold (Mrs. J. O.), REQUITAL, 6/ Methuen

Though mechanical in places, this novel does not lack originality; but some of the minor characters are too slight, and the subsidiary plot has an air of being tacked on to the main story.

Bentley (E. C.), TRENT'S LAST CASE, 2/ net. Nelson

An excellently written detective story.

Bower (Marian), SKIPPER ANNE, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Here a French nobleman, to save his head, enters Napoleon's secret service, and is sent as a refugee to English relatives at Hull, to spy upon the enemies of the Republic. The plot gives Miss Bower excellent opportunities for showing her skill in ingenious and exciting narrative. There is love-making, too, and a well-kept secret which should pleasantly mystify the reader.

Cripps (Arthur Shearly), BAY-TREE COUNTRY, a Story of Mashonaland, 1/ net.

Oxford, B. H. Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

This little story possesses no startling merit in itself, but it is interesting for the glimpses which it affords of Mashonaland and the conditions of a settler's life in that country.

Darter (Adrian), FOR THE LOVE OF GYP.

Murray & Evenden

A mild story, written in a rather disjointed style, of South Africa before the outbreak of war. There is, however, plenty of fighting of a sanguinary nature.

Deeping (Warwick), THE RETURN OF THE PETTICOAT, 1/ net. Cassell

Revised edition.

Douglas (O.), OLIVIA IN INDIA, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A series of letters sent home from India which, beyond a certain liveliness, have little to recommend them.

Gaunt (Mary), EVERY MAN'S DESIRE, 6/ Werner Laurie

As a pen-painter of West Africa the author has few equals. Many a scene—the native clearing in the awe-inspiring forest and the lone white woman there, the judgment of the Commissioner on a chicken-stealer with all the comic ceremonial pertaining thereto—read once, remains indelible on the memory. The estrangement of misnamed couples has been described before with equal, if not greater force. This apparently central theme is subsidiary to the reproduction, for the public at home, of a land still mysterious and fascinating, which Mrs. Gaunt does with rare power.

Goes (Betty van der), A NECESSITY OF LIFE, AND OTHER STORIES, 6/ Macmillan

Of the twelve stories in this book nearly all centre round the eternal question of love. The author, however, brings a certain freshness into these studies which raises them above the modern and ephemeral love-story. She shows a sense of humour, too, as well as a good knowledge of human nature.

Harnett (St. Clair), THE CHAIN OF OB, 6/

Melrose

The Chain of Ob, a birthmark indicating psychic powers, belongs to the narrator. When his friend suddenly inherits an historic house full of pictures and furniture of the period of James II., he explores the place with him, and finds his powers of vision so strong that, asleep in a haunted room, he can re-create a scene in the house at the time of Monmouth's rising, and meet, embrace, and fall in love with the pretty girl whose picture faces his bed, and who is deeply versed in witchcraft. She, it is suggested, calls him up from the future by her unholy rites. She turns up again at the end of the story, after being interrupted by a totally different narrative of modern love, cattish women, and marital difficulties which comes out of the tapestry of the room. This second story is effective, but the change of period is disconcerting, and we do not think the framework of the author's narrative or his indications and explanations of its visionary phenomena, a success. His style is uneven, but at its best vigorous and effective.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpenny Library:

THE MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER, by A. Conan Doyle; and SUSANNAH AND ONE OTHER, by E. Marie Albanesi.

Hornung (E. W.), WITCHING HILL, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

The creator of Raffles has turned his attention here to a blending of the Sherlock Holmes type of story and the supernatural. We cannot pronounce the result effective; for we read the tales through without a thrill or even a shiver, and could seldom agree with Gillon—who tells the yarns after the manner of Dr. Watson—in his praise of the astuteness of his friend Uvo Delavoye. One or two of Mr. Hornung's topics have already been done to death—notably, that of the ring with a maleficent influence on its wearer.

Lusk (Lewis), SUSSEX IRON, 6/ Ouseley

Though it lacks cohesion and vitality, this romance of rural England in the Tudor period is not without a certain historical interest. The descriptions of a primitive Sussex village and iron foundry are well done. The story concerns itself with the misfortunes of an Italian lad who is driven into outlawry, mainly as the result of ignorance and superstition on the part of his neighbours. After many vicissitudes he dies fighting against the Spanish Armada, animated by a desire to avenge the death of his former patron, a Sussex ironmaster who was burnt at Lewes in the reign of Queen Mary. The author meanders through many pages of contemporary dialect, in which references to Suffragettes and Boy Scouts produce an incongruous effect, and his style is uneven.

Machray (Robert), HER SECRET LIFE, 6/

F. V. White

An English girl, who was a governess in Germany, is tempted by a large sum of money to act as a spy in England and send secret news to Germany. She finds her position impossible, and the result is a tale of mystery and murder. The author tells it in an easy, straightforward way, and provides an honest love-affair to relieve the tension.

Macnamara (Rachel Swete), THE FRINGE OF THE DESERT, 6/ Herbert Jenkins

A young girl, whose parents have long lived apart, and who has seen neither of them since her infancy, is bidden in her one-and-twentieth year to stay with each in turn, that she may choose between them. She goes first to her mother, a disappointed woman who has found philosophy in dogs

and cigarettes and outdoor games, and of whom the author gives a sympathetic portrait. Then she goes out to Egypt for the visit to her father, when lo! she whom we had taken for the heroine retires from that position in favour of one Hesper Marlowe, her cabin companion on board ship. Her father, weak, but brilliant and impulsive, falls in love with Hesper, who, owing to his daughter's reticence, supposes him to be a widower. This love-affair would seem to be the real objective of the book, in which case it is ill-constructed. The characterization is, however, good, the language often eloquent, and the tragic ending undoubtedly effective.

Marriott (Charles), THE CATFISH, 6/
Hurst & Blackett

"At one time the North Sea fishermen brought their cod to market in tanks in the holds of their vessels. In the tanks the cod lived at ease, with the result that they came to market slack, flabby and limp. Some genius among fishermen introduced one catfish into each of his tanks, and found that his cod came to market firm, brisk and wholesome."

The Catfish who gives the title to the present work, though she fails to accomplish completely her mission, well deserved to furnish the apt title to this excellent life-study. The central figure is that of a boy to whom the world of imagination is more real than mundane affairs, and who grows to manhood realizing his want of sympathy with orthodoxy, yet, by reason of his failure to grip any guiding principle or life-work, is only saved from degenerating into a "slacker" by the presence of a catfish. Besides being interested in an excellent story, many readers will, unconsciously perhaps, come to realize some of life's ways which must be made straight before the unrest which embitters the world can be eased. Every character is vividly delineated.

Noble (Edward), LIFTED CURTAINS, 6/
Constable

Six of these stories have appeared in various magazines, and of the remaining four 'Their Obvious Duty,' a humorous sea story told with admirable raciness, is perhaps the best.

Others (The) and She, by "Him," 6/
Ouseley

The story is told by a gifted and elegant young Hungarian who gets a Government post. But he has two weaknesses, women and gambling, and after a liaison and a change of political parties which makes his post insupportable, he departs for America. There he has his ups and downs, and at the end of his second year in New York meets a girl who is ugly, selfish, awkward, and thoroughly degenerate, and marries her for her money. He then starts another liaison with the wife of an English Philistine, who is well hit off. The rest of the story must be left to the reader. It is curious as almost entirely lacking in dialogue, and somewhat unpleasant alike in its raptures and its cynicisms. But there can be no question about the ability and observation of the writer.

Pemberton (Max), WHITE MOTLEY, 6/
Cassell

Mr. Pemberton is nothing if not up to date, and in his latest story he treats us to an aeroplane journey over Mont Blanc. Using Switzerland in the season of winter sports as his background, he constructs a lively plot, in which an English aviator, an unscrupulous baronet, and a lady known as the "little widow" play the leading parts, and the baronet, naturally, gets the worst of it.

Phillpotts (Eden), WIDECOMBE FAIR, 6/
John Murray

Mr. Phillpotts has crowned his Dartmoor stories with a book which is strong in beauty and sympathy. He hints at technical difficulties which confronted him in the presentation of a village at one stroke; but, whatever literary scaffolding this rural comedy may have needed during the twenty years of its building-up, scarcely a trace of it remains. It is a work which has no beginning and no ending; its harmonies lead to no perfect close, its discords remain unresolved. Before the reader, suspended as it were over Widecombe Fair, rise the mingled laughter and tears, the sordid and the glorious tones of life, as realized by an artist steeped in the study of country life and character.

Silberrad (Una L.), KEREN OF LOWBOLE, 6/
Constable

Miss Silberrad's heroine is the daughter of an Egyptian witch and a descendant of the famous Dr. Dee, Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, so that we were not unprepared for a blood-curdling story. The author, however, is not over-lavish with her horrors; it may, indeed, be urged against her that she kindles expectations which she does not fully satisfy. But it would be ungracious to carp at a pleasant story which, though by no means free from faults, is gracefully written and never uninteresting.

Simpson (Violet A.), THE BEACON-WATCHERS, 6/
Chapman & Hall

Sara, the heroine, is the daughter of a rich, well-educated man who forged his father's name. He is in prison for five years when the story begins; then he is out on ticket-of-leave, and Sara's mother goes away with him to Australia, leaving the young girl to the care of her grandfather. We follow her career through school to marriage, which at first brings misery. But her second choice of an old playmate promises well. The story is lively and well written.

Smedley (Constance), NEW WINE AND OLD BOTTLES, 6/
Fisher Unwin

The author shows us a sleepy old town in the Cotswolds suddenly awakened by the coming of a lively and unconventional lady, who proceeds to organize a pageant and captivate the hearts of the entire population. The story is told with light-hearted humour, and the picture drawn of country society, both in superior and in shopkeeping circles, is amusing.

Syrett (Netta), STORIES FROM MEDIEVAL ROMANCE, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

Miss Syrett has achieved considerable success in her task of remodelling these mediæval stories and presenting them in modern guise. The stories themselves are romantic, and they have lost little of their romance in the retelling. Each is introduced by a note giving an account of its origin, and the form in which it was first written.

Tinseau (Léon de), DUC ROLLON, 6/ Harper

This romance of the year 2000 is decidedly disappointing. We are to suppose that Europe has been destroyed by Syndicalism, and that France is covered by huge forests, wherein dwell the marauding saboteurs. The United States of America has become a monarchy, and Canada a republic. The author has not that inventive power which makes Mr. Wells's Utopias so real, and his sociology is weak.

Tracy (Louis), NO OTHER WAY, 6/
Ward & Lock

A surprising detective story with a double equipment of mystery and sleuth-hound, but containing neither murder nor arrest. There is a generous distribution of sensations and complications, but the elimination of what are commonly regarded as essentials gives emphasis to the circumstance that, roughly, nobody is ever suspected of having committed anything. The story is weakened, moreover, by an over-use of coincidences.

Van Dyke (Henry), THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY, a Book of Romance and some Half-Told Tales, 6/ Harper

A book of short stories, which might be called "uplift" stories in the United States. The first, 'The Wedding Ring,' and the last, 'The Mansion,' are excellent in style and study of character, while in others there is much to praise. The 'Half-Told Tales' are allegories—some attractive, some sombre, but all alike touched with poetic feeling.

Yver (Colette), A KING'S CALLING, translated by Hugh M. Miller, 2/ net. Nelson

A romance dealing with Court life in Lithuania, which introduces Socialism and bureaucracy with more effect than usual.

General.

Dicey (A. V.), A FOOL'S PARADISE, being a Constitutionalist's Criticism on the Home Rule Bill of 1912, 2/6 net. John Murray

The author's object is to set forth in as plain language as possible a line of argument against the present Home Rule Bill, which if accepted, he says, must make it impossible for any British elector to support the measure. The main contentions which he aims at establishing are that the Bill will not secure to England any one of the benefits which English Home Rulers expect or hope it will produce; and that it will not maintain in Ireland the true supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, nor relieve the latter from the burden of considering Irish affairs. With regard to the last-named, he quotes from a speech by Mr. John (now Lord) Morley, delivered in April, 1886, which contains, he says, the permanent condemnation of every scheme which, while establishing Home Rule in Ireland, retains Irish representatives at Westminster.

Hervey (H.), THE EUROPEAN IN INDIA, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul

This book is filled with tittle-tattle that we cannot regard as worth printing. Lest we should do injustice to the author's style, we will let him speak for himself:—

"The Naval Officer of our day is not to be confounded with he of the Marryat type....In India he comes ashore in *mufi*: for, like his military congener, he offs with his uniform directly he has done with duty."

Of the "Covenanted Civilian" Mr. Hervey writes:—

"It has...always been a burning question whether he of the *crème de la crème* gives Government as much moil and toil in return for his handsome salary as the others put in....He always discountenances ribaldry or ought approaching the *risqué*..... possesses a sense of humour, and can show it, even when 'he hadn't ought to.'"

It is long since we have read so many pointless, dull stories; and the remarks about women make one feel that Mr. Hervey has been unfortunate in his society. A fair specimen is to be found in the following extract:—

"A girl who was simply mediocre when twenty substantially improves with time, and at double that age becomes far more 'feteing' in her mellowness than she was in her callow days."

Those who like this kind of writing will find 312 pages of it in Mr. Hervey's book.

Maitland (Harry), *LIGHTER THAN AIR*, 1/
Dawson

Each new phase in human existence becomes, sooner or later, a subject for humour, and aviation lends itself, perhaps, as well as any to the jester, though it is already deeply scored with tragedy. Unfortunately, the standard of humour in the present volume is not very high, either in text or illustrations.

Mitchell (M. M.), *THE TREASURE COOKERY BOOK*, containing the Principles and Rules of Modern Cookery, including Numerous Recipes. 4/6 Longmans

This modern cookery book is written for those who require wholesome, middle-class fare as economical as is consistent with good results, and on lines consistent with the axiom that "the art of cooking is to prepare the food so as to obtain the highest nutritive value and to present it in the most attractive manner." A number of simple recipes are given, and a few of an elaborate character are also included. The book should be of great practical use to the young and inexperienced housekeeper.

Nicholson (Meredith), *THE PROVINCIAL AMERICAN, AND OTHER PAPERS*, 4/6 net. Constable

Mr. Nicholson is a Westerner, and celebrates in these papers, mostly from *The Atlantic Monthly*, the charm of some quaint provincial characters, including Lew Wallace, who lived in his native town of Crawfordsville. The sturdy Hoosiers are credited with a Scotch-Irish element, and they certainly had some of the self-reliant character of the sort Raeburn immortalized with a touch of the humour that makes men memorable. One would like to think that they are, or were, typical Americans; but things are changing very quickly, as is well shown by a paper on the decay of church-going, and another on the tired businessman of the United States with a large supply of money and nerves. Then there is the astonishing advance of the young, aptly illustrated by a managing young Venus in a "sweater" who is equal to anything, and "a child of five telephoning for an automobile in a town that had been threatened by hostile Indians not more than thirty years ago."

Mr. Nicholson in 'Experience and the Calendar' seems to wish to do away with old examples, and throw yesterdays into the waste-basket; but his style is distinctly reminiscent of earlier masters, and his 'Confessions of a "Best-Seller"' are somewhat spoilt by the self-consciousness of a literary phrasemaker, also by a "modest-vanitas" in which we cannot quite believe.

Yet we would not be ungrateful. If the writing of these sketches is occasionally too mannered to please, it is generally happy, the work of a craftsman who has a real sense of style. We wish there were more magazines in this country which would tolerate anything so good.

Oxford (Arnold Whitaker), *ENGLISH COOKERY BOOKS TO THE YEAR 1850*, 5/ net.

In a former volume, entitled 'Notes from a Collector's Catalogue,' the author gave a list of English cookery books to the year 1700. In the present volume the list is extended to 1850. It contains the title-pages of these treatises on cookery and domestic economy, some of which read very quaintly. The author states that his real interest in making the compilation lay in the combination of cookery with medicine which is found in most of the early books.

Salvation Army Year-Book for 1913, edited by Col. Theodore Kitching.

Simpkin & Marshall
A great romance epitomized. Its perusal requires no baptism, as might have been suspected, in a sea of unctuous laudation. Justifiable pride in a record of work gigantic in its proportions is combined with a willingness to meet criticism, and it is obvious that if "the Army rarely stops to mop its brow and wonder what sort of a figure it is cutting before the world," when it does, its outlook does not exclude humour.

Pamphlets.

Townshend (Mrs.), *WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE COMMUNIST IDEAL*, 2d.

West (Julius), *JOHN STUART MILL*, 2d.

Fabian Society
Two of the little tracts published by the Fabian Society in their "Biographical Series." They may be described as miniature studies, and give, in a small compass, an idea of the life-work of the men with whom they deal.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bessarione, *Pubblicazione periodica di Studi orientali: INDICE GENERALE DELLE PRIME QUINDICI ANNAE (1896-1912)*, per cura di Amedeo Facchini, 3 lire.

Rome, Bretschneider
The object of this paper is to promote the union of the Eastern and Western Churches. The Index for the first fifteen years of its career shows that it deals with a wide range of ecclesiastical and other subjects in every part of the world, but especially in the East.

Poetry.

Cantini (Guido), *INNO ALLA BELLEZZA VERGINE, Sonetti e Poemi*, 3 lire.

Bologna, Zanichelli
The 'Inno alla Bellezza Vergine' is distinctly superior to the poems at the end of this volume. The author does not move so easily in the sonnet and similar forms as in the freer lyrical metres of his principal poem, which has caught something of the music and energy of D'Annunzio, to whose 'Laudi' it is obviously indebted. The author, however, is not lacking in individuality and imagination, and the quality of his work is well maintained, especially in poems such as 'La Poesia delle Stagioni.' But these praises of earth, sea, and sky are rather wanting in variety, so that the touches of reality in 'I Maestri Vergini' or 'La Verginità del Mare' come as a welcome relief. Of the other pieces 'Il Poema d'Ermafrodito' is perhaps the best.

Hugo (Victor), *LES CHANSONS DES RUES ET DES BOIS*, 1/ net.

Another volume of Messrs. Nelson's complete edition of Hugo's works.

History and Biography.

Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana: Supplemento Nos. 13 e 14, GIUSEPPE BARETTI, *PRIMA DELLA 'FRUSTA LETTERARIA'*, 1719-60, by Luigi Piccioni, 13 lire. Turin, Loescher

It is disappointing to find the author adding one more to the growing number of studies on Baretti instead of attempting to give us something like the definitive Life for which we had hoped from one so well versed in the subject. We find little of Baretti the man, being referred to other works for most of the details, and are here concerned with him as critic and, above

all, as poet. The study is excellent so far as it goes, but we doubt whether Baretti's verse, of which he himself thought little in later years, is worth the trouble here spent upon it. Though it throws some light on his character and his time, it is purely imitative and occasional. But a similar study of his critical work in the *Frusta Letteraria* might be really valuable.

This volume covers Baretti's first visit to England, which did so much to form the future Aristarco's character. It is noteworthy that the best of his serious poems is a version of Parnell's 'Hermit.' He was usually a great correspondent, one of the best of his day, and Prof. Piccioni ascribes the scarcity of his letters during these years to the enormous amount of work he had on hand. Though fresh letters of his have been continually coming to light, they must nearly all have been traced by this time, and a complete edition of them ought to be undertaken. The twenty-six to friends in Milan here first published bubble over with the high spirits that characterized his youth.

La Fontaine:—*LA VIE DE JEAN DE LA FONTAINE*, par Louis Roche, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

LA FONTAINE, par G. Michaut, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

The newest of the countless studies of La Fontaine differ widely in scope and purpose. M. Roche writes in a finely vigorous manner, and concerns himself more with the man than with his work. Careful throughout to avoid the special opportunities his subject provides for gossip, he produces his authority in support of almost every statement. His book, in fact, may be said to resemble the English biography by Frank Hamel. Its survey of La Fontaine's writings is less thorough: in describing, for example, the circumstances in which 'L'Eunuque' came to be written, the author merely hints at its deviations from its model. Yet 'L'Eunuque,' so far from being a translation from Terence, is a particularly free paraphrase.

M. Michaut's work is upon a considerably more impressive scale. Three introductory chapters of biography are followed by detailed studies of La Fontaine's works, up to and including the first collection of 'Fables.' The author conducts all his examinations with elaborate precision, dissecting innumerable passages, but sparing his readers the terrors of a quantitative analysis. M. Michaut is thorough, but nowhere finical or unsympathetic. We shall look forward with interest to the completion of his work.

Philology.

Dittmar (H.), *AISCHINES VON SPHETTOS: STUDIEN ZUR LITERATURGESCHICHTE DER SOKRATIKER*, "Philologische Untersuchungen," 10m. Berlin, Weidmann

The English student will find a convenient summary of the little that is known about Æschines the Socratic in that mine of information, Gomperz's 'Greek Thinkers' (ii. 342). Of the scanty fragments of Æschines collections have already been made by K. F. Hermann (1850) and Krauss (1911), while Hirzel, Natorp, and Von Wilamowitz have made contributions to the study of his literary activity; but Dr. Dittmar is the first scholar to produce an exhaustive monograph on the subject. He has worked over the whole ground afresh, and his book contains, not only a complete collection of all the available material—fragments and "testimonia"—but also a very careful and thorough investigation of all that is known or conjectured about Æschines and his writings. The general

problem which mainly occupies Dr. Dittmar is that of clearing up the literary relations between the various members of the Socratic school. Antisthenes and Æschines, Plato and Xenophon, all dealt to a certain extent with the same ethical and political subjects: the figures of Aspasia, Callias, and Alcibiades are figures that are common to the writings of them all. How Æschines portrayed these figures, in the dialogues that bear these names, and how far his portraits influenced or were influenced by those of the other Socratics mentioned—these, roughly, are the interesting and complicated problems which Dr. Dittmar sets himself to solve. In so far as the solutions depend on the reconstruction of whole dialogues from scanty fragments and the dubious scattered indications in late writers, there is much that is precarious about them: conjecture plays a large part in them. None the less, the hypotheses here put forward do appear in many cases to be very probable, and they are suggestive even when they are not convincing. The student of Plato will welcome the fresh light shed on the 'Menexenus,' 'Alcibiades I.,' and 'Axiochus,' as well as the further confirmation of the priority of Plato's 'Symposium' to Xenophon's; while the student of Xenophon will also find here fresh material for the study of Xenophon's sources. Especially important in this connexion is the demonstration that 'Alcibiades I.' is dependent directly on works of Æschines and Antisthenes, as well as on Xenophon, 'Mem.' iv. 2, which, in turn, is also dependent on Æschines.

Marked as it is by a high degree of historical acumen as well as erudition, this volume well deserves a place in the series to which it belongs. It is a contribution to the study of the literature of the fourth century B.C. which no student of the period can afford to neglect.

General.

Agathon, LES JEUNES GENS D'AUJOURD'HUI.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This is an inquiry into the lines of development of the French youth of to-day. The author sees with an optimistic eye a moral, physical, and religious renaissance. Many witnesses are quoted, but the reader will, we fear, be unconvinced.

Maeterlinck (Maurice), LA MORT, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Charpentier

M. Maeterlinck possesses to a high degree the power of introducing sentiment into intellectual considerations, and welding the whole into a kind of pragmatism which is attractive to the unguarded mind. There is apparent, however, besides this, a real desire to see clearer the issues at stake, and to remove the mass of superstition that has accumulated around the idea of death.

Milan (René), LA RACE IMMORTELLE, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Seventy generations enter into this 'Roman Épique.' In the deserts of Tartary, five centuries before the Christian era, amidst nomadic tribes, begins the series of incidents and descriptions. From father to son, through chieftainry and slavery, the race persists; it gives slaves to Rome and birth to Attila. Charlemagne, feudalism, the Crusades, the new Americas,—all these show themselves in the everchanging background. The figures come and go, their appearances are brief—too brief, though not to the point of bathos; for the author has succeeded finely in preserving a continuity of character and incident down to the undistinguished soldier who is the latest representative of the race.

Nicolay (Fernand), LA VIE COMPLIQUÉE : ÉTUDE D'ACTUALITÉ, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

The first part of M. Nicolay's work consists of an enumeration and discussion of the divers causes tending to make the life of to-day more complicated than that led by people of fifty, or even thirty years ago. Among these he names the more rigid and exacting character of social obligations, the wider range of subjects taught in schools, neurasthenia, red tape, the love of paradox, and "le snobisme," a phenomenon not to be confused with "snobbishness." This portion of his work is weighty, but a little dull.

The second part, consisting of stories meant to illustrate his theme, is entertaining, but by no means weighty. The anecdote of the young lady whose happiness in life was ruined through her suffering herself to be persuaded, against her better judgment, to go to a fancy-dress ball in Lent, seems hardly of our age and period. We are reminded of Miss Edgeworth and the Fairchild family, not to speak of Harriet and the matches. Other stories are directed against affectations and insane ambitions in the middle class, which have been the butt of moralists in every age. Yet M. Nicolay gravely bludgeons them as if they were peculiar products of the twentieth century. The book is redolent of common sense, and derives a certain fascination from its lack of humour. The study of it may be recommended to those English people, if any still remain, who think the French a frivolous, ill-balanced nation.

JOHN WOOLMAN.

COULD any of your readers help me? I am gathering materials for a life of John Woolman the Quaker, who travelled in England in 1772. Of his movements here I find it almost impossible to gather any details. Also, descriptions of his personal appearance are wanting. A portrait, unfortunately, seems non-existent. Again—could any of your readers help me? The ordinary sources of information, of course, I have used. W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE.

THE DUNN SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY sold last week the first portion of the library of the late Mr. George Dunn. The collection of early manuscripts and printed books relating to English law, catalogued for sale on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and the following day, was sold in one lot for 3,750*l.* They were purchased for the Harvard University Law Library.

Of the other books the most important were the following: Alexander Gallus, *Vulgo de Villa Dei, Doctrinale*, 15th century, but without place, printer's name, or date, 500*l.* St. Augustine, *De Arte Predicandi*, printed by Fust at Mayence, 1460, 114*l.*; another edition, printed by Mentelin at Strasburg, c. 1465, 41*l.* SS. Augustine, Bernard, and Jerome, *Liber Epistolarum*, MS., Italian, fourteenth century, 130*l.* Balnea Puteolana, Italian MS., 14th century, 500*l.* Biblia Pauperum, MS., 16th century, 51*l.* An early woodcut from a block-book, apparently representing the first engraved subject of the 'Quindecim Signa,' c. 1430, 45*l.* Caesar, *Commentaries*, Italian MS., 15th century, 50*l.* Chanson de Geste, Cycle de Guillaume d'Orange, French MS., 13th century, 105*l.* Chaucer, *Tractatus Astrologii*, English MS., 15th century, 66*l.* Constantinus Monachus, *Viticum*, Italian MS., 14th century, 42*l.* Dati, *Della Spera*, Italian MS., 15th century, 101*l.* Erasmus, *In Acta Apostolorum Paraphrasis*, Basle, 1521, in a stamped English binding of the period, 45*l.* Exhortation to the diligent Study of Scripture, printed by Wyer, c. 1523, 43*l.* Eusebius, *De Evangelica Preparatione*, Italian MS., 15th century, 40*l.*

Frontinus, *De Re Militari*, French MS., 15th century, 134*l.* Gregory the Great, *Homilies*, English MS., 14th century, bound with four others, 68*l.* Johannes Diaconus, *De Vita Gregorii Magni*, Italian MS., 9th or 10th century, 50*l.* St. Gregory Nazianzen, *Orationes*, MS., 10th century, 50*l.* Guy of Warwick, *Chanson in Norman-French*, English MS., 13th century, 105*l.* A Roll of English Arms, 14th century, 95*l.* St. Jerome, *Letters*, first volume, English MS., 12th or 13th century, 61*l.* Higden, *Polychronicon*, English MS., 14th century, 51*l.*; another MS. of the same work, with a drawing of Windsor Castle, 15th century, 300*l.* Horæ B.V.M., Dutch MS., 15th century, 54*l.*; another, Flemish, 15th century, 43*l.*; another, 53*l.*; another, Dutch, 58*l.*; another, Franco-Flemish, 15th century, 81*l.*; another, Italian, 15th century, in a singular contemporary binding, 53*l.* Horace, *Odes*, Italian MS., 15th century, 55*l.* Book of Job, French MS., 13th century, 40*l.* Juvenal and Persius, *Satires*, Italian MS., 15th century, 87*l.* Lactantius Firmianus, *Divinarum Institutionum adversus Gentes*, Italian MS., 15th century, 43*l.* Matthew of Cracow, *Tractatus Racionis et Conscientie*, probably printed by Gutenberg, c. 1460, 91*l.* Six treatises on Medicine, English MS., 14th century, 59*l.* Missal, written for Henry de Ville, Bishop of Toul, French MS., 15th century, 66*l.* Officia ad usum Anglie Ecclesie, English MS., 14th or 15th century, 46*l.* Officia B.V.M., English MS., 15th century, with miniature of a lady presenting a book to a queen, probably Elizabeth of York, 170*l.* Treatise of the Passion and Resurrection, English MS., 14th century, 50*l.* Pico della Mirandola, *Heptaplus*, printed on vellum, Florence, c. 1490, 76*l.* Pontanus de Roma, *Singularia in Causis Criminalibus*, probably printed at Utrecht, 1465, 80*l.* Psalter, English MS., 13th century, 47*l.* Michael Ritus, *Epitoma Historie*, Italian MS., early 16th century, 43*l.* Speculum Humane Salvationis, English MS., 15th century, 46*l.* Jacobus de Theramo, *Der Deutsche Belial*, German MS., 15th century, 155*l.* Vies des Saints, French MS., 14th century, 55*l.*

The total of the sale, including the law-books, was 11,030*l.* 18*s.*

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal for March will contain the following:—'At the Quinta Palafox,' by Marian Bower; 'Automobilism To-day,' by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald; chaps. xiv.-xviii. of 'The Ship of Shadows,' by John Foster; 'The Annals of a Frontier Town'; 'God's Country: a Comparison,' by Ralph Stock; 'Comedy and Tragedy in the "R.L.O."'; 'On the Skirts of the Lammermoors'; 'Butter-Week in Moscow'; 'The Law and the Gambler'; 'The Man and the Peaches'; 'The Sphinx of the South Pacific,' by D. W. O. Fagan; 'Stafford House and its Memories,' by Sarah A. Tooley; 'The Oyster-Fisheries of the Wattenmeer'; 'The Last Outlaw'; 'Travellers' Risks'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; and 'Twixt Guinea Coast and Timbuctoo,' by Capt. G. E. Cookson.

The Cornhill for March, in an editorial note, pays a tribute to the memory of 'Two Heroes of the Antarctic,' Capt. Scott and Dr. Wilson, who were close friends of the house of Smith, Elder & Co., and the article draws upon personal reminiscences and unpublished letters. The two serials, 'Michael Ferrys' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'Thorley Weir' by Mr. E. F. Benson, are continued. Lady Ritchie contributes 'A Discourse on Modern Sibyls,' and Sir James Yoxall, M.P., 'Goldsmith and Pinchbeck.' A Centenary article is 'David Livingstone,' by Sir Harry Johnston. Mr. A. G. Bradley writes on 'The Mountain "Poor Whites" of Virginia'; and Major G. F. MacMunn on 'The Battle of Goojerat.' 'Emotions in Stone,' by George A. Birmingham, tells of the feelings awakened by certain great cathedrals. 'The Poor Man's Lawyer: a Postscript from Scotland,' by Mr. James Thomson, is a sequel to the February article on the subject. Short stories are 'The Baghi Rest-House,' by Mrs. A. E. Wood, and 'Chez Brisson,' by Miss M. G. Cook. Sir Sidney Lee contributes a sidelight on the Shakespearian stage, entitled 'Caliban's Visits to England.'

AMONG the contents of *Scribner* for March are further instalments of 'The Custom of the Country,' by Edith Wharton, and 'The French in the Heart of America,' by John Pinley, and the conclusion of 'The Heart of the Hills,' by John Fox. Mr. Price Collier continues his series of critical articles on 'Germany and the Germans'; and the 'Rescue of the Titanic Survivors' is described by Capt. A. H. Rostron, commander of the ss. Carpathia.

Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to see that an Honorary M.A. has been given to Mr. Guy Le Strange, now resident in Cambridge. It is a tribute due to learning, a thing which a busy University may easily leave unnoticed.

As Professor of the Royal Society of Literature Mr. Henry Newbolt is to give a lecture at 20, Hanover Square, on the afternoon of March 5th, on 'Some Poets of To-day.'

MR. LEONARD PATTEN has sent us an effective etching he has made of the 'Birthplace of Thomas Hardy,' a spot rich in the rural charm of 'The Woodlanders.' Copies can be obtained from the artist at Purbeck, Denman Drive, Hampstead Garden City, N.W.

THE increasing work of the Society of Authors has necessitated a removal into larger offices. On and after March 1st it will occupy rooms at No. 1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION has placed to the credit of *The Athenæum* Pension the sum recently received from the executors of Mrs. Holmes, in order to increase the annual payment to the holder of the pension.

THE Seventy-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Wednesday evening next. The business includes the establishment of a series of pensions associated with the name of Dickens, who was President of the Institution from 1854 to 1870.

MR. BECKLES WILLSON is shortly leaving for Nova Scotia, where he expects to spend at least a year collecting materials relating to the early Acadian and Gaelic communities in that province. His work on 'Nova Scotian Blockade-Runners during the American Civil War' is nearly ready for publication.

MR. W. G. HARTOG, son of Prof. Marcus Hartog of University College, Cork, has just obtained the distinction of "Docteur ès lettres, avec mention honorable," at the Sorbonne. His published thesis was a study of Gilbert de Pixérécourt, the founder of modern melodrama.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will shortly publish a new edition, at a more moderate price, of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's 'Gitanjali (Song Offerings)'—a work which has attracted great attention in this country since its appearance last autumn in the limited edition issued by the India Society. The volume (which we noticed very favourably on November 16th) consists of prose translations made by the author from his own Bengali, and the forthcoming popular edition will retain the appreciative Introduction by Mr. W. B. Yeats, and the portrait of the author by Mr. W. Rothenstein.

MESSRS. Macmillan will also publish shortly 'Development and Purpose: an Essay towards a Philosophy of Evolution,'

by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, Martin White Professor of Sociology in the University of London. The book completes a scheme which has occupied the author for twenty-six years, and has been carried through successive stages in three previous works.

MR. FIFIELD has in the press 'Henrik Ibsen: Poet, Mystic, and Moralist,' by Mr. Henry Rose, author of 'Maeterlinck's Symbolism: the Blue Bird.'

Mr. Fifield is also publishing a new edition of Samuel Butler's 'Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino.' It will contain the author's final revisions; a new chapter; a descriptive index which the editor, Mr. R. A. Streatfeild, has discovered in Butler's MSS.; and 85 illustrations by the author, Mr. Festing Jones, and Mr. Charles Gogin.

THE third of 'The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham' relates how they endeavoured by means of hedges to "pen in" the cuckoo. Some fifteen sites bearing the traditional name of "Cuckoo Pens" exist along the southern part of the Chiltern Hills and in the neighbourhood, and the Rev. John Edward Field has made an inquiry into the meaning of the story, and given an account of the pens in a volume entitled 'The Myth of the Pent Cuckoo: a Study in Folk-Lore.' It is being published by Mr. Elliot Stock, who has now moved from 62 to 7, Paternoster Row.

MESSRS. HARPER are about to issue editions of Du Maurier's 'Peter Ibbetson' and 'The Martian' uniform with the cheap issue of 'Trilby.'

THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY will publish early in the spring 'Julius Cæsar,' the seventeenth volume in the Variorum Shakespeare due to the untiring zeal and energy of Horace Howard Furness. Before his death he was for many years assisted by his son, of the same names, who is now carrying on the work.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON are about to publish 'The Book of Wisdom,' edited by the Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick. This volume is the first of a new series of Biblical Commentaries by members of the Anglican Church. The series will contain a new translation of the Old and New Testaments, and of the more important books of the Apocrypha. In the case of the Old Testament this translation will be based upon an emended text, the nature and grounds of the emendations being fully indicated in the notes. The Commentaries will be handy in size, and aim at being abreast of present research, and it is hoped that they may prove useful alike to theological students and the general public.

The volume of Judges, by Dr. Burney, is now in the press.

ON Tuesday last the deaths were reported of the writer known as Joaquin Miller and of Mr. Louis Becke. Born in Wabash in 1841, the "Poet of the Sierras" surprised literary London in 1870 with his striking figure and unconventional garb, and his 'Songs of the Sierras,' published

here in 1871, had some success. It is typical of his verse, which is often loose and rough, yet not wanting in touches of vigour and beauty. It is, as he himself said, rough quartz, from which gold can be extracted here and there.

Mr. Becke, who was born of English parents at Port Macquarie, New South Wales, in 1848, had many adventures as trader and supercargo in the South Seas from 1870 to 1873, and, encouraged to write by *The Sydney Bulletin*, achieved, alone and with an Australian journalist Mr. Walter Jeffery, several books. They show admirable knowledge of a life strange to many, but cannot be regarded as works of art.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- FEB. *Theology.*
 24 Nature Mysticism, by the Bishop of Tasmania, 3/6 net. Allen
 25 The Epistle of St. James, the Greek Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Comments by Joseph B. Mayor, Third Edition, with Further Studies in the Epistle, 14/ net. Macmillan
 26 The Book of Common Prayer, including the Scottish Liturgy and Confirmation Office. Cambridge University Press
 27 Christian Tradition, by T. R. Glover, 3/6 net.

- History and Biography.*
 24 French Prophets of Yesterday, by Prof. A. L. Guérard, 1 net. Fisher Unwin
Geography and Travel.
 24 Three Years in the Libyan Desert, by J. E. C. Falls, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin
 27 Panama and What It Means, by John Foster Fraser, illustrated, 6/ net. Cassell

- Sports and Pastimes.*
 27 The Complete Horseman, by W. Scarth Dixon, 10/6 net. Methuen

- MARCH
 1 Adventures in the Alps, by Archibald Campbell Knowles, illustrated, 3/6 net. Skeffington

- FEB. *Economics.*
 27 Gold, Prices, and Wages, by J. A. Hobson, 3/6 net. Methuen

- Literary Criticism.*
 24 Charles Dickens, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

- Fiction.*
 25 Fanny's First Novel, by F. Frankfort Moore, 6/ Hutchinson
 25 The Odd Farmhouse, by the Odd Farmwife, 6/ Macmillan
 25 The New Machiavelli, by H. G. Wells, New Edition, 1/ net. Lane
 27 The Weaker Vessel, by E. F. Benson, 6/ Heinemann

- 27 Mrs. Pratt of Paradise Farm, by Katharine Tynan, 6/ Smith & Elder
 27 His Dear Desire, by Margaret Watson, 6/ Smith & Elder

- 27 Catherine of Calais, by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, New Edition, "Waterloo Library," 3/6 Smith & Elder

- 27 The Love Pirate, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, 6/ Methuen
 27 The Ware Case, by George Pleydell, 6/ Methuen

- 27 Love's Soldier, by Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy, 6/ Cassell

- General.*
 24 Zones of the Spirit: some Thoughts, by August Strindberg, translated by the Rev. C. Field, 5/ net. Allen
 27 Character in the Making, by A. J. Jones, 2/ net. John Murray
 27 Studies in Love and in Terror, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, 6/ Methuen

- Science.*
 25 The Fitness of the Environment: an Inquiry into the Biological Significance of the Properties of Matter, by Prof. Lawrence J. Henderson, 6/6 net. Macmillan
 27 Problems of Life and Reproduction, by M. Hartog, 7/6 net. John Murray
 27 Trees, and How They Grow, by Mrs. G. Clarke Nuttall, with Photographs by H. Essenhugh Corke, 6/ net. Cassell

SCIENCE

British Birds' Nests: How, Where, and When to Find and Identify Them. By Richard Kearton. Illustrated from Photographs by Cherry and Richard Kearton. (Cassell & Co.)

WHEN in 1895 the brothers Kearton produced an admirable book under this title, amid the general chorus of approval we remember reading the criticism that, despite the time, trouble, and money expended in its making, the material collected at that date was hardly sufficient to justify the publication of a work of so wide a scope. Indeed, when, four years later, it was supplemented by 'Our Rarer British Breeding Birds,' Mr. R. Kearton himself declared that he should not rest satisfied until photographic studies had been obtained of every bird known to nest within the British archipelago.

That being so, while every bird-lover will be grateful to these indefatigable naturalists for the wonderful series embodied in this single volume, the thought will occur that a little longer period of delay might well have seen the full accomplishment of the ambitious project. For instance, the Roseate Tern has at least as good a claim to inclusion as others which have been secured, while a more conspicuous gap is left by the omission of the Gull Bunting. In one case—that of the Ruff—the illustration has been obtained abroad. We notice that Mr. Kearton leaves the Little Owl severely alone, but surely this interesting alien is now sufficiently acclimatized to deserve recognition. But when all is said and done, there are barely half a dozen species—and those of the rarest—which have escaped his attentions.

The text has been revised throughout, though the alterations are not entirely adequate. Thus the account of the Blue-headed Wagtail is word for word as it stood in the first issue. The local names are disappointing. For example, "grey bird" for the Song Thrush must be perfectly familiar to Mr. Kearton, but is omitted. Again, his vocal imitations of bird notes are, if we may say so, inimitable, but in print his renderings appear often even less convincing than such attempts usually are. In his calendar for the nesting operations of the various species the limits given usually err on the side of being too restricted. The details tabulated for reference are constantly relieved by a personal reminiscence of the field naturalist, but here and there an observation has little or no force. For instance, of the Reed Bunting it is remarked, "The nest may always be known from that of the Reed Warbler by the fact that it is never suspended," but we cannot find even a superficial resemblance between the birds, the nests, or the eggs.

The text, however, is a secondary consideration to the illustrations. In this respect the additions are most striking. These include six "autochrome" plates—

of which the frontispiece, a linnet's nest, is the least effective—and another six "Rembrandt" plates, which are one and all extremely fine. Most noteworthy of all, and at the same time most significant to advocates of bird protection, is the beautiful photograph of young kites in the nest. Among the other pictures that of the young short-eared owl is about as uncanny as can be imagined.

The plates of eggs photographed are a particularly valuable feature of this edition.

The publishers have produced the volume in a lavishly attractive style, to which we are ungrateful enough to find two minor objections—a paper of so high a gloss that pages stick together with the least touch of moisture, and the weight—only an ounce or so short of four pounds.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Abney (Sir William de W.), RESEARCHES IN COLOUR VISION AND THE TRICHROMATIC THEORY, 21/ net. Longmans

The author has embodied in this book the substance of the various papers he has written during the last twenty-five years on colour photometry and colour vision. Sir W. Abney has carried out, with great skill, a series of measurements of colour vision, and his results are of the first importance; but a complete theory would require a thorough understanding of the physiological processes involved in colour vision. It is a subject which only a Helmholtz could investigate in all its aspects. The present work is in two parts, of which the first is mainly taken up with elementary considerations and descriptions of the apparatus used. A knowledge of physics in the reader is presupposed. The second part deals with the actual experiments carried out both on normal and colour-blind subjects. Sir W. Abney has made no attempt to criticize rival theories here, and perhaps it is better so; but, since many physiologists favour Hering's theory, it might have been examined.

The book contains five plates, illustrating various degrees of colour-blindness, and a Bibliography.

Ash (Edward C.), POND LIFE, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A handbook for naturalists who are interested in the animal and plant life of our ponds, containing advice to the collector and some instructive information.

Attwood (Edward L.), THE MODERN WARSHIP, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

This small book aims at placing before the general reader some account of the modern warship "from the naval architect's point of view." Probably few are better qualified to write on the subject than Mr. Attwood, who is a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and the author of standard textbooks on naval architecture. Although himself a specialist, Mr. Attwood has carefully avoided writing above the head of the lay reader: he sets forth in a clear and lucid manner some of the elementary principles governing warship construction. It is impossible in a work of this size to go beyond these principles and their application to shipbuilding practice. The author therefore concerns himself

mainly with the capital ship, telling us something of hull construction, including watertight subdivision, engines, boilers, auxiliary machinery, and general equipment. He also touches lightly on such theoretical aspects of his subject as 'Stability and Rolling,' and the question of power in relation to speed, with some interesting notes on experimental work with wax models at the Government tank at Haslar. The concluding chapter deals with the cost of warships, and probably nothing can better illustrate the increased power and complexity of the capital ship of to-day than the fact that, whereas a decade ago such vessels cost a million sterling, this figure has now more than doubled itself.

The diagrams supplied are simple and appropriate, though there might have been more of them.

Berry (A. J.), THE ATMOSPHERE, 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

An up-to-date account of experimentation and discovery, with portraits, illustrations of apparatus, and a Bibliography. A chapter of particular interest discusses the probable composition of the atmosphere in early geological time. One of the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature."

Green (J. J.), A FIRST BOOK OF RURAL SCIENCE, 1/6 Macmillan

The author is a Lecturer in Agriculture to the Devon County Council, and his remarks are worth listening to. Agriculture is, rightly, being reduced to an exact science, and handbooks of this kind should have their due effect on the success of farmers in this country.

Haggard (H. Rider), RURAL DENMARK, AND ITS LESSONS, 3/6 Longmans
New edition in "The Silver Library." 1/ net.

Haig (Kenneth G. and Alexander), HEALTH THROUGH DIET, 3/6 net. Methuen

Books on the subject of diet seem to be becoming increasingly popular, but there is ample room for a work like Mr. K. G. Haig's. He has had the advice and assistance of his father, Dr. Alexander Haig, and his information is founded on eighteen years of personal experience. He makes a careful analysis of the effects of various foods, and supplies a complete prescription for the "uric-acid-free diet."

Jourdain (Philip E. B.), THE NATURE OF MATHEMATICS, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

It is an ambitious task to give a lucid account of the nature of mathematics in a book of eighty pages. Mr. Jourdain has done as well as could be expected, and if the book is not successful, the limits of the series are more at fault than the author.

Meldola (Raphael), CHEMISTRY, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

It is too much to expect a treatise on chemistry within the compass of 200 pages. Prof. Meldola has avoided detailed facts, and confined himself to an exposition of underlying principles, so producing a book which should be fairly intelligible to any reader acquainted with elementary chemistry.

Moore (Benjamin), THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIFE, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

The title of this small book is somewhat misleading. We know little of the origin and nature of life. How life originated and how it has since maintained its existence are questions beyond the scope of present-day science; they can only be met by speculations which present no data capable of verification. Bearing this in mind, however, we find Prof. Moore's speculations on the

subject interesting enough. He describes a chain of evolution whereby the organic may have originated from the inorganic. Beginning with the genesis of electrons and atoms, he takes a rapid survey of the formation of chemical compounds, the structure of a molecule, and the evolution of colloids. Having proceeded so far, he comes to the origin of life, but his chapter on this subject is chiefly concerned with the errors of former hypotheses. He suggests that in a lifeless world inorganic colloids must first develop: in time one of these evolves into a simple form of organic molecule, and thence, through stages of greater complexity, "without any hiatus life would be led up to and inaugurated." We notice that the author looks with some approval upon Dr. Bastian's more recent experiments as to the evolution of living organisms from sterilized inorganic solutions. Incidentally, many instructive references are made to some of the problems and discoveries of modern bio-chemistry, but in this, as in many other volumes of the series, limitations of space and popular treatment are a handicap to the writer.

O'Kane (Walter C.), INJURIOUS INSECTS: HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND CONTROL THEM, 8/6 net. Macmillan

This publication refers to the injurious insects of North America, its author being Entomologist to the New Hampshire Experiment Station and Professor of Economic Entomology in New Hampshire College. But though its purview is not British, we scarcely know a better book on the subject of prevention and cure of insect depredations. Its pages offer more than one good suggestion applicable to gardens, fields, and orchards in this country. The chapter on direct control by mechanical means is short, but to the point; while insecticides are fully and usefully treated. The book is copiously illustrated by 600 original photographs, but these in many cases are far more obscure and opaque than if the drawings of an entomological artist had been used.

Poynting (J. H.), THE EARTH: ITS SHAPE, SIZE, WEIGHT, AND SPIN, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press
Prof. Poynting limits himself to mechanical considerations, and his primer should be readily understood by any one with an elementary knowledge of statics.

Smithsonian Institution, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS for the Year ending June 30, 1911.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Step (Edward), MESSMATES: A BOOK OF STRANGE COMPANIONSHIPS IN NATURE, 6/ net. Hutchinson

In this volume Mr. Step has compiled from the writings of competent authorities and observers a good digest of information relating to a phase of what is popularly called "the romance of natural history." Many cases of comradeship among animals which in no way represent parasitism are now classified under the terms Mutualism and Commensalism, and exhibit a constant companionship based on the principle of common advantage in the struggle for existence.

Mr. Step, as a rule, is correct in his explanations, but we think he has erred in his estimate of the unpalatableness of the sea anemone and its consequent deterrent protection when it is attached to the shell in which a hermit crab has taken up its abode. We read: "A few of the smaller anemones are attacked by some of the sea-slugs, otherwise they appear to be left severely alone, owing to an objectionable

secretion from their skin." But Messrs. McIntosh and Masterman have recorded that adult cod are extremely fond of sea anemones, and some of the rarest species may be procured in their stomachs, while these same creatures are used as a favourite bait for cod in some parts of Scotland. The book is well illustrated, and is a good introduction to a fascinating aspect of animal life.

Thomas (H. H.), GARDEN WORK FOR EVERY DAY, 1/ net. Cassell

A little weekly list of agenda for the garden, written mainly from the point of view of the professional gardener to whom the kitchen garden and the greenhouse are all-important. The fact that there are eight references to bedding-out plants in the Index, as against only one to annuals, points to conservatism in the writer, but he supplies information likely to be useful to the average amateur.

Thomson (J. Arthur), HEREDITY, "Progressive Science Series," 9/ net. Murray

We are glad to see that this comprehensive and critical work has reached a second edition. We noticed the first on July 11th, 1908.

In the light of recent research the author has found it desirable to make some alterations, particularly in regard to a wider interpretation of Mendelian phenomena. The chapter devoted to 'Heredity and Sex' has also been rewritten. On this subject Prof. Thomson returns to the conclusion he put forward some years ago in 'The Evolution of Sex,' that the difference between male and female is a difference in the balance of chemical changes—i.e., in the ratio of anabolic and katabolic processes. It is, perhaps, surprising that a few further modifications have not been made—for instance, with regard to the inheritance of acquired characters. The author, indeed, admits that there are some twentieth-century experiments "which suggest that a dogmatic denial of the possibility is very unwise"; but, on another page, he leaves unaltered his conclusion that there is little or no scientific warrant for our being other than extremely sceptical on this matter.

His volume, however, is one of the most lucid and attractive expositions available upon a subject of vital importance which is beginning to attract the attention of the wider public.

Watt (Henry J.), PSYCHOLOGY, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A well-arranged sketch of sensory experiences, with some of the more important extensions of this part of psychology. The limited space at the disposal of the author has made this primer—in common with all short works on the subject—largely an array of definitions.

Wilson (James), THE PRINCIPLES OF STOCK-BREEDING, 5/ net. Vinton

An able and interesting exposition of Mendelism applied to stock-breeding. In an historical sketch the author deals with the old theory that "like begets like," and discusses in-breeding, pedigree, and evolution. Then, through rules and exceptions to rules, he goes on to make out his case for the value of the Mendelian theory.

Wren (Henry), THE ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUNDS OF ZINC AND MAGNESIUM, 1/6 net. Gurney & Jackson

One of a series of Chemical Monographs intended for Advanced and Honour Students, each volume being written by an author with special knowledge of the subject. A bibliography is included which should prove of considerable value to those engaged in research.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 11.—Sir Mortimer Durand, Director, in the chair.—Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell gave a lecture, accompanied with lantern illustrations, entitled 'Fortress and Palace in Western Asia.' The desert palaces of the Umayyad period are represented by Ukheidir on the eastern side of the Syrian Desert, and a well-known series, including Kharanch and Eshatta, on the western side. It is important to determine how far these buildings were purely Oriental and how far they were affected by the great Roman type of the fortified camp which was introduced into Syria by Trajan. The palace of Ukheidir is composed of groups of liwans, joined within an encompassing wall in a manner consonant with the traditions of the ancient East. The whole is surrounded by a fortified wall which is provided with flanking defences in the shape of projecting towers. The liwan can be traced back in Asia to Hittite times, through a succession of monumental buildings; the system of fortification by means of flanking defences is found in the earliest period in Chaldaea. It was never applied to the Roman camp until it was erected on Asiatic soil, although it is present in the early imperial city walls of Italy and Gaul, where the fortifications reflected Hellenistic models, and reached, therefore, Oriental tradition. But the salient features of the Roman camp—the four gateways and crossed streets—exercised considerable influence on the planning of the Asiatic cities of the Roman Empire, and through them were transmitted to Mohammedan architects, who reproduced them in the arrangement of the surrounding areas in which their palaces were enclosed. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Pinches, Dr. Gaster, Prof. Hagopian, Mr. Creswell, and Sir Charles Lyall took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 13.—Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. E. A. Webb read a paper on 'The Plan of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and the Recent Excavations.' The various plans of the church now existing were described. It was shown that Rahere's church was the last of the great churches to be built on the plan of Norwich, Peterborough, and Gloucester, with a wide, vaulted ambulatory encircling the apse. The point where Rahere ended his building is shown by a set-back on the face of the compound piers on the south side of the choir. A view of the present west wall of the church, when uncovered in 1864, was shown, which makes it clear that it is built on the original west wall of the pulpitum. A bulge in the choir wall, more particularly noticeable on the south side, was explained to have been intentionally so built.

Recent excavations at the entrance to the Lady Chapel revealed the north wall of Rahere's eastern chapel, 3 ft. to the south of the present north wall, which was built in 1335. This indicated a chapel measuring 12 ft. 6 in. wide by 13 ft. long, exclusive of any apsidal extension. Excavations on the site of the south radiating chapel, at present used as a furnace room, revealed the lower part of an apsidal wall both on the south and on the east sides, indicating a chapel similar to the side radiating chapels at Norwich, with two apses covered by semi-domes. On the site of the north chapel no foundations now exist. Between the side chapels and the eastern chapels there were two bays, which is very unusual, one being occupied by a window, the other by a doorway. The jambs of these remain, but opinions differ as to whether these led to a turret stair or no.

Excavations made in the summer for a large warehouse, on land on the south side of the church, exposed the lower part of the walls of the twelfth-century rectangular Chapter House. There were found on the site fragments of an Early English mural arcade, similar to that in the Chapter House at Westminster, together with much work of the early fifteenth century. In the centre of the site was a single stone coffin, attributed to Prior Thomas, who built the chapel and died in 1174. The entrance to the Chapter House from the eastern cloister was found in perfect condition. It consisted of three arches. The central one is left permanently exposed in the warehouse. The lower part of the walls of the sixteenth-century Prior's house was found running at right angles from the east end of the choir. Near it was unearthed a triangular slab of Purbeck marble, bearing a kneeling figure of an Augustinian canon, in bold relief. On the site of the ancient sacristy the foundations of an altar and two twelfth-century pilaster buttresses were also found. The paper was illustrated with many lantern-slides.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 4.—Dr. Duckworth gave an account of the exploration of several caves at Gibraltar in September, 1912. One cave, situated 710 ft. above the sea, and on the eastern face of the Rock, was partially but systematically excavated. Nearly 300 stone flakes or implements (of materials mostly foreign to the locality) were obtained. Of these implements several resemble Palæolithic forms of the Aurignacian period. They are, nevertheless, referable to the Neolithic period, or, more precisely, to the second division of that period, as defined by Siret in his review of the prehistoric archaeology of Spain. A metal adze of later date is composed mainly of copper, with some lead, but only a trace of tin. Many potsherds of primitive type were found. The animal remains are identical with those found in Sewell's Cave, and described in the reports on Dr. Duckworth's work in 1910 and 1911. Of the other caves the most important is that known as the Judge's Cave. This yielded implements, pottery, and bones (including human remains) similar to those described above.

HELLENIC.—Feb. 11.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Prof. W. Ridgeway, exhibited an object found at Ephesus, the purpose of which he wished to have discussed. It is about 7 in. high, made of a greenish stone, almost certainly serpentine, and is elaborately ornamented with silver. It stands by itself. At first sight it suggests a pestle, but the careful work and elaborate decoration preclude that view. It looks like a conical stone given an anthropomorphic form designedly, as it is marked off into a head, torso, and lower part by deep indentations. The "head" has a polos of silver, with three inlaid pieces of the same metal coming down from it like lappets. Below the "neck" is a band of silver, below which again comes a broader band of silver let into the stone. The "waist" is surrounded with another band of silver, below which there is a broader band of that metal let into the stone. Round the lower part is a band of silver from which depend eight tassels inlaid in the stone, arranged in twos all round, while at the bottom are eight holes, each being directly below one of the "tassels." Prof. Ridgeway compared it with the rude cult *agalma* of Artemis of Perga, which was a conical-shaped stone, decorated below with metal bands and surmounted with a human head, and which is seen seated inside its temple on coins of that city. An Artemis idol of similar shape is on a Neapolitan vase. The object from Ephesus might be a copy of some such *brelas*, or primitive idol, the term applied by Callimachus to the *agalma* of the Ephesian Artemis. The Professor pointed out that the many-breasted form of the goddess mentioned by Christian writers and seen in a well-known Neapolitan alabaster statue, and supposed to be seen on the late coins of Ephesus, had, as proved by the excavations of Dr. Hogarth at the Artemisium, no evidence of antiquity, though statuettes of a mother and child found there were held to be the Great Asiatic Mother. But the small statuettes from the earliest strata—some fifty in number, of which four-fifths were held to represent the goddess—did not show the mother and child, but an upright female form without any attributes, whilst others showed her with a hawk. Although the lower parts of these statuettes are columnar, they are much less primitive than the *agalma* of Artemis at Perga. It is, therefore, not easy to consider that any of these represents "the image that fell down from Jupiter." Prof. Ridgeway pointed out that such heaven-fallen objects were usually very rude—e.g., the Charites at Orchomenus—and that we might expect to find the famous Ephesian *brelas* to be as rude and primitive as that at Perga. Was the object from Ephesus a copy of the primitive cultus *brelas*? Its elaborate work and ornament indicated that it was not made for ordinary purposes of practical life, and it might, therefore, well be a fetish. But, as there was no evidence that it was found at the Artemisium, the suggestion lacked cogency. He held that the Ephesian Artemis was not the Great Asiatic Mother goddess, as had been universally assumed, but rather some native heroine whose grave had been an object of veneration by the native women before, and long after, the Ionic settlement, when shrines of Poseidon and Athena were set up in the new city. Later on, the cult of the Hellenic Artemis had come in from Delos, and had been superimposed upon the old heroine; just as at Branchidæ, near Miletus, that of Apollo Onlios from Delos had been planted upon that of the native hero Branchus, whose family the Branchidæ retained control of the shrine. It was only later, again, that the Ephesian goddess was identified with the Great Asiatic Mother, whose cult, according to the Ephesians themselves, had been moved from a place called Ortygia to the

Artemisium. The many-breasted type of this Nature goddess had thus come into the Artemisium quite late. The small archaic statuettes held to represent a divine personage therefore represent, not the Great Mother, but the old local heroine whose grave and *brelas* had been the centre of worship at the Artemisium in all its stages.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth while somewhat sceptical as to the religious nature of the object exhibited, found himself in the main in agreement with the speaker's views that the Great Mother, and in particular the many-breasted type, was not the original object of Ephesian worship.

Sir Arthur Evans discussed the bearing of the theories put forward by Prof. Ridgeway on the problems of early Cretan religion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Byzantine Architecture: the Churches at Constantinople and Salonica,' Sir T. G. Jackson.
— Surveyors' Institution, 4.—'Forestry Law,' Mr. B. W. Adkin.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'House Purchase' Companies: the "Bond Investment" Sections of the 1909 Act, and some Actuarial Features of the Business returned Thereunder, Mr. C. H. Maltby.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Gothic Architecture in Spain,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Art of Miniature Painting,' Lecture III., Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Movements of the Stars: I. The Nebular Hypothesis,' Prof. H. R. Furner.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—'A Journey down the Tana River in the East Africa Protectorate,' Mr. W. McGregor Ross.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Openings for Educated Women in Canada,' Miss Ella C. Sykes. (Colonial Section.)
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Erection of the Boucane River Viaduct, Canada,' Mr. P. L. Pratley.
WED. Pfeiffer Hall, 3.30.—'England and Germany,' Lecture II., Prof. J. A. Cramb.
— Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Poetry of Sir Aubrey De Vere,' Mr. T. W. Rolleston.
— Royal Society of Literature, 5.—'English Boy-Actors under the Tudors and Stuarts,' Rev. J. A. Nairn.
— Geological, 8.—'The Geology of Bardsey Island (Carnarvonshire),' Mr. C. A. Matley; 'The Loch Awe Syncline (Argyllshire),' Mr. E. B. Bailey.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Education and Employment of the Blind,' Mr. H. J. Wilson.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Era,' Lecture III., Sir Sidney Lee.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Italo-Byzantine and Italian Romanesque Architecture,' Sir T. G. Jackson.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Thermal Properties of Carbonic Acid at Low Temperatures,' Messrs. C. F. Jenkin and D. R. Pyle; 'Reductions of Dover Tidal Observations, 1882-4,' Mr. E. Roberts.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Early Christian Churches,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Child Study, 7.30.—'Development of the Child's Brain,' Dr. A. Wilson.
— Concrete Institute, 7.30.—'Economy in Reinforced-Concrete Design,' Mr. J. A. Davenport.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Ohm, the Ampere, the Volt—A Memory of Fifty Years, 1862-1912,' Dr. R. T. Glazebrook. (Kelvin Lecture.)
— Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'Origin and Growth of our Public Schools,' Monsignor Barnes.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Active Nitrogen,' Prof. R. J. Strutt.
SAT. British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture IV., Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture IV., Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

A PAMPHLET on 'Indian Fish of Proved Utility as Mosquito-Destroyers,' which has just been issued by the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, directs attention to the various indigenous species of fish which feed on mosquito-larvæ, and serves to emphasize their important agency in regulating and diminishing the degree of malarial infection in any given district. Many inquiries are made, it seems, at the Museum respecting mosquito-eating fish, and there is good reason to believe that considerable sums of money are liable to be wasted in India and Burma by the importation of widely distributed fish into places in which they are already abundant.

In 1905 it was pointed out that the Barbados were remarkably free from malaria, and it was suggested that the reason for this was to be found in the presence, in all streams, pools, tanks, &c., of a small fish popularly known as "millions." The introduction of this fish into India was advocated some two years ago in a paper by Dr. L. Nicholls, referred to in the Supplement to the Fourth Annual Report (1911) of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum. Comparative tests carried out at the Indian Museum with indigenous species and the "millions" lead to the view that the former are more efficacious in the destruction of mosquito-larvæ. The

pamphlet (which is illustrated) records observations made by Capt. Sewell, Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India, and Mr. B. L. Chaudhuri, Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

British Birds for this month mentions the case of a swallow caught in Natal, with a ring round its leg which was affixed at Cheadle in Staffordshire. It is a remarkable instance of migration.

THE Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution will next week be delivered by Prof. R. J. Strutt on 'Active Nitrogen,' instead of Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, who will give his discourse on 'The Photography of the Paths of Particles ejected by Atoms' on March 7th.

THE JACKSON-GWILT MEDAL of the Royal Astronomical Society was bestowed last week on the Rev. T. H. E. C. Espin, Vicar of the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Tow Law, Darlington. Mr. Espin is specially an observing astronomer, and the honour is awarded to him by the Council of the Society for his spectroscopic observations and the discovery of a new star in the constellation Lacerta in December, 1910. Besides these achievements, Mr. Espin has to his credit a long series of micrometrical measures of double stars, made with his 17½-inch reflector, and observations of variable stars, red stars, and nebulae. The latest edition of the well-known work, Webb's 'Celestial Objects,' was prepared by Mr. Espin.

The Gold Medal of the Society is awarded this year to M. Henri Deslandres, Director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Meudon, near Paris, for his investigations of solar phenomena and other spectroscopic work. M. Deslandres's contributions to solar astronomy may be briefly summarized by saying that his spectroscopic observations tend to show the existence of outer layers of solar atmosphere above the chromosphere, and of these he has written: "These solar studies may be useful in the study of terrestrial meteorology because the layers actually revealed on the sun are relatively higher and better recorded than those attained on the earth."

On the death of Sir George Darwin it was decided that the Plumian Chair of Astronomy should not immediately be filled, pending the consideration of using the emoluments for Astrophysics. The necessity for such consideration does not now exist, for an anonymous donor has offered 10,000*l.* towards the permanent endowment of the Chair of Astrophysics, to take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy, it being understood that the University will proceed at once to the election of a Plumian Professor without departure from the traditions of that office, which has hitherto been associated with the study of gravitational astronomy. Mr. H. F. Newall is the present Professor of Astrophysics, and holds the office without emolument.

MORE than a year ago the Board of Education decided to transfer the Solar Physics Observatory at South Kensington to the charge of Cambridge University. The University Observatory Syndicate has now recommended:—

"That the work of the Solar Physics Observatory be taken over on 1913, April 1st, and the work of the Astrophysical Department, including that hitherto done in connexion with the Newall telescope, the Huggins instruments, and the McClean solar instruments, be combined and carried on in one department to be called the Solar Physics Observatory, and under a single administration."

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Dorling (E. E.), LEOPARDS OF ENGLAND, AND OTHER PAPERS ON HERALDRY, 7/6 net. Constable

In his chapter on the 'Leopards of England' Mr. Dorling gives a detailed but concise account of the reasons for the changes that have taken place from time to time in the arms of the sovereigns of England. No special originality is claimed for this part of the book; but it has the merit of presenting its subject in a convenient and popular form.

The rest of Mr. Dorling's modest little volume consists of a number of occasional papers on heraldry, in one of which he describes his own restoration of the "King's and Queen's Beasts" at Hampton Court. There are also chapters on the fine thirteenth-century shields in Salisbury Cathedral; a Montagu shield at Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset; two Nevill shields in the hall of John Hall, Salisbury; the heraldry of the font at Holt; and the canting arms in the famous Zurich Roll. It is difficult to share the author's enthusiasm for the Nevill shields: they seem to be rather crude examples of fifteenth-century work, but that of the "King-Maker" is certainly interesting on account of its extraordinary marshalling.

Perhaps the most valuable chapter in the book is that on the font in the Church of St. Chad at Holt in Denbighshire. The author's description of the heraldic significance of the rude carvings on the font is a careful and competent piece of analysis.

Among the many good illustrations the frontispiece, showing the beautiful thirteenth-century shields of England and Cornwall in Salisbury Cathedral, deserves a special word of commendation.

Wedmore (Sir Frederick), PAINTERS AND PAINTING, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

In the study of an art, Sir Frederick Wedmore claims, there is room "for the display and the indulgence of such preference as is not dictated by ignorance"; and consequently in this volume the distinguished critic aims at no exhaustive analysis of European painting, but justifies his preferences by a series of suggestive little essays about those artists who specially appeal to him, from Dürer and Holbein to Courbet and Boudin. As a review of the history of painting from the Italian Primitives to the Impressionists, the volume appears a little disconnected and haphazard; yet, when we refer to the Index which is a valuable feature of the volume, we find that there are few painters of note throughout the ages to whom the author has not devoted at least a word or two. The Belgian Alfred Stevens said, "To compare is to know," and no two chapters are more stimulating than those in which Rubens and Rembrandt, and Turner and Constable, are respectively compared and contrasted. Sir Frederick's rare power of crystallizing the essence of an æsthetic emotion by a graceful phrase is happily illustrated in the following sentence: "A blare of trumpets announces Rubens's presence; but Rembrandt simply holds your hand." The pages are studded with many similar gems of criticism. Among the sixteen half-tone reproductions are examples of Chardin, Courbet, and Boudin, as well as earlier masters.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY ARTHUR LEMON.

THE thoroughgoing realist, to whom all painting not done from Nature is foolishness, will find in this exhibition at the Goupil Gallery ample support for his theories. Few of the studies executed by Arthur Lemon directly from life are without quality; a considerable number of them are excellent. On the other hand, not one of his large studio compositions comes within measurable distance of these studies, and the majority are melancholy examples of misplaced ambition. In presence of many of these—by which lately he has mainly been represented in London exhibitions—we are tempted to find the eloquent praise of Vernon Lee (which prefaces the Catalogue) a trifle hyperbolic, as though the writer had read into Lemon's Italian pictures the qualities she wished to see in them. It is a common disposition in literary critics to attach undue importance to the representation of a much-loved subject, and doubtless these scenes of Italian country-life appear serious in intention compared with the bulk of modern Italian painting.

As a realist Lemon had a sound training in Paris thirty years ago, supplemented by his own devout study of Nature. As a designer of pictorial compositions he had apparently no training in principle at all, nor better inspiration than was to be found in the annual exhibitions at the Royal Academy. In such company his work always stood out by virtue of the knowledge of his subject-matter the artist displayed; but, deprived of these flattering comparisons, the looseness of design and redundancy of detail in these pictures are apparent, and their weakness of design is emphasized by proximity to his own studies. An unpretending realist is rarely a bad designer, and when Lemon, with no purpose but research, had a horse, a donkey, or a bullock drawn up and maintained in position to be painted, he often did work it would be difficult to overpraise. We would mention, as among the best of these, the *Boy on Horseback* (25) or the masterly study of a horse and a rick entitled *Waiting*; but there are many others in the painting of which the artist has subconsciously recognized the splendid structural basis of his theme. The simplicity with which the beasts are shown standing squarely on all four legs gives an element of stolid formality to the design, the value of which the painter realizes to the full, yet does not apprehend intellectually with sufficient clearness to enable him to endow an imaginative design with a like severe compactness. His *Apollo* (130) shows that he did not, in fact, know the A B C of this side of his art; and in all his large compositions he fails to maintain a consistent sense of the picture plane on which, implicitly, the plastic quality and weight of the group, the steadiness and serenity of the lighting, must depend, and he thus fails in qualities which a Millet or a Puvis secured.

While, however, we can imagine any of these masters of design shaking their heads over Lemon's Academy pictures, we know they would not have disdained the best of his studies, which, not pretending to fine design, yet attain it. The little nude *In the Sun* (110c) is delightful. In this and in the best of his animal studies, one or two of which ought certainly to be secured for the Tate Gallery, his recognition of the effect of a gleaming or sombre plastic mass in the foreground as reducing the distance to an enamel-like mosaic of colour is finely decorative in results.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. JOHN WRIGHT'S water-colours at the Baillie Gallery show him as a student of Turner in his later phases, but with little trace of the earlier "tight" draughtsmanship implied in that painter's most gossamer sketches. Sometimes, as in No. 21, *Bridge near Asolo*, the colour-design is so slight as to demand but a small basis of draughtsmanship to explain it, but on other occasions he is inclined to riot in an elaboration of colour unrelated to form, and the result is gaudiness.

We have also studied the exhibition of the '91 Art Club at the Alpine Club Galleries, but have failed to find artistic reasons for its cohesion so late as 1913. A modest little figure picture by Mrs. C. R. Walton (13); a dull but consistent landscape by Miss Lilian Edmonds (22); and some jewellery by Miss Violet Ramsay (Case I. 3) and Miss Ethel Agnew (Case 8, 3 and 7), are among the best of the exhibits.

MR. HERBERT W. WILLS has been appointed editor of *The Builder*. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has had a hand in many important buildings.

COLLECTORS of Oriental works of art may like to know that an exhibition of Indo-Persian miniatures of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was opened yesterday at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street. The collection will be on view for three weeks.

THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS FUND has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum two Chinese marble statues of unusual importance. These are life-size figures of Korean mandarins in ceremonial dress, carrying a casket and a scroll, and standing on carved bases. They appear to have formed part of a series of memorial statues on each side of the road to a tomb in North China, and are probably by a sculptor of the Ming period. They are exhibited in the West Hall, to the left of the main entrance to the Museum.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

ON Friday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Christie sold the following works by order of the executors of Mr. William Woodward. Drawings: D. Cox, A View on the Romney Marshes, Lyme Castle in the distance, 126*l.*; Crossing the Bridge, 168*l.*; Crossing Ulverstone Sands, 131*l.* C. Fielding, Loch Earn and Ben Vorlich, Perthshire, figures driving cattle on a road in the foreground, 525*l.*; Ben Venue, from Loch Achray, 241*l.* 10*s.* P. de Wint, On the Witham, Lincolnshire, barges anchored by the side of the river, 294*l.* J. Bosboom, The Choir-Stalls of a Cathedral, 141*l.* 15*s.*; The Transept of a Cathedral, 231*l.* J. Israëls, Washing Day, 220*l.* 10*s.* Pictures: D. Cox, The Setting Sun, 204*l.* 15*s.* J. Israëls, The Departure, a fisherwife seated on the seashore, by her side her daughter, and on the ground her young son holding a toy boat; their attention is directed to a fishing-boat going out to sea, 2,100*l.* E. van Marcke, Cattle in a Meadow, 588*l.*

The remainder were from various properties. Drawings: Sir Alfred East, Venice, 147*l.* W. Maris, A Meadow, with cattle by a stream under some willows, 252*l.* G. Barret, A Classical River Scene, with buildings; peasants and goats in the foreground; sunset, 220*l.* 10*s.* S. Prout, Strasbourg, looking from the market square towards the Cathedral, 199*l.* 10*s.*

Pictures: J. M. Swan, Tigress and Cubs at a Torrent, 294*l.* W. Orpen, On the Dublin Mountains, a travelling showman with his wife, and a bear, 220*l.* 10*s.* J. B. C. Corot, The Haycart, 315*l.* J. L. E. Meissonier, The Advance Guard of an Army, 420*l.*

At Messrs. Christie's sale on Monday, the 17th inst., 'Sisters,' a picture of the English School, fetched 252*l.*

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Hunt (H. G. Bonavia), A CONCISE HISTORY OF MUSIC, 2/ net. Bell

The plan of this 'History of Music' is excellent, and a great deal of information is given within a comparatively small space. The present is the eighteenth edition, but it does not appear to have been carefully revised. The date of Dufay's death is given as 1430, instead of 1474. Beethoven's opera was not produced under the title 'Leonore,' and his thirty-two Sonatas were not published during the seven years after 1795. The presence of trombones in some of Handel's scores has, we read, "been ascribed to Mozart, but this is now considered more than doubtful." But what about the trombone parts in 'Saul,' to name only one oratorio?

In addition to errors, there are statements open to question. Of Schubert's nine Symphonies, "undoubtedly the finest is the one in c composed in 1828." Many musicians consider the B minor, although unfinished, Schubert's greatest symphonic work. Of Mendelssohn we are told that "rarely, if ever, is any scheme of 'Classical Concerts,' whether of orchestral or of chamber music, marked by an utter exclusion of his works." Such a statement was undoubtedly true when the first edition of this 'History' was published, but since then times and programmes have changed.

Again, this book, bearing the date 1912, and professing to give the history of music up "to the present time," makes no mention of César Franck or Vincent d'Indy. So concise and useful a 'History' well deserves careful revision.

Thirty Songs from the Panjāb and Kashmir : RECORDED BY RATAN DEVĪ, with Introduction by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, and a Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore, 10/6 net. Old Bourne Press

This collection of songs, with the original words and English versions, is of great interest, although stress is properly laid on the fact that the true feeling of Indian songs can only be realized when they are sung and accompanied by natives who have made a study both of the classic and folk music of their country. The records of the melodies in this book are only approximations: neither the effects of accents, colorature, and modes of interpretation, can be recorded, nor—and this is of prime importance—the intonation in which quarter-tones are used. The authors, however, by descriptions and comments on the various songs, have tried to make good this deficiency. They have also given a brief account of the rāga, or musical patterns in which certain notes are used, and which serve as bases for melodies.

Musical Gossip.

M. Nijinsky's so-called "choreographic tableau" to Debussy's 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune' was produced at Covent Garden on Monday evening. There is a certain quaint character about the short scene, but the movements of the Faun (M. Nijinsky) while flute-playing are very angular; moreover, the close is curious rather than interesting. We felt that the stage did not add, as in the case of Schumann's 'Carnaval,' to the pleasure of listening to Debussy's music; the attempted realism on the stage actually weakened the idealism of the

music. Only Debussy himself could suggest a scenario in thorough keeping with his delicate atmospheric Prelude. This scene was encored. M. Monteux conducted with skill and tact.

'SALOME' was given on Tuesday evening for the first time this season, and it was the finest of the performances of the work we have seen. Madame Aino Ackté, though she must have carefully studied every detail of her part, acted and sang with remarkable spontaneity and power. Herr Franz Costa's impersonation of the nervous, irritable king was striking, while Herr Hermann Weil's fine voice enabled him to give impressive utterance to the words of the stern Prophet. Mr. Beecham's conducting was masterful, though his enthusiasm sometimes got the better of his judgment. The life and strong dramatic feeling displayed by Strauss in 'Salome' are undeniable, and they help at times to conceal the fact that the music, as such, is not always convincing.

At one time it seemed as if the symphonic poem was about to supersede the symphony, but during the last few years a fair number of works of the latter kind has sprung up. The latest was produced at the London Symphony Concert on Monday evening at Queen's Hall. It is by Dr. Arthur Somervell, and its title, 'Thalassa,' suggests programme music; in fact, each movement has a superscription relating to the sea, except the second, which is marked 'Killed in Action, March 25, 1912,' and may refer to some naval conflict. Whatever sea-pictures the composer may have had in his mind, the music is self-sufficing. The writing is sound, though much of the thematic material seems as if it were more suited to a less severe form. The second movement, mentioned above, is appropriately of dirge-like character; moreover, it is the best section of the work. The performance, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch, was admirable.

THERE are many excellent pianists before the public at the present day who have great command of the keyboard, and who can therefore play many difficult works of Liszt. But there is one pianist whom we regard as the greatest living interpreter of that composer, Signor Ferruccio Busoni, who gave a Liszt recital on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. We advisedly use the word "interpreter," for he seems to interpret the very soul of the composer. His rendering of some of the 'Études Transcendentales' was superb. Among them was the formidable 'Mazeppa,' given, we believe, in the version now out of print, and much more difficult than the usual one; and, possibly, with some additions by the performer. Signor Busoni, like all great artists, is unequal. On this occasion he was exceptionally fine.

WHILE we are referring to pianists, it is a pleasure to mention the brilliant and emotional performance of Tchaikowsky's B flat minor Concerto, by Mr. Frederick Lamond, at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, last Saturday afternoon.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- MON.—SAT. (except Friday). Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON. Rhoda Simpson's Violin Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
- Society of Women Musicians, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
- TUES. Beatrice Langley's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- Leila Donbleday's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
- Catherine Roser's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
- WED. Madame Frickenhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- English Folk-Dance Society, 8.30, Queen's (Small) Hall.
- Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
- THURS. Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Matinée, 3.30, Little Theatre.
- Edward Mason Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Irene Scharrer's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Joseph Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Lotte Bess's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- SAT. E. B. Appleby's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
- London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'THE PRETENDERS' AT THE HAYMARKET.

GREAT as is the historical interest of 'The Pretenders' of Ibsen, it is almost overshadowed by the poignancy of its relation to the psychology of to-day. What, flattering ourselves, we call the superstitions of the thirteenth century differ from many widely held beliefs in the twentieth only in their crudity of conception as opposed to our greater subtlety. Inordinate craving for power over our fellow-men and for the tinsel accompanying it as a hall-mark of success, thwarted ambition distilling a poison which is used to sting the more successful, are evils common so far to every age. Happily, side by side with them are still minds capable of fine ideas and high ideals. It is regrettable to find a leader of thought willing to accept revisions of his text due to the importunity of men who advise him to seek the applause of his day rather than the acclamation of posterity. Great teachers have ever suffered at the hands of their interpreters, but that their teaching should suffer by reason of modifications introduced by themselves is especially deplorable. We refer particularly to the restriction to one person of the soul-uplifting prophecy which Ibsen uttered when he made Ingeborg say: "To love, to sacrifice all, and be forgotten—that is woman's saga." In no age was recognition of the beauty of such an ideal so much needed as now, when men attach more importance to the continuance of personality than to the immortality of noble thought.

It is remarkable that we should have had to wait so long for some one bold enough to stage Ibsen's drama. This unusual diffidence on the part of managers has no doubt saved us from much inadequate treatment, and we now have a representation in which Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. William Areher have secured a high level of artistic excellence. First let us mark our appreciation of the scenery, which we owe to the collaboration of Mr. S. H. Sime and Mr. Joseph Harker. The dresses and the music, worthy of praise as they are here and there, are not so readily accepted as in keeping with the drama.

To come to the acting, any comments of ours are not made in disparagement of the general level of attainment, which is high, but are in the nature of suggestions for intensifying or modifying the conception adopted. Mr. William Haviland, as the crafty Bishop of Oslo, drives home with wonderful force an extreme type of fanatical egotism which, being denied its coveted greatness, sees that no one else shall get full enjoyment of it. The death scene failed somewhat to convey the fitful flickering of the flame when the oil of life is far spent, and we think more could have been made of the last shooting up of the flame which

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Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., February 13, 1913.

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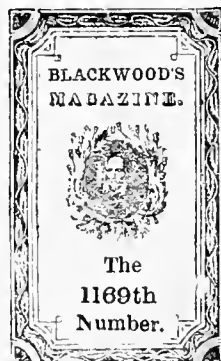
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LITERATURE

Cambridge from Within. By Charles Tennyson. Illustrated by Harry Morley. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. CHARLES TENNYSON has, we think, attempted an impossible task, and it is in no disparaging spirit that we say there is not much in the book before us, especially as we can add unhesitatingly that what there is is distinctly good. The author has wisely decided that a description of Cambridge from within which was replete with details would fail to convey any impression of what the University is really like. Consequently he has frankly described Cambridge as it appeared to him when he was an undergraduate, gossiping pleasantly, philosophizing a good deal, and telling us about the things he saw and the men he knew. It would not take the acumen of a Sherlock Holmes to recognize in this volume a portrait of Mr. Tennyson himself. King's was evidently his college, and he confesses to being an old Etonian. His friends belonged to the abler section of young Cambridge men: he himself read classics, and led a sensible life, combining social pleasure with work and outdoor sports especially cricket of a somewhat peripatetic character, which took him into a good many of the small towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the University. He does not profess to know everybody or everything; he has no stirring incidents to report; but he describes Cambridge as he saw it, and he has produced a readable, pleasant book without an index—an omission the less grave as his volume is in no sense a guide-book for reference, but one to be read at a single sitting.

“Our courting [he says] shall be in the alleys of memory, and, should it find favour, we may, without presumption, hope for the seal of love upon its issue.... For after all it is through the medium of the memory that Cambridge exercises her most powerful influence.”

“How few of us [he remarks a few pages later] were there who ever went to a meeting at Newmarket, heard the King's choir (otherwise than under compulsion), saw the inside of the round church or of the Fitzwilliam Museum,” &c.

It would be impossible in such a book to avoid comparisons with “the other place,” and part of Mr. Tennyson's contrast runs thus:—

“An excessive diffusion is the fault of Cambridge, an excessive concentration that of Oxford. One sees the contrast in the very dress and habit of their children. Where Oxford is all briskness, polish, and activity, Cambridge is marked by a certain carelessness of demeanour, by slow movements, deliberate, though irregular speech, and occasional freaks of manner, such as grow upon men who live alone. Even among the great majority, who most approximate to a common type, there is a lack of common characteristics.”

It is an ingenious summary, but somewhat over-coloured. Oxford has clearly, we think, an advantage in being more closely in touch with the world of London, and thus able to put more of her men into suitable places. When Jowett, as it was said, made his drawing-room a suburb of London, he did much for the future of the Oxonian; and another strong man of the great world, Cecil Rhodes, if he thought little of the ability of Oxford dons for finance, thought highly of the possibilities of their pupils as rulers of Empire. Still, we should hardly describe the modern Oxonian as brisk.

Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson thinks, “studies philosophy less, yet breeds more philosophy than the sister University,” and he accounts for the absence of disturbances, as compared with what he hears about Oxford, by contrasting the attitude of the Dons towards the men at each University respectively:—

“Discipline was maintained by a system of mutual toleration. The dons and ourselves kept to our separate worlds, and, as long as a reasonable standard of conduct was maintained on both sides, did not interfere with one another.”

There is a chapter on Trinity, which is said on account of its size to produce “a variety of types, but none especially distinctive of itself”; and the rest of the University is lumped together under the head of ‘The Smaller Colleges.’ On the former we may remark that the legend that the cook of Trinity drove his carriage and pair belongs to a time long before Mr. Tennyson's, when the cook farmed the college kitchens and was reported to surpass the Master in wealth and to vie with him in importance. In an earlier chapter, moreover, we remark with some regret that, if Mr. Tennyson “scait son Rabelais,” he does not know his Gunning, for the words “when the dignitaries of the University used to jolt home in their coaches from tenants' dinners, singing strange songs and tangled in uncouth embraces,” prove

him to have imperfectly remembered a famous incident.

From his account of the smaller Colleges we extract a remark which is noteworthy:—

“I should say there is no College in Cambridge where it is not possible for a good manager (who has not to keep himself in vacation) to live the conventional life with comparative comfort on 180*l.* to 200*l.* a year.” In view of many absurd statements about University extravagance these words deserve attention.

Mr. Tennyson discourses modestly and pleasantly about the Dons. He is quite right in saying that the undergraduate really knows little of them.

“Their interests [he says] are not ours, and any attempt at real comradeship is apt to proceed from an immaturity of mind which renders the possessor unfit for any position of responsibility, or from a calculated insincerity which is at once suspected of jesuitical objects. A don without a spice of humanity is useless, but one who forces his humanity upon us forfeits his advantages.”

As Mr. Tennyson hints, “the greatest scholars are often the most incompetent teachers,” and college authorities have not always the courage to realize this. They force a young man on a teacher whom at best he can only respect for an incommunicable gift, while he mildly enjoys, perhaps, his association with a famous man.

The chapter on ‘Cambridge Characters’ is one of the best in the book. The author deals with the men he knew personally, and sketches them with sufficient insight to make them recognizable, but without the slightest flavour of malice. The chapters on ‘Work’ and ‘Play’ are also characteristic, and—the former especially—reflect the author's own experiences. But we should say that Mr. Tennyson was happiest in Cambridge during the Long Vacation. The easy familiarity which it engendered, the games with their absence of fierce competition, the pleasant evenings by the river, the little expeditions, the unexpected friendships formed in the half-empty College—all had their charm for the writer, as they have had for many Cambridge men.

We commend Mr. Tennyson for describing University life as it is, and not as it should be. His book is literally a “Cambridge from within”—the Cambridge of his own experience.

“Minds [he writes] bred to other ideals may find it irritating. To experience gained in other circumstances much may appear untrue; but if it comes honestly and spontaneously to the pen's point, it will satisfy the only law to which the nature of our object can require it to conform. For, where experience at its clearest was unordered and inarticulate, it would be vain to aim at absolute truth—presumptuous to hope for perfect expression.”

Our quotations from Mr. Tennyson's work will, we hope, establish one point—that he writes in a style not unworthy of the name he bears. We may add that Mr. Harry Morley's illustrations are artistic and pleasing, though Clare Bridge seems to have lost some of its grace.

The Immovable East: Studies of the People and Customs of Palestine. By Philip J. Baldensperger. Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by Frederic Lees. (Pitman & Sons.)

OF the multitude of books that have been written upon Palestine, very few have dealt at all particularly with the fellâhîn; and none so intimately, with such certain knowledge, as the work before us. The European residents in Palestine now lead practically the same life which they would lead in Europe. It was not so with the settlers of a bygone day. Few and scattered, they were forced to live in close relations with the natives of the country; and their children, growing up among the fellâhîn, acquired two minds—the Oriental and the European. To these children of the early European settlers, who were most of them missionaries of some kind or another, we owe already most of what we know concerning the fellâh of Palestine. Mr. Hanauer's 'Folk-Lore of the Holy Land,' for example, though not devoted to the subject, is full of interest in that respect. But nothing so intimate has yet appeared upon the subject as this book by Mr. Philip Baldensperger, son of that Henry Baldensperger, of Baldenheim, Alsatia, who was sent to Jerusalem in 1848 as a missionary of the Basel Spittler Mission, and afterwards restored the famous gardens of Urtâs (the "Hortus Conclusus" of the Crusading monks of Bethlehem).

The author's opening picture of "the Grey Trio" of Palestine—"the grey-clad archaic Fellahîn, the grey ruins on every ancient site and the grey, quick-moving Haradîn" (pl. of Hardôn, a kind of lizard)—is very telling; for the life of the fellâh does seem, indeed, as unconscious as that of the lizard, as immutable as that of stones. That he existed exactly as he is at present before Joshua took Jericho, and is, in fact, the ancient Perizzite (villager), the present writer agrees with Mr. Baldensperger:—

"There was no place in the new Israelitic nation for the ambitious Amorite or the warlike Hittite, and the only wish of the Perizzite was to live in peace in the home of his forefathers, carrying on traditions, cementing his attachment to the soil, sacrificing in the Makam, or High Place or Wely, going to every green tree,—in short, continuing the old forms of worship, praying to the presiding genius, with a slight change, sometimes, in the name, but caring little whether it was before a statue of some Baal or an invisible one called Sidna 'Ali or Sheykh 'Alem."

But though Mr. Baldensperger is extremely interesting when indulging in such historical speculations and analogies, for which he is besides well qualified, he is even more so when he writes of his own experience and in his proper person. His adventures in the Jordan valley in 1874—when the plodding fellâhîn, himself among them, were confronted with the Arabs of the desert—are to us far more delightful and not less instructive than the stories where he turns himself into a dog to make us realize the life of dogs in town

and village, or teaches by the intermediary of stilted fiction.

"In Lydda it was easier to pass unnoticed than in Gaza, where the darker Philistio-Egyptian population formed a striking contrast to people of our fair complexion."

That sentence, in the mouth of a Mohammedan of Hebron, is typical of many others which occur in Mr. Baldensperger's made-up stories. Yet these deserve the close attention of the student, since they abound in information nowhere else to be obtained. The animal fables, Arab compliments, and many songs included are of lasting value.

It is a pity that the author did not consult some competent Orientalist before committing himself to a system of transliteration which is calculated to exasperate the learned. The present writer, though acquainted with the language of the fellâhîn, has often been puzzled to decipher well-known phrases. Further, the author's rendering of Arabic expressions is seldom literal. Notes might well have been provided, for the service no less of the student than the general reader. The best of Arabic scholars might be puzzled by the line

'Ami, 'Ami ba'd 'Amak,
translated

Uncle, uncle, dear uncle!

Literally, it should be

Uncle, uncle, after thy uncle.

It might have been explained that people all through Syria use "After me!" as a form of compliment, meaning "May you live long after me!" and also that, as there is no one word for nephew in Arabic, the word for uncle is applied indiscriminately to both uncle and nephew, so that the Arabic line would mean: "O Uncle, Uncle (I pray to God you may live long) after your nephew!"

This is only one out of hundreds of instances where Mr. Baldensperger's quotations are certain to perplex the uninitiated; but to those who know already something of the people and the life described there is no book we should recommend more strongly, to enlarge their knowledge. We hope that Mr. Baldensperger will one day give the world a study containing nothing but his personal experience in Southern Palestine.

The work is provided with a good Index, and is illustrated with photographs.

Helen Redeemed, and Other Poems. By Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. HEWLETT'S new volume of poems presents no such interesting metrical problem as did his 'Agonists.' In the latter he was a daring innovator who suggested curious possibilities in the development of English verse. The reader was led on to pleasing speculations concerning a transitional movement in structures and rhythms that might or might not afford an analogy to the elusive transition from quantity to accent in the 'Pervigilium Veneris.' On these grounds 'The Agonists' called for respectful consideration

and an open mind on the part of the critic, however much he might, out of loyalty to established forms, be inclined to question certain manifestations of the method. In 'Helen Redeemed,' however, Mr. Hewlett has been content to return to the English rhymed pentameter, with free use of the extra syllable and frequent elision. Having resorted to convention, by convention (it would seem) he must be judged; for the form is known in its perfection, and of that perfection music is the essence. It is just in this very quality of music that Mr. Hewlett's new poem seems to us to fail. His scansion is difficult, often almost impossible, unless the cæsura is forced out of all propriety. A line that does not reveal its rhythm naturally at the first reading is obviously unsatisfactory, and this is too often the case. The metre halts; we turn back, and discover with some pains that a lengthy pause or a harsh stress at an unexpected place gives some semblance of a proper fall. Such lines as—

Which, coursing Ida, leaves ruin behind,
or
Lightly and feverishly with quick frown,
or

His food-searching by hint of unknown snare,
seem almost past mending, even by the most ingenious adjustment of pause and accent. Nor do they contain any hint of new and profitable method.

In the carrying over of the sense, too, from line to line the result is frequently unfortunate, e.g. :—

Like as the sweet free air, when maids the doors
And windows open wide, wanders the floors
And all the passage ways about the house.

Had the discords of 'Helen Redeemed' shown any kinship with the discords of a Strauss, they might have been justified. But here there seems to be no atoning resolution, only a struggle after strength that, when it is not repellent, is merely bizarre and sometimes uncouth. So admirable an artist as Mr. Hewlett must not forget that the cause of established metrical form was never more completely defended and vindicated than by the rebellious Swinburne in one of his last essays.

As for the content of the poem, it succeeds as a story, because Mr. Hewlett is first of all a master of the novel. He has evidently gone to the third book of the 'Iliad' for the psychology of Helen. Helen's weariness of Paris, and her desire to return to the arms of Menelaus supply the motive of the piece. She works out her redemption by betraying her ravisher into the hands of the Greeks, and thereby, it would seem, she is purified and restored to a virginal estate. We have seen something like this paradox stated categorically in other recent verse, but it is not altogether easy to support, except in a mood of ultra-preciosity. It is, further, quite out of the Homeric key, and, although this is a modern continuation of the story, the reader, at the risk of being hopelessly old-fashioned, is inclined to ask that such imitations shall be free from incongruity. Even in small details of phrase such boldness becomes obtrusive. When Helen

describes herself as a "palimpsest," it is impossible to escape the sense of anachronism. It is as daring as the "flash in the pan" metaphor in the Minoan 'Agonists.' 'Helen Redeemed' might, as a prose episode, have come from Mr. Hewlett's hand a living, a brilliant, and a suggestive creation. As it is, it satisfies neither as poetry nor as prose.

Of the other pieces there is not much to be said. 'Hypsipyle,' written in a lighter metre, does not rise beyond a certain Alexandrian prettiness. No line or set of lines compels quotation. 'Oreithyia' has a breezy swiftness that lifts it into appropriateness. The last stanza, not itself above mediocrity, is saved by one line:—

Oreithyia, by the North Wind carried
To stormy Thrace, think of how you tarried
And let him woo and wed? "Ah, no, for now
He's kissed all Athens from my open brow.
I am the Wind's wife, wooed and won and married."

Late in the volume we learn that 'Helen Redeemed' was originally conceived as a drama, of which one scene, 'The Argive Women,' is here preserved. The fragment is graceful enough, but holds little promise of drama. It suggests a Shavian "conversation" in the Homeric age, but beyond that we refrain from judging unfinished work. It is not a grateful task to censure a writer of such accomplishment, but Mr. Hewlett might, we suggest, re-read his Horace, "et male tornatos incudi reddere versus." In one line we hear of Homer's "noddled approbation"—surely, if one comes to think of it, a doubtful compliment

A Montessori Mother. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. With an Introduction by Edmond Holmes. (Constable & Co.)

It would be doing less than justice to Mrs. Fisher to say that her chief qualification for writing this book is her enthusiastic readiness to accept Madame Montessori's methods, for at times she shows a shrewd grasp of the problems involved and the principles underlying them. It would, however, be fair to say that this represents the main point of view of her book, which does not, indeed, seek to add anything either to the theoretical or practical study of the question, but rather to bring the Montessori methods before the average parent. As such the book has a useful purpose, for it is probable that the point of view of Madame Montessori is more important than any system or theory which is founded on it. The book is designed for American readers, but, as far as England is concerned, it is safe to say that the criticism underlying it is perhaps more valid when applied to the parent than to present-day schools. Especially is this the case with the insistence on giving full responsibility within its faculties to each child. It is the parent rather than the school who needs to be reminded that each child has to learn to do for itself, and that to do too much for it is to hamper its full growth and self-control. The class of sixty children

in our elementary schools, for instance, is in itself a sufficient corrective of any tendency to do everything for each one. Prof. Sadler has compared certain types of educational opinion with the criticism underlying the Post-Impressionist movement, and the analogy can be pushed far in regard to Madame Montessori's work. There is the genius of the original founders as executants; there are the invaluable incidental discoveries, such as the use of the tactile sense in education, and those concerning the analysis and refraction of light in painting; there is the soundness of much of the destructive criticism of present-day methods; but we feel in each case the doubtfulness of the underlying theory. In the case of the Montessori schools, we are apt, beneath the glamour of the success they have achieved, to forget that they are still confessedly in the experimental stage. It is interesting to consider how far the new theories are really new, and how much consists of matter common to all sound educational thought, but intensified by the light of the magnetic personality which presents it. The new theory centres round the question of interest, and the training of the growing senses by habit and use, and by means of devices specially adapted for their purpose; but this is by no means new. The motto "learn by doing" has been among the "small change" of educational theorists for many years. Mrs. Fisher sums up her survey in two sentences: "There is no smallest item in the Montessori training which is intended to merely amuse the child," and "He will not pay the least attention to anything that is not suitable to him."

The Montessori system presupposes a spontaneous interest in the child, but it appears open to doubt how far such interest will of necessity be aroused in the direction most necessary to the growing organism. For instance, Mrs. Fisher supposes that the joy of balancing on the top of an iron fence represents a desire in the infant mind for equilibrium, which would be equally satisfied by a plank on the ground. To this there are two objections. In the first place, the element of danger, or even what some psychologists have called contrarience, comes into play, just as in mountaineering the particular straining and stretching of the limbs would not give the same delight if practised on a series of stones placed on the ground. In the second place, it is probable that the spontaneous desire is more truly for doing in the abstract. The active doing rather than the passive being taught would be recognized by every psychologist as the true basis of education, and in so far as this is recognized the adherents of the new system would not differ from the modern Froebelian. In a word, the child cannot be left infallibly to select that form of doing which is suitable for it, and it appears perfectly legitimate for the adult to direct the channel of such doing. One of Mrs. Fisher's illustrations of the right and the wrong way of dealing with children is

that it is right to let the child hold the adult, rather than the adult hold the child, in swinging games, so that the immature brain may let go when the exercise becomes a strain. Apart from the fact that there is here some confusion between strain and overstrain, is it certain that the child is the best judge of the actions that will result in strain? And is not the directing of effort into duly ordered channels an end in itself? The Montessori teacher might say with Mr. Bernard Shaw that "the vilest abortionist is he who attempts to mould a child's character." But such an attitude is inconsistent with the sentence we have quoted above, which shows how elaborately the Montessori apparatus is designed to mould the child, and the "abortionist" would deserve that title none the less from the fact that he does his moulding by stealth.

But, after all, the main thing is that this training of the senses, which has been preached for years, is being magnificently put into practice, in a way that a hundred psychologists would never have been able to accomplish. We may cavil at the extreme claims made for it, and we may feel that the exponents of the new system do less than justice to the splendid work that has been accomplished in some of the London infant schools; but we must never forget that the example of these few Italian schools is permeating classes which had never dreamt of the new education, with its conception of the freedom of childhood, and its orderly growth on psychological lines. As showing from personal experience the force of this great example Mrs. Fisher's book is welcome. We are sorry to end on a note of complaint, but the Index is wholly inadequate.

A Little Tour in India. By R. Palmer. (Arnold.)

THIS is the first work from the pen of a member of a well-known family, and when the influences which surround Mr. Palmer are borne in mind, it will be admitted that he is reasonably independent in his views. He does not unduly lean to the reforms of Lord Morley, but he puts the case against Lord Curzon frankly, and says that the ex-Viceroy "was known to have his knife into the Bengalis." After considering whether Lord Curzon made his change only for the sake of administrative efficiency or partly from political motives, he comes to the conclusion that the latest arrangement is demonstrably more efficient than the old.

The letters sent home which make the book have not been "touched-up" for the press. Their style is bright and clear, but a little revision might have spared us such repetition as may be found on pp. 38 and 55.

Mr. Palmer was in India for the Durbar, and he travelled widely, studied many questions with care, and often went "slumming" in order to see for himself

how the poor live. Many will think him right when he says that at the time of Lord Morley's reforms the Indian Government made a mistake in not putting any of the most important natives on to the Executive Councils. They "appointed in each case a 'safe' and useless man, and then complained that the Native Member of Council was no use. . . . If Bombay had appointed Gokhale, the ablest man (they say) of any colour in India, he might have done a tremendous lot." Mr. Palmer believes that Indians are usually not competent administrators; but he says that the few good men ought to be used instead of being driven into opposition.

His view that the Indian Civil Service owes its excellence to primogeniture is, perhaps, a little out of date; but he treats with fairness the case of the Indians for a larger share in the Civil Service, and says that it is foolish for us to consider ourselves above criticism, for "a lot of the Indian criticism is good."

There is a suggestion in one place that the Goanese desire to become British subjects; and we should have liked fuller details of the statement that our people have been "trying to buy Pondicherry."

Mr. Palmer has enlivened his book with many amusing tales; and when he is talking of the Jains, whose best-known characteristic is that they will kill no animal—not even a snake or a flea—he mentions that once he met about fifty Jain women carrying wet canvas bags, and, on asking what they were doing, found that they were removing all the fish from a dry pond ten miles away to another place where there was water.

Of the Hindu we are incidentally told that he is almost incapable of telling the truth, unless he is holding a cow's tail, and even then you cannot be sure of him.

We have no monopoly in this country in the matter of grumbling, and Mr. Palmer writes of one man who "eroaked over the growth of luxury . . . in quite a homely way. In the good old days they only wore a loin-cloth; now the extravagant young dogs nearly all wear a shirt."

Tourists who are making a first trip may read Mr. Palmer with advantage, and they may like to note that he estimates the cost of travelling and living at something like 27s. a day.

La France de Demain. Par Charles Heyraud. Préface de M. Henri Joly. (Paris, Perrin.)

IN spite of its attractive title we find this book a little dull. It bears the imprimatur of the Roman Catholic Church, and appears to suffer from having been written in order to secure that special privilege. M. Heyraud has put forward a great many interesting facts and arguments, but his method of reasoning is weakened by his inability to see any good in France or any hope for her future apart from the teaching of his Church.

He gives a striking account of the conditions under which shop assistants work, and the way in which many of them live. There is a strong attack on the rich for the fashion in which they pass their lives and for their thoughtlessness with regard to the poor, and on wealthy women for their dress. Many of M. Heyraud's statements might be applied to our own country. It is as true here as it is in France that in recent years a good deal has been done for the labouring classes, but that is no mitigation of the charge that the young people who work in shops have been unduly forgotten; and M. Heyraud wants his readers to remember that shop assistants labour under conditions which too often lead to their occupying the worst place in statistics relating to tuberculosis.

M. Heyraud's examination of the question of strikes throws little new light on that subject, for he only generalizes, and offers no clear advice as to what should take the place of trade unions and strikes.

In a chapter on 'The Family' we are not surprised to find much about the nightmare of depopulation; and certainly M. Heyraud's statistics and facts (though in no way new) ought to make his fellow-countrymen pause and think. Depopulation may be regarded as an invitation to a foreign invader; yet they may recall the fact that the fall in the birth-rate is making people anxious not only in France, but also in other countries close to France, though it is a far more serious question in new lands across the seas.

Education is dealt with on lines acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church. Theatres, novels, and a section of the press are equally condemned: we note that even 'Sherlock Holmes' (widely read in France) is not spared, but treated as being as dangerous in one way as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Zola are in other ways. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle suffers in distinguished company.

Socialism is regarded as "a robbery of all the riches of a people"; and while he talks of Socialists, M. Heyraud seems, on the whole, to agree with Proudhon's words:

"Fraternité! frère, tant qu'il vous plaira, pourvu que je sois le grand frère et vous le petit! Pourvu que la société, notre mère commune, honore ma primogéniture et mes services, en doublant ma portion."

One is almost tempted to find comfort in this picture drawn by an earnest man who wishes well to his own people. It shows that France has her share of pessimists. Page after page is filled with "shocking examples"; but some are a little trivial, and we feel that it might be difficult to authenticate others. On the whole, we prefer the more cheering note which finishes an early chapter: "Les méchants et leurs œuvres criminelles passeront. La France survivra."

English names are misspelt, as is usual in French books; and that of General Galliffet has gone wrong once again. We do not know why Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., is called "the fourth member of the Labour party."

A Source-Book of Ancient History. By George Willis and Lillie Shaw Botsford. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. BOTSFORD is a very diligent popularizer of ancient history whose work we have previously noticed in these columns. Having published a handbook on the 'History of the Ancient World' (noticed in *Athen.* Sept. 2, 1911), well suited for those Americans who are in a great hurry to acquire a sufficient education, he now adds a companion volume, a selection in English of the ancient sources from which our ordinary historical knowledge is derived. He includes inscriptions, classical poetry, passages from the Bible, creeds, and bits of philosophy, but tells us in his Preface that

"historical criticism, involving the careful weighing of evidence, and the valuation of the reliability of authors and documents, is an exceedingly complex and difficult work, which must in the main be reserved for students of University grade."

That he expects the readers of this book to be below that grade appears clearly from the questions for self-examination appended to each short chapter. Among them we find: Who was Herodotus? Who was Plato? Where is the book called Exodus found? Who was Ezekiel, and what did he write? What are the main beliefs of the Nicene Creed? &c. It is evident that students who require to have such questions suggested to them can have nothing to say to the question of sources, or of criticism of them, but should be content to read Prof. Botsford's handbook and swallow it as gospel. The assumed ignorance of the Bible throws an unpleasant light on the training of American children. If we were asked for what sort of schoolboy or student this book would be suitable in Europe, we should be at a loss to answer.

As for the actual selections, they are made with good sense and with a wide outlook; and care has been taken to make the translations good and clear. The reader is evidently assumed to be ignorant of all languages except English. There are very brief notes, for the most part accurate, but we make a few suggestions for another edition, if it be required. At the very outset we learn that the Nile flows in a straight line to the north, and that the Delta is formed by the sea and the two streams of the (divided) river. Now the Nile does not flow in a straight line, but in a most sinuous course, as any one who has sailed up it in a dahabiyah knows well. It is only very small maps that make it look like a straight line. Nor does it divide into two streams only: the ancients counted seven mouths of the Nile. Prof. Botsford inclines to the belief that the poems of Homer were preserved orally for a long time, though he mentions the opposite view. We think all the recent evidence tends to prove the early use of writing in Greece, probably before the Homeric poems, and perhaps not in Phœnician script. He calls Euripides the Shakespeare of Athens, a judgment at which we do not wonder, though we cannot endorse it. When citing Aristotle's 'Politics' on the proper conditions of founding a new city, he should not have omitted the famous

chapter in Hippocrates on the same topic. We know Cæsar as the author of the 'War in Gaul,' but is it certain that he wrote the sequel on the *Civil War*, which the Professor attributes to him? We also think that, in a book of sources, Prof. Milligan's superficial *florilegium* from the Greek papyri is an odd work to cite. Surely we should have been told who first deciphered and published them. But complete accuracy is probably too much to expect in so vast a field. No mention is made of the fact that the Behistun inscription is in three tongues, nor is the distinction between Babylonian and Assyrian texts made clear in the selections.

It is, indeed, doubtful to us whether the fashion of giving young and uneducated students these handbooks which skim over the world's history is not a bad fashion, and a hollow substitute for sound historical knowledge. A careful reading of Herodotus's History, in English, with good notes, would teach any intelligent youth more about real history than a dozen compendiums and abstracts, and books with questions and exercises to help him. These remarks are directed against the fashion, not against the author (or authors) of the present work, which shows wide learning and much diligence.

The Woman Movement. By Ellen Key. With an Introduction by Havelock Ellis. (Putnam's Sons.)

It is unfortunate that the English version of Ellen Key's survey of the Woman Movement should be deficient both in clearness and accuracy. Thus of marriage in the harvest-time of Lutheran teaching we are told: "To the man who had chosen her the wife bore children by the dozen and threescore." In other places we read: "In England only one out of eight children is nursed"; "In Europe are no women ministers to my knowledge"; and—in a foot-note—"Next to the textile industry the tobacco industry employs most women." But the book is one which depends not so much for its value on any statements of fact as on the quality of the sibylline utterances for which the author is famous. She dwells so much in the future that the turmoil of to-day in which we find ourselves seems viewed in her mind as a past crowned with achievement. We see her content with all artificial barriers to the careers of women being removed; stirred to protest at the school of thought which encourages directly remunerative employment on the part of mothers; as ready to sympathize with man debarred by economic reasons from marriage as she is prompt to point out how much worse his position would be if his sisters did not earn their own bread. But when she speaks of the young girls of to-day as "penetrated by the Nietzschean idea that marriage is the combined will of two people to create a new being greater than themselves," and of the higher development of mankind as being the young man's "creative desire," we feel that in the rapidity of its

advancing thought along these lines there is a wide gulf between Scandinavia and England. Yet we are faced with the anomaly that in Ellen Key's country "the married woman is still always a minor; if no marriage settlement is made, the husband has the right to dispose of the wife's property; he has control of their common possessions; he can restrict her freedom of work." Conservative England is outdone here in the maintenance of paternal right!

Can the position of women in any country be estimated by the laws on the statute book? Though our author believes that so long as the law treats women as one race, men as another, there will be a Woman Question, her answer is in the negative.

She finds the heart of the opposition to the Woman Movement in the fact that, compared with the average woman of fifty years ago, the average woman of to-day is more full of vitality and adaptability, more individually developed, more beneficial socially. "But since the average man in the meantime has undergone no comparable development, he is estranged, and repudiates a movement which, directly or indirectly, makes such great demands on his own higher spiritual qualities."

Always with her eyes fixed on the next great advance in emancipation—the claim for "the right and freedom of the child, which will be the unconditional result of the victory of the Woman and the Labour Movements"—this unorthodox seer, with her unsacramental ideas of marriage and belief in an eternal life lived in and through heirs of the flesh, pleads earnestly for the guarding and cultivation of those qualities and capacities which women have gained as home-makers and child-bearers. In its inception the movement could gather strength only by combating the prejudice that women are incapable of the same kind of activity as man; but the feminists who still cherish the desire to prove themselves as masculine as men are few in numbers, if potent in attracting attention.

Indexes to the Ancient Testamentary Records of Westminster. By Arthur Meredyth Burke. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

ANCIENT wills are of such obvious importance to the topographer, the biographer, and the philologist, as well as to the family historian, that the dry business of compiling an index to testamentary documents of past centuries is always praiseworthy. But this volume is no ordinary index to a group of such personal documents. Mr. Burke has accomplished a work of genuine historical and literary importance. A rare amount of information of national value is compressed into the few pages of the Introduction, and not a little of it is novel, while it relates to a district which may be termed the nursery ground of English history, and the death-place of generations of the nation's worthies.

Although there are references to the boundaries of Westminster as early as the tenth century, it was not until the year 1222 that these limits were authoritatively declared. It was in that year decreed by the Cardinal Archbishop Stephen Langton and four other papal assessors, as the result of an arbitration between the Abbot and the Bishop of London, that the monastery with its precincts and those of St. Margaret's Church, and the whole parish of St. Margaret and all its chapels, together with all clerks and laymen dwelling therein, were to be entirely free from the authority of the See of London, and to be directly subject to the Roman Court. The exact delineation of the boundaries, as set forth in this award, shows that the exempt jurisdiction of the Abbey comprised an area co-extensive with the area of the present parishes of St. Margaret, St. John the Evangelist, St. George, Hanover Square, St. James, Piccadilly, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. Anne, Soho, together with the *villæ* of Knightsbridge, Westbourne, and Paddington. In other words, this large area, as shown upon a map, was bounded (exclusive of the *villæ*) on the north by Oxford Street, and continued round Covent Garden to Waterloo Bridge; on the east and south it was bounded by the Thames, from Waterloo Bridge to the confines of Chelsea Hospital; and thence westward it followed the unseen Ranelagh Sewer, passing between Belgrave and Lowndes Squares, and crossing the Knightsbridge Road to the exit of the Serpentine River. Following the course of the Serpentine, the great parish of St. Margaret embraced the whole of Hyde Park and a slice of Kensington Gardens, until it reached the further limits of the northern boundary on the Uxbridge Road.

Mr. Burke corrects an error that has hitherto been made by many writers as to the extent of this ancient exempt jurisdiction. It was started in an article in vol. xxvi. of *Archæologia*, in 1835, and has been widely followed. The *aqua de Tyburne* of the 1222 document, as forming the western boundary of St. Margaret's parish, was assumed to be identical with the Tyburn Brook of modern topography, whereas it is really identical with the rivulet that became known as the Westbourne. The exempt jurisdiction was increased in 1504, when the Abbey acquired the College of St. Martin le Grand with four of its Essex prebends.

The extant testamentary records of Westminster indexed by Mr. Burke consist of three distinct series of documents: (1) the miscellaneous testamentary records preserved in the muniment room of the Abbey, extending from 1228 to 1700; (2) the testamentary records of the Peculiar Court, from 1504 to 1700; and (3) the Westminster wills and administrations preserved amongst the records of the Consistory Court of London, from 1540 to 1556. There are about 10,500 entries.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Caldecott (W. Shaw), SYNTHETIC STUDIES IN SCRIPTURE, with an Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Durham, Foreword by Harold M. Weiner, 2/6 net. R. Scott

The author, an architect, has done good work before on the history and structure of the Tabernacle, Solomon's Temple, and the second Temple in Jerusalem. This new book is a series of rather scrappy essays. Their purpose is constructive rather than analytic, but the writer is obviously combating much of modern Old Testament criticism in the hope of promoting a return to a more conservative interpretation of the Bible. He ranges from studies in the life of Christ and 'The Official Relations of Peter and Paul' to an examination of the age of the Judges, the statistics of the numbers of the Exodus, and the day of the Crucifixion. In every chapter he has something interesting as well as challenging to say, and his style is simple and direct, but he does not back his statements with sufficient evidence. He is sure, on the interesting authority of a learned Indian judge, that "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil" means "Alexander the bronze-dealer laid the information against me," and therefore brought about St. Paul's martyrdom. He tells us that St. Peter and St. Paul were never intimate, and that their quarrel was not healed until the former, in his Second Epistle, made a late *amende*. We are unable for various reasons to believe that St. Paul was the real author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Here we are told that he published it anonymously because, being unpopular in Jerusalem, he was anxious that the Jewish Christians should read what was written before they heard the writer's name.

First Book of Samuel, Revised Version, edited, with Introduction and Notes, for the Use of Schools, by W. O. E. Oesterley, 1/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The object of the little series of commentaries to which the present volume belongs is to provide young students with an explanation of the Revised Version, while giving them the fruits of modern scholarship. The notes to the present edition are well done, and the Introduction is brief and to the point.

Haig (Elizabeth), THE FLORAL SYMBOLISM OF THE GREAT MASTERS, 6/ net.

Kegan Paul

The author's aim is to set forth the system of flower symbolism employed by the great masters of sacred art, and to identify the exact significance of each blossom or fruit used by representative painters to elucidate the divine mysteries. The work has been thoroughly done, and the results of the author's research make interesting reading, especially to those who are more concerned with the idea which inspires a picture than its workmanship. A number of full-page plates enhance the attractiveness of the text.

Jevons (F. B.), COMPARATIVE RELIGION, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

"Comparative Religion" is a phrase which seems to have grown into use lately to replace the old-fashioned "science of religions" introduced by Max Müller. Whether it means any more than the study of religions by the comparative method may

be doubted; but Prof. Jevons is one of its professed exponents, and his little book on the subject is welcome. His mode of dealing with it is to divide it into the successive heads of 'Sacrifice,' 'Magic,' 'Ancestor-Worship,' and 'The Future Life,' and then to go straight into the description of religions like Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Monotheism. In his chapter on 'Magic' he seems to labour under some confusion of thought, as he cannot bring himself to admit that magic is distinguished from religion by its different standpoint, inasmuch as it teaches man to compel rather than to propitiate the spiritual powers. As for its "compromising" with religion in Egypt and Babylonia, this seems only to be one instance of a phenomenon present in nearly all religions, wherein each in turn borrows the weapons of that which it supplants or to which it is actively opposed. This was noticed long ago by Macaulay with regard to Catholicism and the German Reformation, and was compared by him to the struggle between Hamlet and Laertes.

This, however, is the only criticism we are inclined to make upon the book, which should form, as it is evidently intended to do, a useful and readable introduction to the subject for beginners.

Life of Porphyry, Bishop of Gaza, by Mark the Deacon, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by G. F. Hill, 3/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Hill's translation is based on the Greek text published in the Teubner series by the members of the Bonn Philological Society in 1895. His able Introduction deals with the history of the city of Gaza (in which most of the events related by Mark the Deacon took place), and he shows how hard a struggle it was for Christianity to gain a footing in that stronghold of the Philistines. Gaza was, as a matter of fact, one of the last places to fall before the advance of the new religion. It is the story of that fall which is recorded in Mark's narrative. The notes are rather supplementary than critical, but they serve their purpose in the further elucidation of the text.

Morgan (G. Campbell), THE TEACHING OF CHRIST, 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A series of meditations on the words of Jesus concerning 'Personalities,' 'Sin and Salvation,' and the 'Kingdom of God.' The author writes in a trenchant style that claims attention; he neither criticizes his subject nor enters into controversial discussions, but addresses himself simply to the believer in Christ who wishes to study Christ's teaching.

Murby's Larger Scripture Manuals: ST. MARK, with Introduction, Maps, and Explanatory Notes especially intended for the Use of Schools and Theological Students, by Charles Knapp, 1/6

A careful analytic study of the text of St. Mark's Gospel, together with a scholarly Introduction which sums up the results of modern study and research concerning the times of our Lord and the origin of the Gospel narrative. The volume is the first of a series designed for the use of teachers, theological students, and the upper forms in schools.

Ottley (Robert Lawrence), THE RULE OF LIFE AND LOVE, an Exposition of the Ten Commandments, 5/ net. R. Scott

This work is the second of a series of three which Canon Ottley has undertaken for the "Library of Historic Theology," edited by the Rev. Wm. C. Piercy. The Commandments are considered collectively and separately in the light of history and modern

thought, and the book will be of value to students of divinity.

Spender (Constance), SIMPLE SPIRITUAL TRUTHS, 4d. Wells Gardner

The author deals with various aspects of the spiritual life, and treats of such subjects as Conscience, Prayer, and the inner meanings of Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

Law.

Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1913, 6/8 net.

Crosby Lockwood

The current issue of this annual has been brought thoroughly up to date, and the statutes for 1912 have been incorporated. Thus full particulars will be found of the provisions of the Acts concerning National Insurance, Shops, and Criminal Law Amendment.

Richardson (J. B.), LAW OF COPYRIGHT, 6/ net.

Jordan

This book is a concise and useful statement of the law of copyright, giving not only a valuable history of the law preceding the Act of 1911, but also, in appendixes, the Orders in Council, rules and regulations which have followed it. The author has wisely rejected the idea of making his book a commentary on the text of the Act, which is relegated to an appendix, and in the body of the work he states what he understands to be its effect, as viewed in the light of the decisions of the law courts. While lengthy legal discussions are avoided, the whole work, including the indispensable Index, is carefully done.

Poetry.

Bennet (Edward), IDYLLS OF THE EAST, 3/ net.

Thacker

A pleasing note of sincerity runs through these little pieces, nearly all of which are above the average level of contemporary books of verse. There are many lines that we do not like, but many more that we do, such as those to be found in the opening stanzas of the poem which begins

Thy mind is like a little bitter pool.

Golden Treasury of Australian Verse, edited by Bertram Stevens, 5/ net.

Sydney, Angus & Robertson; London, Macmillan

This book, first published in 1906 as 'An Anthology of Australian Verse,' has now been considerably improved by the generous removal of copyright restrictions, and may be regarded as representative of the best short pieces written by Australians or inspired by life in Australia or New Zealand. Those writers who have had an English education surpass, as a rule, the others in technique, and the number of Irish names in the book is notable. To expect Australian verse to dwell specially on local features not known elsewhere is, perhaps, unreasonable, since a good deal of the best English verse bears no particular signs of English scenery. So we welcome the 'Superstices Rosæ' of Richard Rowe, two stanzas which might have come from a graceful epigrammatist in any English-speaking country.

Gordon has four pieces, including 'The Sick Stockrider'; but he is nothing like so good a poet as Henry Kendall, who was greatly encouraged by the comments of *The Athenæum* in the sixties. Kendall died in 1882. *The Sydney Bulletin* was started in 1880, and has done much by its racy irreverence to give native talent a good hearing. It made the writings of Henry Lawson and A. B. Paterson widely known, as Mr. Stevens points out. Australia has had her difficulties, some natural, some of

her own making, and much of her literature is sombre. We cannot help noticing the short career of many of the writers who figure here, but we learn that those of to-day are, "as a rule, self-reliant and hopeful." Certainly they show a marked advance on the efforts of earlier days. Henry Lawson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. A. H. Adams, and others have written verses strong in colour and national sentiment. The contribution of New Zealand is smaller, but shows distinction. The book would be markedly the poorer without Miss Jessie Mackay and Miss Alice Werner. The latter's 'Bannerman of the Dandenong,' a story of a ride from devastating fire, is one of the most effective things here.

There are some useful Biographical Notes at the end, and an 'Index to Authors.' In a further edition an 'Index of First Lines' should be added.

Lawrence (D. H.), LOVE POEMS AND OTHERS, 5/net. Duckworth

Mr. Lawrence has something of the quality, so nearly approaching cruelty, which distinguished the 'Insurrections' of Mr. James Stephens, in addition to an exotic fondness for colours and flowers. An exalted and impressive imagery is mixed with metaphors that closely approach bathos:—

Oh Earth, you spinning clod of earth,
And then you lamp, you lemon-coloured beauty;
Oh Earth, you rotten apple, rolling downward, . . .

Audacity is necessary for such effects; this Mr. Lawrence possesses, and he frequently succeeds in producing real beauty from the incongruous materials in which he chooses to work.

Rodd (Rennell), THE VIOLET CROWN, New Edition. Arnold

Sir Rennell Rodd here republishes, with a few additions, a volume that first appeared in 1892. 'The Violet Crown' is the work of a man saturated with the love of Greece, and the following lines from 'Hellas' are a fair sample of his spirit and style:—

There may be greener vales and hills
Less bare to shelter man;
But still they want the Naiad rills,
And miss the pipe of Pan.
There may be other isles as fair,
And summer seas as blue,
But then Odysseus touched not there,
Nor Argo beached her crew.

Dear isles and sea-indented shore,
Till songs be no more sung,
The singers that have gone before
Will keep your lovers young;
And men will hymn your haunted skies,
And seek your holy streams,
Until the soul of music dies,
And earth has done with dreams.

The author has some power of description and apt imagery, but his very fluency is a snare. More thought and selection would improve his verse, which is pleasing, but seldom forceful or impressive. We like best 'The Keynote,' 'Ninfa,' and 'Sulla at Athens.'

Taylor (Frank), THE GALLANT WAY, 2/6 net. John Murray

An acceptable volume of patriotic poems, many of which have already appeared in various magazines. Both in subject and style the majority show the author to advantage; moreover, they are free from any suspicion of the "jingoism" to which the patriot in verse is apt to tend.

Bibliography.

Library, JANUARY, 3/ net. Moring

This number opens with a memoir of Mr. G. K. Fortesque, late Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, by his old colleague and schoolfellow Mr. Henry Jenner, which, except for the pages devoted to the legendary family history, is one of the best and most interesting short biographies we have ever read. It is of permanent value,

too, from its account of one of the curious by-ways of the Oxford Movement—St. Mary's College, Harlow—and of the working of a department of the British Museum which does not often come before the public. Miss Lee's account of Recent Foreign Literature is more than usually interesting and useful. Mr. Plomer gives us the history of a local printer and bookseller at Canterbury in the early part of the eighteenth century. The study of Incunabula occupies three articles, and Mr. Dover Wilson replies to the criticisms on his theory of the authorship of the Marprelate Tracts.

Reading Public Libraries: A RETROSPECT OF THIRTY YEARS, 1882-1912, by Wm. H. Greenhough.

An account of the developments that have taken place since the establishment of a public rate-supported library in the borough, thirty years ago.

Taunton Public Library, SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, for the Year 1912.

Taunton, Goodman

Philosophy.

Gorfinkle (Joseph I.), THE EIGHT CHAPTERS OF MAIMONIDES ON ETHICS, 8/6 net.

Frowde

"The Hebrew translation of the 'Shemonah Perafim' of Maimonides," says Dr. Richard Gottheil in a brief Prefatory Note, "has never been presented in a critical edition." The present volume makes good that defect. The author has carefully examined a number of manuscripts and printed editions, and has also compared the Arabic original throughout, giving in the notes his reasons for accepting or rejecting certain readings. In addition to the Hebrew version an English translation is provided.

Leadbeater (C. W.), THE HIDDEN SIDE OF THINGS, 2 vols., 12/

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House

A good deal of this book has already appeared in the form of articles in *The Theosophist*. It is a study of occultism, and will be of interest only to students of that subject.

History and Biography.

Antiquary, Vol. XLVIII., 1912, 7/6

Elliot Stock

There are several articles of peculiar interest in this volume of *The Antiquary*, one of which deals at some length with the Ledger Book of Newport, I.W. Mr. Percy G. Stone declares that this old book "owes its origin to the laudably conservative action of the bailiffs of that ancient borough in 1567, who caused all the charters and documents of interest or importance then in their possession to be copied into this ledger book, which they had made for this express purpose." In another interesting article Mr. R. T. Andrews deals with the Charter of Oxhey.

Fagan (James O.), THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN INDIVIDUALIST, 5/ net. Constable

"The individualist," says the author, "has a message for the present generation," and it is this message that he seeks to deliver. He describes the individual as the personal—that is to say, the principal—factor in progress of every description. In the United States, with which this book is mainly concerned, adversaries are, we learn, misrepresenting his mission and belittling his importance. Mr. Fagan's object is to state his case by means of a study of the commercial conditions existing in that country, especially on the railways. 'The Riddle of the Railroads' has lately assumed definite shape in this country also, though not quite to the same extent, and in a somewhat

different manner. Students of Labour problems will find much to interest them in this book.

Hubbard (Arthur John), THE FATE OF EMPIRES, being an Inquiry into the Stability of Civilization, 6/6 net.

Longmans

In the first portion of his work the author discusses the possibility of a permanent civilization, the basis on which it could be founded, and the forces that make either for growth or for decay. Organic advance, he says, is intermittent; a new method or idea is adopted at each stage. He then gives a list of these "methods," and proceeds to a consideration of each individually. In dealing with the methods of reason and instinct he defines the former as the power of drawing inferences, a stage in advance of instinct, in that the latter, knowing nothing beyond the immediate gratification of the inborn impulse, is at the mercy of its immediate surroundings. But reason itself, he says, will in due course be found to be marred by a disability peculiar to itself—a disability that in its turn is only to be made good by the adoption of yet another line of advance. Thus, step by step, he carries his argument on until it arrives at its conclusion, namely, that the method of Religious Motive is the only one capable of furnishing a true and stable civilization. This point he sets out to drive home by historical illustrations drawn from the civilizations of the past, thereby adding still further interest to a highly interesting book.

MacGowan (J.), HOW ENGLAND SAVED CHINA, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

The Rev. J. MacGowan narrates here in stirring language the history of a long crusade against the binding of feet which was carried on at Amoy by his wife and himself. Photographs at pp. 17 and 33 exhibit the deformity resulting from this cruel practice of fourteen centuries, and the establishment of a Heavenly Foot Society. In 1905 the late Empress-Dowager gave public sanction to the reforming movement, and it bids fair to finish its work within a few years.

Another evil custom against which these two devoted missionaries waged unceasing warfare was female infanticide, as practised not by unmarried mothers of the poorer class, but by affluent citizens and members of the official class. There existed a loathsome pond on the outskirts of Amoy where the bodies of the little victims were cast. The missionaries preached in the streets against the practice, and started a system of nursing-homes for the infants brought to them by their converts. Then Chinese men, not themselves Christians, established a Foundling Home to which children from the city and inland places were brought. At one time it had as many as 2,000 on its books. Then a change in public opinion manifested itself. It came to be recognized that the death of baby girls was not in accordance with the teachings of Confucius; and the number of foundlings diminished until the home became empty. The pond was filled up, and on the site was erected by a Chinese committee a hospital for the sick and suffering.

Further benefits conferred on the native population were quinine for malarial fever and European surgery, the latter begun by medical missionaries immediately after the opening of the Five Ports in pursuance of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The results are known to every foreign resident in China. Eye-diseases, rife among the people, were cured by methods hitherto unknown to Chinese doctors. Mr. MacGowan tells a moving story of a lady doctor, living in a densely populated district away from the

coast, who devoted herself to labouring among her own sex, until her health broke down under the strain.

Such are the works that justify English people in sending missionaries to China.

Ward (G. H. B.), THE TRUTH ABOUT SPAIN. Revised Edition. 7/6 net. Cassell

The author points out that his book has been translated into Spanish, and that, after careful consideration of the criticisms passed on the first edition, he has not found it necessary to modify any of his statements or conclusions. He has brought this edition up to date, dealing outspokenly with the career of Canalejas, cut short by a police-maddened Anarchist in the winter of 1912, the difficulties of the Clerical question, and the advent of Count Romanones as Premier.

Webb (Sidney and Beatrice), ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT: THE STORY OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY. 7/6 net. Longmans

This, the fourth volume of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's monumental work on 'Local Government,' has been published, we are told, out of its logical order, and is, in fact, like 'The History of Liquor Licensing in England,' an appendix to the main work. The first volume of the series, 'The Parish and the County,' appeared in 1906 (for review see *Athen.*, Jan. 26, 1907), and was followed in 1908 by 'The Manor and the Borough,' in two volumes. Shortly after the publication of this, the energies of the authors were concentrated on the dissemination of the principles of the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission. When, last year, the task of research was resumed, the volume on Road Administration was found to be so advanced as to justify its immediate completion.

'The Story of the King's Highway,' unlike its predecessors, begins not with the Revolution of 1689, but with the war-chariot of Boadicea, and is "brought down to the motor-omnibus of to-day." A gradual development is shown, uninterrupted by passing events, reflected in the complaints of a thousand travellers, of whom Pepys, Defoe, and Arthur Young are but the best known, and marked only by the coming of Telford and Macadam at one period, and the motor-car at another. The authors, as is their wont, are concerned throughout with the administrative problems of their subject. Only as recently as 1910 has the Government been forced, by the exigencies of motor traffic, to create a Road Board, and so taken a step preliminary to a centralized administration. Even to-day, as the authors point out, the highways are "the only public service which can never be mentioned in the House of Commons."

Masses of corroborative evidence and authorities are cited, and the book bears abundant evidence of the industry and thoroughness we associate with the authors.

Geography and Travel.

Bicknell (Ethel E.), PARIS AND HER TREASURES. 5/ net. Methuen

Miss Ethel Bicknell has written a little book which will be welcome to many who want to see the sights of Paris. It appears to be intended, not for a guide-book, but rather as a supplement to a guide. The main part is arranged in alphabetical order; but this plan is not so useful as the geographical system for any one who wants to open the book in the street, because it leads to an immense number of cross-references. To help the stranger to find his way about Paris there is a good map, though on too small a scale, which will be especially useful for those prepared to travel by the underground railways, but that is all.

The book contains a history of Paris and its architecture, condensed, but interesting and accurate; and the author acknowledges her indebtedness to the late Lady Dilke's book on French architects, from which there are frequent quotations. There are useful notes on many of the less well-known collections and museums, and a good list of restaurants of all classes, though it might easily be more complete. We miss, for instance, the old-fashioned Tour d'Argent, on the left bank, and hope it has not gone the way of nearly all the famous old eating-houses of Paris.

It is curious that in such a book there should be no mention of hotels, and that from a list of works on Paris, guide-books should be excluded; but both omissions are no doubt intentional.

We have tested details in many places, and have found them accurate. There is a useful page on the Marais, and it names all the best things in that quarter, but, being merely a catalogue, it does not treat the subject in so interesting a way as does Hare's 'Paris.'

One section is devoted to the 'Environs of Paris,' and this is an excellent feature which will be appreciated by the tourist who has a little leisure.

The illustrations are charming, but they add to the bulk of the volume, and we are not sure that—as it is intended for the pocket—they are in their place. The printers appear to have been rather short of accents.

Church (the late Col. George Earl), ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AMERICA, edited by Clements R. Markham, 10/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

The author of this book, who was an eminent authority on South America, died before he had completed his task; but the amount of information he had collected, and his eminence as a geographer, justify the publication of his manuscript. The result is a work valuable from both an historical and a geographical point of view, for the author's conclusions on many important matters are, from the nature and extent of his special knowledge, worthy of serious attention. He first gives an account of the Caraio race (Caribs), and describes the spread of this formidable tribe over the greater part of South America. Their original home he holds to have been in Paraguay and the country between that region and the sea. The Chiriguanos are also notable, a tribe that maintained its independence until quite recent times. The chapter on 'The Eastern Slopes of the Andes' was unfortunately left unfinished at the author's death, but it is interesting as it stands.

Kendall (Elizabeth), A WAYFARER IN CHINA, Impressions of a Trip across West China and Mongolia, 10/6 net.

Constable

This is one of the most agreeable books of travel in China that we have met with for a long time. The author has a pleasant and easy style, and presents in a few touches lively pictures of scenery and people. It needs no small amount of enterprise to undertake a journey over almost unbeaten tracks in a country where there are no decent inns; where the means of conveyance are confined to half-broken ponies, sedan-chairs, and wheelbarrows; and where food suited to a Western palate is seldom procurable. The difficulties, especially for a lady travelling alone, are enhanced when she knows nothing of the language, and has to rely on an interpreter imperfectly acquainted with her own tongue. But patience, good-humour, liberality, and faithful adherence to agreements with porters and temporary

servants enabled Miss Kendall to triumph over all difficulties. The first part of the journey was rendered easy by the completion of the French railway from Hanoi to Yunnanfu. From that city as far as Tachienlu she traversed much the same country as the Vicomte d'Ollone, whose 'In Forbidden China' we noticed on August 10th, 1912; but she wisely refrained from attempting to penetrate the mountainous district of the independent Lolos. The map of this part of the journey is admirable.

From Tachienlu the author made her way, over mountains seldom crossed by Europeans, to Ya-chou, but thenceforth she followed well-known routes. She pays a high tribute to the work of missions in China and the effects of Christianity on the natives.

Her estimate of the mothers of China is judicious:—

"The Chinese woman perhaps lacks the charm of the Japanese or Indian, but in spite of her many handicaps, she impresses the outsider with her native good sense and forcefulness, and I should expect that even more than the other two she would play a great part in the development of her people when the time comes."

A peculiar merit of the volume is the originality of the illustrations, many of them from photographs taken by the author herself, and inserted each in its appropriate place—not, as often happens, bought from some local photographer, and thrust in here and there without any relation to the text.

Law (John), INDIAN SNAPSHOTS. Thacker

This book has already appeared in two editions as 'Glimpses of Hidden India,' but certain chapters have now been omitted, and others added. It has been brought up to date by an account of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and a consideration of the effects produced on India by the Royal visit.

Sociology.

Aronson (Hugh), OUR VILLAGE HOMES: PRESENT CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES, 2/6 net. Murby

Closely attendant on the cry of "Back to the land!" is the question of rural housing. It is one that needs immediate attention. Though the present Housing Acts are a step in the right direction, there is no real driving power behind them to ensure their enforcement. The author gives a lucid exposition of the evils that undoubtedly exist, and suggests some possible remedies, which are entitled to serious consideration. Though we do not see eye to eye with him on every point, his book is a valuable contribution towards the solution of a difficult problem.

Sociological Review, JANUARY, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

Two papers read before the Sociological Society find a prominent place in this number. The one, 'Is Insanity on the Increase?' by Prof. F. W. Mott, pathologist to the London County Asylums, is an exhaustive inquiry into the subject of insanity, its causes, both direct and indirect, and the possible remedies. With regard to the last, the author emphasizes the great importance of the study of insanity in its earliest and most curable stage. The other paper, 'Fatigue and Efficiency,' by Miss B. L. Hutchins, is a consideration of a subject dealt with in a book under that title by Miss Josephine Goldmark, which was published last year in America, and is described as the first systematic treatise on the dynamic relation of the worker to the work. Another article in the same issue which will repay perusal is 'The Revival of the Village,' by Mrs. Victor Branford.

Philology.

Descriptive List (A) of Arabic Manuscripts, acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum since 1894, compiled by A. G. Ellis and Edward Edwards.

British Museum

Brief descriptions of each of the MSS. are supplied, and they are classified in sections according to subjects. Apart from the papyri, the oldest MS. described is the unique Or. 4950, containing two Christian theological works. There is also a fine calligraphic copy of the Koran, written in A.H. 710 for Sultan Uliāitu.

Monteverde (R. D.), THE SPANISH LANGUAGE AS NOW SPOKEN AND WRITTEN, 4/ net.

Blackie

This book is what it professes to be—a complete theoretical and practical grammar of the Spanish language. Señor Monteverde, a native of Spain and educated in his own country, has resided many years in England, and has had long experience in teaching Spanish. The book is well printed and arranged, and marked throughout by clearness and simplicity. We have tested it here and there, and have nothing but good to say of it. We are struck especially by the chapter on 'Pronunciation,' the section on the 'Neuter Article,' and the chapter on the 'Verbs.' The appendixes are valuable, and not least the sections on 'Familiar and Complimentary Phrases' (always somewhat of a stumbling-block to the less gracious Northerner) and on 'Commercial Terms.' The Spanish language is becoming every year more important to the business man. We congratulate both the author and the publishers on an admirable guide.

Prehn (August), A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE GERMAN VOCABULARY, 3/6

Oxford University Press

The object of this Guide is to effect a saving of time in teaching a German vocabulary by reducing it to a definite system. The vocabularies are divided into sections, each section being subdivided according to subjects. The author's theories have received practical application in his own classrooms, and have stood the test of many years' teaching.

Saulez (Rev. William H.), THE ROMANCE OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE, 4/6 net.

Longmans

The enthusiasm with which this book is manifestly written is sure to communicate itself to most of its readers, and it is to be hoped that in some cases, at any rate, a systematic study of Hebrew will follow. No one will regret having perused the volume, even if it should lead to no further result. The twelve chapters of which the work consists are written throughout in a bright, stimulating, and anecdotal style, and the information conveyed is for the most part acceptable in the best sense of the term. The sections headed 'Translation' and 'The Preacher's Treasury' should be specially interesting to preachers. Some instances of vagueness may be passed over. A slip, however, like that of transcribing the Hebrew **יִשְׁמַח** by *yishmak* (p. 14) should not have been made. The mistake arose out of the presence of the *sh* sound in the Hebrew word for Messiah, in which the point of the passage lies; but, unfortunately, that word itself is wrongly vocalized in the transcription.

Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1912, edited by Leonard Whibley, 2/6 net.

John Murray

An admirable summary which shows how much is being done by classical scholars all

over the world. A chapter on 'Philosophy' appears for the first time, and another on 'Comparative Philology' covers the work of the last five years. Incisive verdicts are not wanting; thus Dr. Farnell says of the author of 'Themis': "Miss Harrison appears always to be the victim of and to victimize the last idea that she accepts; she is apt to run the idea to death, or to reduce it to absurdity which is its death." In 'Roman History' the appearance of the *Journal of Roman Studies* is noted. In 'Greek Palæography' a plea for better Catalogues is put forward. Important results have been obtained by the excavation of an unusual number of Romano-British sites. The 30th Legion has turned up in a Corbridge inscription, thus justifying Mr. Kipling in his 'Puck of Pook's Hill,' and surprising the experts; but it is suggested that the first X on the stone is either an error or a jest. At Holt, near Wrexham, the tile and pottery works of the 20th Legion have been unearthed.

Gaelic.

Seanchaidh na h-Airigh (THE STORYTELLER OF THE SHIELING), by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 6d. net.

Stirling, Mackay

We can say of Mr. MacCormick's short stories, as of the rest of Mr. MacFarlane's editions, that they are instinct with the Gaelic spirit and make good reading, especially for learners who have "a drop of the blood." Whether they would ever be popular in English seems doubtful. The metaphorical use of a few words which produce, simply or in combination, a kaleidoscopic wealth of meanings; the need of a touch of the naturalist's bent to understand the process; the covert allusions in ordinary speech to a subconscious endowment of the folk-lore and legends of a distant past; the love of letting himself go which the usually cautious Highlander feels when the curb is removed; his addiction to sonorous repetition and the piling on of adjectives; and the historical fact that he has been a reciter, and not a reader—all this may prove a stumbling-block to the best-intentioned stranger. A tongue in which "right" is *deas* or "south," and "wrong" is either "north" or "left-handed"; a land where "it is time to go" may still be expressed by "it is time to be steeping the withies" (to soften such rude harness for the much-enduring "garron"); where the sun is feminine and the moon is masculine, must disconcert the average reader.

Since Alasdair MacMhaighsteir wrote 'Bir-linn Chlann-Raonuill' Highland bards have been eloquent on the subject of the sea; and these "shieling" stories are largely nautical. In the first the hero (now a shepherd) tells of his voyage to the East (like Donald Mór and Dugald Mór, he met with "a terrible gale"), and how he escaped alone after spirited fighting from a band of Chinese pirates; the second is laid in a remote Western island, where a Frenchman, in the time of Napoleon, appeared on his own errands, and was woefully misunderstood; the third is a ghost story, much detailed, with an impotent conclusion furnished by a jackdaw; the last, a tragedy in the drowning of the breadwinners of a village, mingles the wild notes of the storm with the keening of the women on the shore.

Seanchaidh na Tràghad (THE STORYTELLER OF THE SHORE), by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 6d. net.

Stirling, Mackay

Four more short stories complete the brace of little volumes. It is, perhaps,

characteristic that they are mainly concerned with the shore as a mode of retreat from the shieling, also that the title of one of them is not to be found in any dictionary. They have the merit of realism, like the others, but the dominant note is regret for the past, and bitter remembrance of the clearances. The chiefs are mostly extinct, or their lands are the property of gilded vulgarians, but "the evil that men do lives after them." In many cases there was good interred; and landlords have been known to ruin themselves before they would part with their people. When the crash came, the chiefs fell back upon their title as landlords, which many of them had possessed since feudal times; while the clansman's right by tribal usage was unknown to the law. Commercialism pressed hard on both classes, and the pot-still and the potato were doubtful blessings to the Gael.

School-Books.

Blackie's English Texts: DON QUIXOTE ABRIDGED, OR THE SPIRIT OF CER-VANTES; and WATERLOO, being Selections from Wellington's Dispatches, along with 'A Voice from Waterloo,' by Sergeant-Major Edward Cotton, 6d. each.

Each of these texts, which are edited by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, includes a brief but adequate Introduction.

Cahier français, illustré pour les Enfants, compiled by W. K. Cornell, illustrated by I. Brittain, 8d. Dent

An illustrated exercise-book designed for very young beginners in French, with pictures on the one side, and space for writing descriptive sentences on the other.

Chambers's Standard Authors: MANCO, THE PERUVIAN CHIEF, by W. H. G. Kingston, 8d. net; MARMADUKE MERRY THE MIDSHIPMAN, by W. H. G. Kingston, 8d. net; and THE YOUNG FUR-TRADERS, by R. M. Ballantyne, 8d. net.

Well-known stories for boys published in the form of school Readers in good, clear type.

Chambers's Supplementary Readers: A CAVALIER OF FORTUNE, by Escott Lynn, 1/; GREYLING TOWERS, by Mrs. Molesworth, 8d.; SELECTIONS FROM HAK-LUYT, 1/; and THE WATER-BABIES, by Charles Kingsley, 8d.

This little series for young readers is worthy of commendation. The selections are well made, and the type is good; in many cases the text has been judiciously abridged. In the volume containing 'Selections from Hakluyt' (excellently rendered into modern English by Mr. H. A. Treble) some poetical pieces are included, amongst them Mr. Newbolt's 'Drake's Drum.'

Harrap's Dramatic History Reader, Book V., by Fred E. Melton, 1/6

Suggests a new method of teaching history, in dramatic form. "All history is drama," says Sir George Alexander in a Prefatory Note, "and all children are actors (more or less)." The author's idea has been to rewrite certain episodes in English history in the form of miniature plays, so that children, by acting or reading them, may become imbued with the spirit of the characters, and thus unconsciously absorb a knowledge of the times in which they lived. It should be added that the scenes in this volume have all been actually tested in the classroom.

Homer, ILIAD, BOOKS XIX., XX., translated into English Prose by E. V. Rieu, 1/6. Bell

Continuation of a version which roughly follows the style of Andrew Lang. Useful

notes are added at the bottom of the page which show literary taste as well as knowledge of recent criticism.

Naulet (M. F.), RETRANSLATIONS AND EXERCISES, based on 'Contes et Récits.' 6d.

Harrap

Any pupil who works conscientiously through this little book in conjunction with the 'Contes et Récits' should acquire a useful knowledge of French in the more advanced stages.

Russell (Ada), TUDOR ENGLAND (1485-1603), 1/6

Harrap

A book that, while conveying a sound knowledge of an important period of English history, should be welcomed by boys as a fascinating story-book. This method of stimulating interest in subjects that the youthful mind is apt to regard as "dry" is one that should have good results.

Selections from Ovid : HEROIC AND ELEGIAC edited by A. C. B. Brown, Part II., 1/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The selections are derived from the 'Metamorphoses,' the 'Fasti,' and the 'Amores.' The notes are sufficient, and the Introduction, though brief, gives a satisfactory idea of Ovid's capabilities and limitations.

Education.

Soames (Laura), INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PHONETICS, WITH READING LESSONS AND EXERCISES, Third Edition, revised, 6/ net.

Macmillan

In this revised edition of the present work, as in the new edition of the same author's book 'The Teacher's Manual,' the most striking innovation is the adoption of the international alphabet of the Association Phonétique. In preparing this edition the editor has had the valuable assistance of Prof. Rippmann, who contributes foot-notes signed with his initials. The Reading Lessons and Exercises include a number of well-known poems, which, from their familiarity, form excellent material for practice.

Soames (Laura), SOAMES'S PHONETIC METHOD FOR LEARNING TO READ: THE TEACHER'S MANUAL—Part I. THE SOUNDS OF ENGLISH; Part II. THE TEACHER'S METHOD, edited by Wilhelm Viëtor. Second Edition, revised, 2/6

Macmillan

The first part of this Manual is for the use of students of English pronunciation, while the second is designed for teachers who may be unable to find time for the study of the first part, and contains brief explanations how each sound is formed. The alphabet of the International Phonetic Association has been adopted throughout.

Economics.

Chapman (S. J.), ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS, 2/ net.

Longmans

'Elementary Economics' is intended for use as an introduction to the author's 'Outlines of Political Economy.' It is, however, no mere summary, but an extremely able and well-arranged introduction to the whole subject, which should bring economics within easy reach of the upper forms of secondary schools.

Higginson (John Hedley), TARIFFS AT WORK: AN OUTLINE OF PRACTICAL TARIFF ADMINISTRATION, with Special Reference to the United States and Canada, 2/ net.

King

A study of the Tariff question, written from a non-partisan standpoint. The author describes various Tariff systems in operation, and compares their several merits and disadvantages. He devotes considerable attention to the administrative aspect of the Tariff question, which has received scanty consideration as yet in England.

Fiction.

Andom (R.), CHEERFUL CRAFT, 6/

Stanley Paul

A cheerful rogue is generally good company, and Mr. Andom's hero, though his code of honour does not bear close inspection, certainly proves himself a man of resource and a "good sort" at heart. After some preliminary adventures he is cast, by a whim of fortune, on an uninhabited island in the South Pacific, with a particularly unpleasant specimen of the *jeunesse dorée* as companion. They spend four years on the island, and it is here that the author has put in his best work. The hero's return to England and successful impersonation of his rich companion, who has meanwhile become imbecile, is rather more mechanical, and lacks the spontaneity of the earlier part of the book.

Benson (E. F.), THE WEAKER VESSEL, 6/

Heinemann

The "weaker vessel" of the title is a husband who finds he cannot accomplish his playwriting without stimulants. The wife becomes a great actress, and in many ways shows herself his superior. The theme is one of far-reaching and deep possibilities, and we regret that so practised a novelist should have treated it in a comparatively superficial manner. Details of characterization are over-insisted on, and much is dragged in which makes the book overlong. A more careful study of the misuse of articles in themselves of therapeutic value would have been to the point, and Mr. Benson could have made it interesting.

Bindloss (Harold), THE WASTREL, 6/

Ward & Lock

A book of farm-life in Western Canada. The Wastrel is a clever young man who finds home-life in England not to his taste, as his parents are very strict. He is inclined to be wild, and marries a woman below him in station. He makes plenty of friends in Canada, but, hearing that some of his home people are coming out to see him, he persuades a young farmer to personate him whilst he goes right away. The farmer gets into trouble, being suspected of doing away with him, but is cleared at the end, and presented with the sort of reward that is common in romantic fiction. Mr. Bindloss is no stylist, but he can make a good, stirring story of the outlands.

Blackmore (R. D.), LORNA DOONE, Vol. II., "Nelson's Sixpenny Classics."

The supply of editions of 'Lorna Doone' seems endless. It has that kind of hold on the public which is most secure, because it depends on its popular quality as well as its intrinsic merit.

Bruce (Corinna), THROUGH HER, 3/6

Drane

The story of a beautiful and selfish woman who, on coming of age, discovers from her mother that her father is in a lunatic asylum. Living in poverty, she is suddenly confronted with the death of her mother and the addition of a large fortune to her resources. She goes to London, and takes an Irish girl who is a palmist to live with her. Unfortunately, she loves the same man as her companion, and disaster follows. The author does not seem to us to have made adequate study either of the art of writing or of human character.

Champneys (A. M.), BRIDE ELECT, 6/

Arnold

Loyalty to the memory of a dead wife and antipathy to the son who caused her death form the double theme of this fine specimen of the story-teller's art. The estrangement between father and son is uncompromising, and continues almost to the end, while the former's devotion to the

lost beloved almost succumbs to strong temptation. He becomes guardian to a young girl who plays an angel's part throughout. She parts company with us at the convent door after having served as an effectual screen for him against what his better self regards as a moral catastrophe.

Cody (H. A.), THE LONG PATROL, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

This is a story of the North-West Mounted Police. Tales of this kind generally make good reading, for the materials are excellent. The author has supplied plenty of excitement and a love-story. The hero is Constable Norman Grey of the R.N.W.M.P., who recovers a kidnapped child and finds the girl whom he had lost for six years. The descriptive part of the book is weak, giving an air of unreality to what would otherwise have been a good story.

Cruttwell (Maud), FIRE AND FROST, 6/

Lane

A story of marital infelicity in which an Englishwoman of culture is induced by motives of pity and self-sacrifice to forsake her career of art and letters in order to marry an Egyptian prince. The result is mutual unhappiness, ending in a divorce which leaves the heroine free to resume her literary pursuits. The author's style is amateurish, and the atmosphere of the book is theatrical.

Doyle (A. Conan), THE SIGN OF FOUR, "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

One of the author's earlier detective stories, first published in 1889.

Gilchrist (R. Murray), ROADKNIGHT, 6/

Holden & Hardingham

¶ We can conjure up but little interest in the hero, a weak and somewhat morbid literary man, but the other characters, almost without exception, are entirely natural, and therefore delightful. The Derbyshire Peakland is Mr. Gilchrist's province, and it would be no easy matter to find a homelier or more pleasant study of life in a country town than this. Of plot there is little, but the story flows tranquilly along with a simplicity which is wholly refreshing and artfully artless.

Hewlett (William), UNCLE'S ADVICE: A NOVEL IN LETTERS, 6/

Secker

A selection of correspondence addressed to an amiable young spendthrift. Taken singly, the letters may amuse; read consecutively, they appear to us extraordinarily unreal. The author has hit upon the ingenious device of filling over twenty pages with "accounts rendered" to his hero.

Hill (Headon), THE COTTAGE IN THE CHINE, 6/

Ward & Lock

A story about a young journalist and some smuggling on the Dorset coast. It includes a love-affair, and a villain who is wanted by the police, and is eventually captured by the journalist, who comes out with flying colours. Headon Hill, as usual, gives us a brisk story, and manages his thrills well.

Mackirdy (Olive Christian), LOVE'S SOLDIER, 6/

Cassell

A badly written love-story overburdened with cheap sentiment.

Moore (F. Frankfort), FANNY'S FIRST NOVEL, 6/

Hutchinson

The "Fanny" is Miss Burney, and the first novel 'Evelina.' She has a fervent Italian lover who draws back when she becomes famous through its publication. Mr. Frankfort Moore has made a lively picture full of historic figures, and he is substantially just in his view of them, though he is too fluent a writer to be careful about nuances of style and expression. We like his Garriek better than his Johnson.

Penrose (Mrs. H. H.), THE HOUSE OF RENNEL, 6/ Rivers

A story of two brothers. The elder is happily married, but has no children. The younger is a general favourite, but a disolute scamp. He has an intrigue with his sister-in-law's maid, and goes abroad. When the maid dies in giving birth to a child, the childless wife brings it up as her own, causing difficulties and misconceptions. Mrs. Penrose writes easily and effectively, and treats her main situation with considerable ingenuity.

Preston (Anna), THE RECORD OF A SILENT LIFE, 6/ Seeker

This story of a girl who is dumb, but not deaf, is the first novel of a young Canadian writer. It is written with the realism of a diary and the detail of a pathological study; yet the result is cold and detached.

Rolland (Romain), JOHN CHRISTOPHER, JOURNEY'S END, translated by Gilbert Cannan, 6/ Heinemann

The publication of this fourth volume of Mr. Cannan's translation brings us to the end of M. Romain Rolland's story, and readers of English, as well as of French, can now form their judgment of it as a whole. They can do this with some confidence after reading the English version. M. Rolland does not belong to the newer school of writers who aim at enriching the language by breaking many of its literary conventions. In style 'Jean Christophe' would hardly, we think, be ranked as first-class French. Mr. Cannan's translation is adequate, though one is inclined to protest when a reference to the famous "Order reigns in Warsaw" appears as "order in Varsovia," and the names of familiar Italian painters in French forms.

The work must be judged on its fundamental qualities, and here we expect a consensus of opinions. 'Jean Christophe' is a study of modern France from without—not only in the person of the hero, who is a German, but also in a much deeper sense. There has been of recent years a great revival of provincial patriotism in France, so much so that a humorist was able the other day to allot the departments among leading writers, leaving only a few blank spaces on his map; but M. Rolland's way of thinking of France is not of the same order as that of M. Barrès, for example. M. Rolland thinks of France as a man of another race does: admires her for the same qualities, finds in her the same faults. Hence it is not surprising that his work is appreciated as widely abroad as in Paris. That his views are just, his insight clear, and his criticism well-founded is to Frenchmen a matter of less importance than to us; it is the things he observes that interest them. He has written, not the history of a generation (as he believes), but a criticism of it.

His book will live, if only for the portraits of Antoinette, the type of woman who has been the salvation of France at its worst moments, and Grazia—and for a few of the incidental characters who appear for a moment in the kaleidoscope of the hero's progress. It is a picture of a France which, under its incessantly changing surface, remains the centre of civilization, and so should interest every civilized man and woman.

Sabatini (Rafael), THE STROLLING SAINT, being the Confessions of the High and Mighty Agostino d'Anguissola, Tyrant of Mondolfo and Lord of Carmina, in the State of Piacenza, 6/ Stanley Paul

The story of a nobleman's son whose father is a man of war. His mother, being devoted to religion, wishes to make him a priest, but his gifts do not lie that way. He has many adventures, including falling

in love, and he barely escapes the punishing hand of the Church. The story is full of colour and movement, and gives a good idea of a time in the sixteenth century when the people were in revolt against the Pope and his followers.

Sinclair (May), THE COMBINED MAZE, 6/ Hutchinson

A clever study of lower middle-class life in town and the suburbs, its customs and ideals. The "combined maze" is one of the drills at a Polytechnic gymnasium, in which both men and women take part; and in such circumstances the hero and heroine constantly meet. The story opens well in a hearty and healthy atmosphere of animal spirits; it ends on a sad note of sacrifice that leaves no promise of happiness. That, to many readers, will be a disappointment, but they should remember that life is not arranged on the lines of sentimental fiction. Miss Sinclair writes vividly and with sympathy of the class she depicts; but some unpleasing details, which add nothing to the interest or strength of the book, would have been better omitted.

Smith (Ellen Ada), THE ONLY PRISON, 6/ Long

The "only prison" of the title is that which a man builds for himself by wrongdoing. In the present instance a literary agent takes advantage of a girl's complete trust, and when, by the death of a wife who has only been an encumbrance, he is set free to marry his successful client, his past conduct stands in the way of his attainment of felicity. The theme is good, and had more care been taken with the writing, we should not have felt obliged to stint our praise. As it is, hurry is constantly evident, and has led the author into at least one glaring inconsistency.

Trevenna (John), SLEEPING WATERS. Constable

Mr. Trevenna's admirers will appreciate his shrewd estimate of Dartmoor Commoners and the humour which is characteristic of his studies of rural life, but here they will find also a sinister element and a tragic note. The story is fascinating in its complexity.

Trollope (Anthony), PHINEAS FINN, 2 vols.; and PHINEAS REDUX, 2 vols., 3/6 net each. Bell

Unless we are mistaken, we have already called attention to the excellent quality of Trollope's "Phineas" Series, which Mr. Harrison fully appreciates in his Introduction. Phineas is something of an adventurer, but he is so human a person that we do not envy him his luck. All the political part of the stories is arresting, with that air of reality about it which Trollope knew so well how to impart. He might have studied our earlier legislators for years, so neatly does he hit off their manners and customs and their cant.

Young (F. E. Mills), MYLES CALTHORPE, I.D.B., 6/ Lane

The story of Myles Calthorpe, a young man in Cape Colony, is unusually well told. A précis will not convey its atmosphere, which is full of reality and intensity.

Juvenile.

Clarke (Roy N.), YOUNG CANADIANS, ADVENTURES AMONGST INDIANS, 3/6 Drane

The scene of this story is laid on the St. John's River, New Brunswick. It is presumably meant for children, and is rather crudely worked out. The author has not made the most of the rich materials which a story of early settlers affords. Above all, children like a detailed account of exciting events such as the shooting of a bear, here briefly and dryly recorded.

Sims (Albert E.) and Harry (M. Lavars), DRAMATIC MYTHS AND LEGENDS: Book I. NORSE, 8d. Harrap

The dramatic method, as employed in the teaching of history, is here applied to mythology. The latter seems to us not quite so adaptable, owing to the remoteness of the subject. Children, we imagine, like to feel that they are impersonating characters of real flesh and blood, unless they belong to the realm of the familiar fairy-story.

Literary Criticism.

Craigie (W. A.), THE ICELANDIC SAGAS, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Though hampered by lack of space, Dr. Craigie has a congenial subject, and has succeeded in producing a very interesting little work. At first glance, certainly, it seems strange that this unique literature should emanate, and in such abundance, from a corner of Europe so remote, but the explanation, as given by the author, is simple enough. Iceland was originally colonized by settlers from Norway, during the half-century or so following upon the year 874 A.D., and the settlers carried many of their sagas with them. Gradually there grew up in Iceland a rich body of genuine historical tradition, becoming fuller and more accurate in proportion as the events were more recent.

Thackeray (W. M.), ENGLISH HUMOURISTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. B. Wheeler, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

This is an excellent and amply annotated edition, which should enable the reader fully to enjoy Thackeray's comments, also to recognize where they are coloured by prejudice or contrary to reason. Mr. Wheeler reveals himself in his Introduction as a man of humour as well as a careful scholar, and the notes are relieved here and there by pleasant touches. When Thackeray speaks of the brain of Sir Roger de Coverley as "touched," the editor remarks: "Sir Roger, like all interesting people, was unusual, not to say eccentric; but if that implies that his brain was touched, we can only regret that there are so many sane people in the world."

Reviews and Magazines.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, FEBRUARY, 2/6 The Society

Includes Prof. Gonner's extremely interesting paper on 'The Population of England in the Eighteenth Century,' read before the Royal Statistical Society in January of this year, together with an account of the discussion that followed. In a paper dealing with 'Urban and Rural Variations, according to the English Census of 1911,' Mr. Thomas A. Welton brings forward a number of striking statistics.

Round Table, MARCH, 2/6 Macmillan

One of the most important articles in the current number of this Imperial political (but non-party) quarterly is an essay on 'Policy and Sea-Power,' in which the writer states the position clearly, and, it seems to us, without undue prejudice. "Everything points," he says, "to the desirability of holding a Conference shortly on naval affairs between the responsible authorities of the Empire." Though he does not venture to suppose that any such Conference could settle the path of future progress, it should, at any rate, do much to carry Imperial naval evolution a stage further. In the same number writers deal with the 'Canadian Naval Proposals' and 'Political Crime in India.'

General.

Anderton (Basil), IDYLLS OF THE YEAR, 3/6 net. O. Anacker

Little pen-pictures of the months by a country-lover. The writer shows a pretty fancy and a gift for describing in attractive language the passing moods of the year. The four coloured illustrations are only moderately successful.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), ALONG THE ROAD, 7/6 net. Nisbet

The essays here reprinted appeared in *The Church Family Newspaper*. They are not brilliant or arresting in quality, but they maintain a level of cultivated comment and literary criticism which is agreeable.

Captain Scott's Message to England, 1/ net. St. Catherine's Press

Contains extracts from the late Capt. Scott's diary, together with a brief record of his colleagues. It should be noted that the proceeds of the sales are to be handed over to the Amalgamated British Antarctic and Mansion House Funds, and that neither authors nor publishers are taking any fees.

Franklin (Capt. T. Bedford), TACTICAL ESSAYS FOR CERTIFICATE "A" CANDIDATES, OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, 3/ net. Gale & Polden

This is not a series of examination tips or short cuts for Certificate A, but a sensible little textbook based on a method of "suggestion," and of initiation into the secrets of "the point of view," "the frame of mind," and "common sense."

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), FAITH, 2/6 net. Duckworth

New edition in "The Readers' Library."

Hewat (Rev. Kirkwood), LEISURE HOURS OF A SCOTTISH MINISTER, being Papers on Various Subjects, 3/6

Alexander Gardner

The author has already shown in his former book 'Half-Hours at the Manse' that he knows how to turn his leisure hours to profitable use. The quiet little papers which form the present volume make it a worthy successor to the earlier one. It is divided into two sections, the first dealing with Scottish themes, and the second with scenes of travel. The former appears to us the more interesting, the pictures of Scottish life and character being vividly portrayed. The descriptions of foreign travel are pleasant enough, but beyond conveying the impressions of a cultured mind they do not offer much that is novel.

Martindale (C. C.), IN GOD'S NURSERY, 3/6 net. Longmans

These little sketches—the author calls them "stories"—are somewhat difficult to place. They present a strange mixture of the ancient and the modern: at one moment we are in Rome or in Egypt on the banks of the Nile in the days of the second Christian century; at another with a student on the Sussex Downs, sharing in his dream-interview with Virgil. There are pleasant touches of fancy here and there, and a certain poetic imagination runs like a golden thread through the whole.

Mercer (J. Edward), NATURE MYSTICISM, 3/6 net. Allen

This work, by the Bishop of Tasmania, will doubtless open up new fields of thought to many. It studies the phenomena of nature in their mystical aspects; but the "mysticism" contemplated by the author is neither of the popular nor of the esoteric sort—that is to say, not loosely synonymous

with the magical or supernatural. Metaphysics and theology are for the most part avoided. Many people have at one time or another felt something within them that responded to the varied calls of Nature, without being able to explain the reason for, or the exact meaning of, that response. But the Nature-mystic goes further. "He desires to hold communion with the spirit and the life which he feels and knows to be manifested in external Nature. For him there is no such thing as 'brute' matter, nor even such a thing as 'mere' beauty. He hears deep calling unto deep—the life within to the life without—and he responds."

More (P. McCarthy), THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LOVE AND MORALITY, 3/6 net.

Humphreys

The title of Mr. More's book is only a degree more question-begging than what succeeds it. There is no attempt at a clear definition of "love," and as to "morality," the most fitting to his thesis would, we think, be that of Herbert Spencer: "Absolute morality consists in the regulation of conduct in such a way that pain shall not be inflicted"—and we know no better. To serious-minded people a great many of the statements will be trite, but a larger public may well be attracted to these pages to their lasting benefit. Mr. More has read widely—especially modern books—on his subject, and in every case introduces his authorities to his readers. His denunciations are not the less sweeping because his sympathy is wide, an instance being his affirmation that "it is in the matter of supplying an often unworthy motive that Christianity has failed in her task of directing moral behaviour to the domain of sex." We must also quote his words of warning against pharisaical hypocrisy: "How often is a so-called 'blameless life' merely the outcome of an absence of strong temptations to error!"

Page (Arthur), IMPERIALISM AND DEMOCRACY: UNIONIST PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO MODERN PROBLEMS, with an Introduction by J. Austen Chamberlain, 5/ net. Blackwood

A collection of essays in which some of the leading controversies of the past few years are discussed, including Imperialism, Church Establishment, Ireland, Temperance and Legislation, and Social Reform; while one chapter is devoted to "damning" the cause of Women's Suffrage as being against the laws of nature. The book is well written, and presents a clear and definite point of view which will be useful to many party politicians. Most of the principles enunciated have appeared during the last few months in articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* and *The National Review*.

Pages Assembled: A SELECTION FROM THE WRITINGS, IMAGINATIVE AND CRITICAL, OF FREDERICK WEDMORE, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

This little volume, though it has only 120 short pages, gives the reader an idea of the range and quality of Sir Frederick Wedmore's criticisms and imagination. It includes some descriptions of landscape; some little criticisms of the stage and French painters; some character-sketches, and a few thoughts. Browning and Balzac, Sarcey, Irving's Macbeth, Mrs. Kendal, François Coppée, and Edmond de Goncourt are all touched on. But we doubt if the dismembered fragments here "assembled," agreeable as they are, are striking and complete enough to stand alone.

We open the book upon 'Browning's Landscape,' to find the essay contains scarcely more than the generalization that "the ordinary public will always find easier

of comprehension, whether in prose or verse, the lengthier methods of merely popular people, than that which is said best in half a dozen lines." We gain, however, an impression of Sir Frederick Wedmore's extensive æsthetic information and of his refinement. He is a connoisseur and a scholar; he has a scholar's dislike of emphasis and guessing—a scholar's contempt for mere journalism. He writes like a man to whom it is exquisitely painful not to give his best to the public, but at the same time like one in whom this virtue is rooted rather in self-respect than in any passionate sense of the importance of his subject. The best thing in the book is the story reprinted from his 'Renunciations,' called 'A Chemist in the Suburbs.'

Perry (Bliss), THE AMERICAN MIND, 4/6 net. Constable

The material for this book is largely drawn from a series of lectures (the E. T. Earl Lectures) delivered at the Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, California, last year. For his title the author has taken a phrase of Jefferson's, and it sufficiently indicates the scope of the book. His first object is to sketch the general characteristics of the American mind, and then to discuss ideals and more individual characteristics. One aspect of the Americans, he says, is to be found in their radicalism as a nation. "To be an American," it has been declared, "is to be a radical." But he maintains that this statement needs modification, and proceeds to justify his assertion. These lectures will well repay reading by all who are interested in America and the Americans.

Smith (Right Hon. F. E.), UNIONIST POLICY, 5/ Williams & Norgate

The author informs us that most of these essays have already appeared in various magazines. That being the case, we are surprised that in their more permanent form he has not eliminated seeming contradictions, even if they are only verbal. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith allows himself too great a latitude in vituperative statement, and while we agree with many things here set forth as ideals, his statements lose somewhat in value when we credit the author with availing himself of a like latitude in carrying them out.

'ANNOTATED TEXT OF JOSHUA.'

6, Croxteth Grove, Liverpool, Feb. 25, 1913.

WHILE appreciating your review of my 'Annotated Text of Joshua,' will you permit me a word in reply to two points raised in your notice?

1. "Far too many of the notes deal with grammatical forms of so ordinary a kind that the learner's knowledge of them should have been assumed...."

The scope of the notes was settled as the result of many years' experience in coaching students for Hebrew at University examinations. I have never found it advisable to assume this knowledge. On the contrary, it has constantly been borne in upon me that a chief need of the ordinary student of Hebrew is a clear explanation of these forms and ample help in understanding them.

2. "Why add to the difficulties of young students by providing the text with the complicated system of accents?"

In some cases questions of interpretation depend upon these accents, and to have omitted them would have lessened the number of text difficulties dealt with in the notes.

S. FRIEDEBERG.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

THE tone of academic politics is livelier than ever. Congregation is becoming more and more popular as a place of recreation on wet afternoons. That comedy of many acts which is billed under the specious title of the Reform of the University abounds in situations such as afford to our leading Thespians the opportunity of displaying their amazing versatility. Men of many parts, they shine in them all. The hero of the piece poses as villain, the villain as hero, and each is no less convincing than before; though the plot decidedly thickens with mystery, not to say confusion.

Thus we have recently heard the President of Corpus describe himself in so many words as no obscurantist, but a genuine reformer; whereas Mr. Sidney Ball, reputed a dangerous firebrand if ever there was one, stirred our conservative instincts to their depths by his appeal that we should respect the dignity of our ancient institutions. The occasion was the President's attempt—unsuccessful, as it turned out—to amend the measure providing for a poll of Convocation. He wanted a referendum instead. "Of what use a poll?" he argued in a pamphlet circulated beforehand.

"It would be a help in the South of England, but it would be no help in the North of England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, or in Asia or Africa to Civil Servants, or in the Colonies, or in any part of the world but the South of England, to tell Oxford graduates in those distant parts that they could come to Oxford any one of three days to vote in person."

From furthest Ireland or darkest Africa, however, any one of our 7,000 Masters of Arts might, without undue cost or other trouble to himself, dispatch a post card. Attested by the nearest magistrate, his signed opinion on the Greek question would speed across land and sea to the University official told off, and, we hope, specially paid, to count. The full sense of Convocation would be revealed.

But this, as the President sees, is reform—nay, revolution.

"The more one thinks about it, this voting by voting papers, which at first seems a small detail, turns out to be a great thing. We live in unsettled times, hurried on nobody knows whither; and the Universities are becoming more liable to a growing pressure from without of all the forces which tend to democratize education and nationalize endowments. Vulgarly, commercialism, Trade-Unionism, and the State itself are dangers to unfashionable but sound learning in general, ancient and modern.... Under the growing pressure of these external forces Oxford may find its small Congregation of teachers too weak to preserve its standard of a good education of all man's mental and moral powers, which, however we may differ in realizing it, is an ideal common to us all. It will need more and more the support of its large and widely extended Convocation of graduates...."

Mr. Ball, in his new rôle of *laudator temporis acti*, expatiated on the shocking departure from sacred usage involved in allowing those to vote who have not already discussed in common—an objection, by the way, that is equally fatal to the theory of a poll. A post-card referendum, he argued, would at best merely declare the "will of all." In the assembled House of Convocation, on the other hand, the "general will" can make itself heard. He might have added that it occasionally makes itself heard at a distance of about half a mile off. For the rest, he was not for entrusting such a power of self-expression to an unreformed Convocation. He clearly did not agree with the President's identification of the much-scattered 7,000 Masters of Arts whose names are retained on the books with "the

general body of cultivated men who have been educated at Oxford." But in what precise way he would reform Convocation he did not say.

In the end the referendum-scheme was thrown out, though only by a bare majority; and, in the circumstances, it was surely better so. Indeed, the Vice-Chancellor might well have imitated the example recently set by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and have laid it down beforehand that the passing of an amendment involving so substantial an alteration would necessitate the redrafting and reconsideration of the Bill as a whole. The President was right in proclaiming himself a revolutionist. He has struck upon a notion big with the possibilities of change and salutary expansion; only it needs more thinking-out. The most extended and most practicable franchise in conjunction with a strictly limited prerogative—such is the twofold principle on which the reform of Convocation might be carried out. Thus would it be possible, on the one hand, to keep in vital touch with the larger Oxford, the whole widespread family of *alma mater*; and yet, on the other hand, not to subordinate the lecturer to his classroom present or past, but to allow the teachers to teach—to arrange the educational policy of the University—as their experience and conscience bid them.

It only remains to add that the Bill providing for a poll was afterwards, by a bare majority of a thin House, thrown out in its entirety. So Convocation remains exactly as it was before.

For once in a way, however, University Reform has had to play second fiddle in the political orchestra. The question of the Term has been whether the Engineering Laboratory, with its "purrin' dynamos," was, or was not, to find a home in the Parks. The most callous might work up strong feelings on such a subject. On the one hand, not only the gentlemen whose private residences abut on that sacred *rus in urbe*, but likewise every owner of a perambulator—that inseparable accident of the life of endowed research—could not but listen to the bidding of self-preserving instinct, and consign Engineering—not metaphorically, but literally—to Jericho. On the other hand, the party of science stood solidly by its rights, alleging, as it would seem with historical accuracy, that twelve acres of the Parks, adjoining the four acres on which the Museum stands, were originally acquired in order to provide for the possible erection of additional buildings. But other times, other morals. The dead hand has no hold on the consciences of the friends of live babies. So a square fight was in prospect. At the supreme moment it was announced that the matter had been settled out of court. An excellent site has been secured just outside the north-west corner of the Parks, and is to be paid for by private subscription. Thus all ends happily. Nothing is lost, and something is gained; thrushes and blackbirds in the Parks as before, and just over the way Prof. Jenkin's engines "singin' like the Mornin' Stars for joy that they are made."

While the controversy still raged, some rather wild accusations, and some no less startling suggestions of a positive kind, were flying about, in view of the apparent dearth of available sites for fresh University buildings. A note in *The Oxford Magazine* roundly rated the Trustees of the Chancellor's Endowment Fund for treating it as capital, and meeting the needs of the University out of interest only. It turns out that the Trustees have done nothing of the kind. They have already expended or

pledged about half their total wealth on behalf of various objects for which the Fund was more particularly raised. One of these objects is Engineering itself, for which the Trustees have guaranteed a sum of 10,000%. As regards the residue, it is only reasonable that something should be kept in hand, when the evolution of "modern" departments of University education is proceeding so rapidly.

Then, again, Mr. Edwin Cannan proposed in the columns of the same periodical that the whole of the properties held within Oxford by the Colleges should—with the exception, of course, of what is needed for their own delectation or future expansion—be put under one management, and be virtually controlled by the University, so that it might obtain sites for new buildings at pleasure. The Colleges have pooled their lectures, he blandly argues. How much easier to pool their private possessions! Are not ideas more precious than houses and lands? Well, the next Commission may think the notion feasible; but idealism is not among the weaknesses of our College Bursars.

We have all been reading Dr. Parkin's book on the Rhodes Scholarships; though, perhaps, it is addressed not so much to us as to the Scholars themselves, present and future. Now that some seven hundred of them have already come to Oxford, the policy embodied in the will of Cecil Rhodes can be reviewed in the light of a sufficiently ample experience. On this subject no one can speak with greater authority than Dr. Parkin, who is largely responsible for having put the Founder's grand but somewhat visionary principles into working shape. To their spirit he does full honour, showing how the great Empire-builder sought to add a new dimension as it were to Oxford's venerable ideal of training men primarily for the service of Church and State. But how to carry out the scheme amid the very diverse conditions presented by the various countries concerned—in particular, how to select men of the right type—there lay the difficulty. For instance, that the candidate's fellow-students should be asked to vote upon his merits as an athlete and as a man of character and leading would be possible in the English residential public-school; which doubtless Rhodes had in his eye when he proposed this plan of securing that the Scholar should be no less manly than replete with book-learning. But in the case of a large State or Province, which may well contain, not one University only, but a number of competing educational institutions, such as may be under the control of different religious denominations, it is plain that the Committee of Selection must devise some other method; and the Trustees have shown their wisdom in leaving a wide margin of discretion to the local bodies. We for our part, who can judge by the results, are perfectly satisfied that the system, elastic as it is, works thoroughly well. The Rhodes Scholars are a good level lot, not winning the very highest distinctions save occasionally—at any rate, in the Schools, as distinguished from the athletic arena—but making a sound use of their time, and providing a healthy and stimulating element in College life.

Are the Rhodes Scholars as pleased with us as we are with them? From the two excellent chapters contributed by Mr. Wylie to Dr. Parkin's book we gather that the former, in his official capacity as administrator of the Trust in Oxford itself, is sometimes called upon to justify our peculiar institutions to critics from over the seas, especially those of them who have passed through another University already. Indeed,

his defence of the College Tutor almost reads at times like a request not to shout, because the poor fellow is doing his best. Mr. Wylie, however, does not protest too much; as if he felt pretty sure that the new-comer's doubts would soon be resolved as he came to know us better. For the rest, his plea "to give the faith of Rhodes a chance" is one to which the Rhodes Scholar has always shown himself most honourably responsive.

The proposal—emanating from Cambridge, to its lasting honour!—to make the taking of a degree dependent on the attainment of a certain standard of military efficiency, ought to receive a cordial backing at Oxford. No doubt those men of the world to be found in our midst, whom Rhodes so sadly misnamed "children in finance," will pronounce such a scheme impracticable offhand, for the reason that its adoption might be followed by a fall in our numbers, temporary if not permanent. But surely we can afford to risk something in so noble a cause. Even if we must imitate to some extent what Huxley called the "coach-dog" method of the politician, and adapt our leading to the direction set by what follows after, we may credit our electorate—which, according to our critics, consists mainly and typically in the "classes"—with a general readiness to take up arms in defence of their country. If the "masses," on the other hand, are not yet prepared for a policy of universal military training—which may, or may not, be the case—the older Universities are at least not financially dependent on their support, and can venture to construe their duty towards the nation according as their sentiment of citizenship directs and as they read the signs of the times. Here, at least, men should not be afraid to live and behave "tanquam in Platonis πολιτείᾳ." If the net result, however, were no more than that each University corps doubled its strength, we should be setting the nation and the nation's politicians a sterling example, proving, as we should thus do, that our educational ideal is to produce not mere intellectuals, but, as Plato would say, guardians.

A word of greeting to the new buildings of Ruskin College. They are both handsome and serviceable. The Vice-Chancellor attended the opening ceremony in person, and in a very happy speech made it clear that the University extends a cordial welcome to an educational institution which is at one with it in seeking to study social problems in a scientific spirit.

Hertford College is to have its Bridge of Sighs at last. No longer will the eye be offended by the patch of brickwork in their New Building, which for years has marked the place whence an aerial passage to the main structure might spring if only New College would withdraw its opposition to the scheme. At the third time of asking the needed consent has been obtained; and if, as is rumoured, the architect proposes to rise to the occasion, New College men will have no cause to start at the shadow thrown across their path. M.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

St. James's Lodge, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.
February 24, 1913.

MESSRS. BUCKLEY AND WILLIAMS now admit, less gracefully than they might have done in their Preface, that they did make use of my 'History in Fiction' in compiling their book. As, however, they still deny plagiarism, identical matter and even identical phrases are to be regarded as mere coincidences. These coincidences are

many and remarkable. Systematic comparison hardly seems worth while; but in forty pages there are at least seventy notes that, to various unprejudiced persons, appear to be based on mine.

I admit that my notes were meagre: they were meant to be meagre. The aim was to give the essential facts in a kind of shorthand, omitting points sufficiently indicated by an entry's place in the chronological scheme, and avoiding phrases like "This thrilling story recounts," "This bustling (brisk, brilliant, animated, exciting, stimulating, stirring, absorbing, graphic, or eminently-readable) story describes the adventures of," or "Touches in moving fashion," which take up a large part of Messrs. Buckley and Williams's notes. Apparently, as they appraise the relative value of our notes by counting the number of lines in each, they regard quantity as a more important matter than quality.

It would take up pages of *The Athenæum* to quote one-quarter of these strange coincidences, but I venture to put side by side two pairs of notes that show how my 24 lines, alluded to by Messrs. Buckley and Williams, give as much information, without padding, as their 101; together with some average examples of the coincidences alluded to.

BAKER.

(juv.) The Black Prince in Spain.

Fall of the Protector Somerset.

The real hero is a gigantic exciseman, a martyr to duty.

A sprightly and adventurous Irish heroine who masquerades as a boy.

A love romance of the end of Mary's reign and the beginning of Elizabeth's, utilizing historical matters frankly for romantic purposes, the dialogue in modern English.

A crude, yet imaginative romance of Lisbon, the Azores, and the Shetland Isles, a generation after the Armada. A lost treasure, and the crimes of the Inquisition, &c., divide the interest.

The famous moss-trooper, Kinnmont Willie, and King James of Scotland's jester, Archie Armstrong, are the foremost figures.

With regard to the 250 novels which they state are in their book, but not in mine, I should say that a number of these have no legitimate place in either; a number of others are not omitted, but appear in my second volume under their proper countries—e.g., 'The Talisman' under 'Palestine'; and the rest are books published since.

I do not know 'The Publishers' Catalogue' alluded to, but reference to 'The English Catalogue' or 'The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature' would have saved these authors from repeating prices and publishers which were right when my book was issued, but are now out of date.

BUCKLEY & WILLIAMS.

This is one of the most popular of the author's juvenile romances, and deals mainly with the doings of the Black Prince in Spain.

The incidents in this story revolve round the deposition and the last days of the Protector Somerset.

The hero is a muscular exciseman, who falls a martyr to duty.

A sprightly and adventurous Irish maiden tells how she masquerades as a boy.

This is a romance of love and adventure at the end of Mary's and the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. It is not profoundly historical, but can be recommended for its interesting story and its able presentment of the life of the times.

This Shetland "Romance of the Spanish Armada" is plentifully supplied with incident and adventure, a lost treasure and the Inquisition being some of the diversified interests. The time is a generation or so after the Armada, and the scenes are Lisbon, the Azores and the Shetlands.

It introduces the notorious moss-trooper, Kinnmont Willie, and King James of Scotland's famous jester, Archie Armstrong.

ERNEST A. BAKER.

BOOK SALE.

ON Thursday, February 20th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Mr. R. A. Potts, the chief prices being the following: Bacon, *Essays*, 1625, 21l. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Comedies and Tragedies*, 1647, 26l. 10s. Young, *Night Thoughts*, 1797, with Blake's engravings coloured by hand, 50l. Blake, *Designs to a series of Ballads by W. Hayley*, 1802, 29l. The Germ, 1850, 23l. Jami, *Salaman and Absal*, translated by E. FitzGerald, 1856, 35l. Lamb, *Elia*, 1823, and the *Last Essays of Elia*, 1833, 46l. *Paradise Lost*, 1669, 28l. 10s. Molière, *Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1773, 39l. Omar Khayyam, *Rubaiyat*, translated by FitzGerald, 1859, 62l. Shelley, *Zastrozzi*, 1810, 34l.; *The Cenci*, 1819, 34l.; *Epipsychidion*, 1821, 30l.

The total of the sale was 1,563l. 16s. 6d.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

ON Wednesday, February 19th, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters in which the following were the most important lots: Prince Charles Edward, signed letter to Sir James Kinloch, Sept. 2, 1745, 20l. 10s. Charles II. letter to the Comte d'Estrées, April 22, 1672, 21l. Machiavelli, letter to a commander in the Florentine army, March 31, 1500, 41l. Marguerite de Valois, signed letter to the Cardinal du Bellay, 26l. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, letter to Monsieur Hotoman, June 30, probably 1599 or 1600, 30l. 10s. Cardinal Wolsey, signed letter to the French Chancellor, 1520, 75l. General Wolfe, manuscript order book, 1745-59, 126l. Nelson, letter to Lady Hamilton, May 21, 1803, 24l. Edward IV., signed letter to the Chancellor of Charles the Bold, 100l. Henry VIII., signed letter to Madame de La Ferte about a gift of falcons, 55l. P. P. Rubens, letter to Pierre Dupuy, Feb. 18, 1627, 120l. Letter signed by Edward VI. and the members of his Council to the Chamberlain of the County of Chester, March 13, 1547, 250l. Ferdinand and Isabella, letters patent to compel the restoration of a castle, 1477, 40l. Samuel Richardson, letter to Thomas Edwards, about the character of Sir Charles Grandison, Feb. 13, 1751, 28l. Locke, letter to Lord Shaftesbury, with the latter's reply, March, 1703, 20l. George Washington, letter to Samuel Powell about George III.'s madness, Feb. 5, 1789, 250l.; letter to James Mercer, Dec. 26, 1774, 101l. William Penn, long signed letter to John Evans, Feb. 26, 1705, 25l. 10s.; letter to the same, Sept. 22, 1705, 65l. Paul Veronese, letter to his pupil Gaudini, 41l. Sir Walter Raleigh, letter to Sir John Gilbert, Dec. 30, 1591, 180l. Major André, letter to Lieut. H. C. Selwyn, June 9, 1775, 111l. Indenture completing the sale of the Lordship of Denbigh by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, signed by the Queen, with the Great Seal, 80l. Dr. Johnson, letter to Mrs. Thrale, June 13, 1775, 20l. Dickens, 18 letters to Hepworth Dixon, 1849-70, 76l. Wagner, letter to Von Ziegesar, Nov. 21, 1851, 24l. Mendelssohn, holograph musical score of 'Surrexit Pastor,' Aug. 14, 1837, 85l. Tennyson, autograph MS. of his poem 'On a Spiteful Letter,' Dec. 24, 1867, 61l. Byron, an interesting letter to Dr. T. Falkner about the 'Hours of Idleness,' Jan. 8, 1807, 36l.; letter to R. C. Dallas, Oct. 11, 1811, 50l. Thackeray, letter to J. F. Boyes, 1861, 31l. Schubert, important letter to his brother, July, 1824, 70l. Beethoven, letter in German, Sept. 23, 1810, 51l. Philip II., an unpublished series of 34 letters addressed to Pedro Mendoza, 130l. 38 letters relating to the War of the Spanish Succession, including 19 from the Duke of Marlborough, 200l. Indentures relating to the family estates, signed by Henry Fielding, with a letter from him, 1737-40, 300l. A seventeenth-century embroidered casket which possibly belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria, 130l.

The total of the sale was 3,913l.

MARCH MAGAZINE.

Harper's will contain: 'Up the Lakes,' by Edward Hungerford; 'Knights of the Three-Cornered Table,' a story by Margarita Spalding Gerry; 'Panthea,' a poem by Richard Le Gallienne; 'My Quest in the Arctic,' Fourth Paper, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson; 'A Reluctant Voyager,' a story by Chester Holbrook Brown; 'A Barn-Door Outlook,' by John Burroughs; the continuation of Sir Gilbert Parker's 'Judgment House'; 'The Conservation of the Fertility of the Soil,' by A. D. Hall; 'First Days in Seville,' by W. D. Howells; 'The Bodice,' a story by Mrs. Henry Dudeney; 'The Young Woman,' a story by James Oppenheim; 'What Americanisms Are Not,' by Thomas R. Lounsbury; and other stories and poems.

Literary Gossip.

AN afternoon meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies will be held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on the 11th inst. Prof. Percy Gardner will read a paper on 'The Earliest Christian Art in Rome,' with lantern illustrations.

The annual meeting of the same Society is fixed for April 29th, when, after the conclusion of business, Dr. J. W. Mackail will read a paper on 'Virgil and Roman Studies.'

MR. W. G. HARTOG writes:—

"I notice in last week's issue of *The Athenæum* a statement to the effect that I have just obtained the 'distinction of "Docteur ès lettres, avec mention honorable," at the Sorbonne.'

"The title of my degree is 'Docteur de l'Université de Paris,' avec mention honorable."

MISS ERICHSEN's drawings for Mr. Edward Hutton's excellent 'Highways and Byways in Somerset,' reviewed in our columns on December 28th last, are to be placed on exhibition, by request of the authorities, in the Pump Room of Bath.

SIR HENRY LUCY will preside at the Readers' Dinner, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, May 3rd.

THE CATALOGUE published ten years ago by the London Library is an excellent work of reference, and has been supplemented from time to time by various additions. The whole of the matter is now to be brought together in a new Author Catalogue, which should be of permanent value.

MESSRS. HOWARD LATIMER, the latest accession to the ranks of publishers, are bringing out this week a shilling issue of 'The Party System,' by Mr. Belloc and Mr. Cecil Chesterton, and have in hand several attractive books by English and foreign authors.

MR. MURRAY has collected the by-products of Disraeli's pen in early years, which are of historical, biographical, or literary interest, into a volume. It is intended to supplement the 'Life,' and will be similar in form. An Introduction and explanatory notes by Mr. W. Hutcheon will be included.

MR. J. M. ROBERTSON is publishing early this month with Mr. Herbert Jenkins a work entitled 'The Baconian Heresy.' Adherents of the Baconian cause seem to be increasing, and Mr. Robertson has been moved to undertake a systematic study and refutation of the heresy. He deals with all the main aspects of the dispute—the arguments based on legal phrases, classical scholarship, and coincidences of phrase.

Mr. Jenkins also announces 'Wild Birds through the Year,' by Mr. George A. B. Dewar, one of the most accomplished writers on nature of the day.

'THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF BURKE' is the title of a book by Dr. John MacCunn, which will shortly be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. He attempts to put Burke's views into a coherent and philosophical form, with a considerable amount of accompanying criticism.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately 'The Governments of Europe,' by Dr. Frederic Austin Ogg, Professor of History in Simmons College, U.S.A. The book is not a treatise on political science or constitutional law in the abstract, but a systematic account of those European governments which have been deemed of special interest to students of this subject.

Mrs. Kathleen Norris, an author who has won considerable popularity in America by her tales 'Mother' and 'The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne,' is also about to publish through Messrs. Macmillan a volume entitled 'Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby, and Other Stories.'

MESSRS. WATTS & Co.'s spring list of announcements includes 'The Religion of the Open Mind,' by Mr. Adam Gowans Whyte, with a Foreword by Mr. Eden Phillpotts; 'The History and Ideals of the Modern Schools,' by Francisco Ferrer, translated from posthumous papers by Mr. Joseph McCabe, who adds a long Introduction; and 'Li Hung Chang's Scrap-Book,' compiled and edited by Sir Hiram Maxim.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are bringing out next week 'Repton School Sermons: Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation,' by the Rev. William Temple.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL & Co. are publishing shortly 'August Strindberg,' by Miss B. Lind af-Hageby.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL of Oxford will publish this spring 'Kingham Old and New: Studies in a Rural Parish,' by Dr. W. Warde Fowler. The book will deal with birds and flowers as well as village lore in a district largely unspoilt, though it is being discovered by men of letters.

Mr. Blackwell has also in the press, under the title 'Ancient Gems in Modern Settings,' a collection of versions of the Greek Anthology in English rhyme, edited by Dr. G. B. Grundy. The book is intended for the general reader rather than the Greek scholar, and will include several copyright versions, such as those of Andrew Lang.

WE regret to hear of the death of M. Thureau-Dangin at Cannes. He was born in 1837, and was a distinguished historian. His principal works are 'Royalistes et Républicains' (1874), 'Le Parti libéral sous la Restauration' (1876), and 'Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet' (1884-92), which gave him his seat at the French Academy. His 'Histoire de la Renaissance catholique en Angleterre au XIX^e siècle' attracted attention in this country, and dealt, of course, with Newman and the Oxford Movement. He wrote also on Poland, and on Church and State under the Monarchy of July.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MARCH

Theology.

4 Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges in the Revised Version: Judges, 2/ net; Ruth, 1/ net; Judges and Ruth, 2/6 net; all edited by G. A. Cooke, D.D.

Cambridge University Press
6 Christ and His Age, by Douglas G. Browne, 3/6 net. Methuen.

7 Repton School Sermons: Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William Temple, 3/6 net. Macmillan.

Poetry.

3 First Poems, by Max Plowman, 2/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson.

Philosophy.

A New Philosophy: Henri Bergson, by Édouard Le Roy, translated by Vincent Benson, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate.

History and Biography.

4 The Governments of Europe, by Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D., 12/6 net. Macmillan.

4 Memories, by Stephen Coleridge, 7/6 net. Lane

4 Princess and Queen of England: the Life of Mary II., by Mary F. Sanders, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

6 The Ancient History of the Near East from the Earliest Period to the Persian Invasion of Greece, by H. R. Hall, illustrated, 15/ net. Methuen.

Education.

Education and Ethics, by Émile Boutroux, translated by Fred Rothwell, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate

Noble Pages from German History, by F. J. Gould, illustrated, 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate

Fiction.

4 Knowledge and Life, by William Arkwright, 3/6 net. Lane

4 The Silence of Men, by H. Prevost Battersby, 6/ net. Lane

4 Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby, and Other Stories, by Kathleen Norris, 6/ net. Macmillan

4 Henry Kempton, by Evelyn Brentwood, 6/ net. Lane

4 Life's Last Gift, by Louis de Robert, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

4 Lying Lips, by William Le Queux, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

4 The Artistic Temperament, by Jane Wardle, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

4 My Lord Conceit, by Rita, 6d. Stanley Paul

4 The Mystery of Roger Bullock, by Tom Gallon, 6d. Stanley Paul

6 The Mating of Lydia, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, with 4 Illustrations by C. E. Brock, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

6 Change of Climate, by A. A. Methley, 6/ net. Methuen

6 If It Please You! by Richard Marsh, 6/ net. Methuen

6 Studies in Love and in Terror, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, 6/ net. Methuen

6 Dan Russell the Fox, by E. C. Somerville and Martin Ross, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen

6 Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels: Angel, by B. M. Croker; Prince Rupert the Buccaer, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne; I crown Thee King, by Max Pemberton; The Broom Squire, by S. Baring-Gould.

6 A Little World, by Arnold Golsworthy, 6/ net. Allen

8 The Amateur Gentleman, by Jeffery Farnol, 6/ net. Sampson Low

General.

6 The Interpretation of Dreams, by Prof. Freud, translated by Dr. A. A. Brill, 15/ net. Allen

Making a Newspaper, by John L. Given, 6/ net. Williams & Norgate

Science.

4 Elementary Biology: Plant, Animal, Human, by J. E. Peabody and A. E. Hunt, 5/6 net. Macmillan

Drama.

4 The Tudor Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, edited by R. M. Lovett; The Merry Wives of Windsor, edited by F. P. Emery, 1/ net each. Macmillan

SCIENCE

Hausa Superstitions and Customs: an Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk. By Major A. J. N. Tremearne. (Bale, Sons & Danielsson.)

At first sight the latest work of that indefatigable anthropologist Major Tremearne might seem to be somewhat loosely put together. In particular, the illustrations, though numerous and many of them interesting, do not appear to stand in any organic relation to the text. On further consideration, however, one sees that the author, being faced by a difficult problem of method, has tackled it courageously in the only possible way.

The problem in question is: How should a collection of folk-lore be presented so as to prove of the utmost utility to the man of science? A large class of readers will be content to take the tales at their face value as so much matter for amusement; and for these it is all one whether the story-book hails from Hausaland or from the other side of the world. But the man of science wants to use them as a key to the history, including the mind-history, of the particular folk concerned. He must consequently be helped to effect a synthesis between the oral traditions of the people and the rest of what is to be known about their culture, present or past.

Now it is a comparatively straightforward piece of work—even if it be one that is but rarely accomplished—to gather authentic folk-lore and to set it down faithfully in black and white, together with an *apparatus criticus* providing the necessary “controls.” Major Tremearne, by the way, has punctiliously observed the rules in this matter of reporting. He gives in each case the name of his native informant, with sufficient, if rather general, indications of time and place. Such data are indispensable, since before now we have known a suspicious item of evidence to be hunted down afterwards by such means and rejected on re-examination. Again, he notes such variants as he has come across, thus enabling us to judge how far the story-telling impulse is regulated by custom, and, it may be also, to trace how far a tale has wandered from its place of origin, taking on new colour as it moves along. Most important of all, he is in possession of the Hausa originals from which his versions are made; and we are glad to learn that, thanks to a Committee of the British Association, arrangements have been made to give them to the world, accompanied by a synopsis of Hausa grammar.

But how is the collector of folk-lore to proceed to the further task of weaving round the stories an anthropological commentary, such as will bring together all available clues to their value as historical records and likewise as psychological documents? Clearly, it will be a ticklish business at the best, and the wiser plan will always be not to push the explanation

of particulars too far, but rather to trust to broad touches for the rendering of the cultural background. In point of method, then, Major Tremearne is perfectly justified in making it his prime object to sketch the life of Hausaland under certain of its more general aspects, noting as he goes how in this respect or that the stories bear out his facts and interpretations. For the rest, the local conditions make it especially hard to bring life and story into intimate correlation.

Given a people dwelling in isolation, and of a very simple type of culture, we may confidently expect their oral traditions to reflect somewhat closely the main principles by which they live—in a word, their religion. Play of fancy, man’s inalienable birthright, will be enlisted as the glorifier and sustainer of law and custom. The tone of folk-lore will be solemn; it will be genuine lore, treasured as such. Myth and legend will predominate. Of course, the folk will relax occasionally over a song or stirring recital. On the whole, however, the more sustained efforts of narration will be kept for holidays, of which the holiness has not yet evaporated. The wonder of the wonder-tale will quicken awe rather than any sense of frolic, and will serve to mark the beats rather than the pauses in the emotional rhythm of the tribal life.

If now we turn to consider the Hausas, we find them far removed from so primitive a state of things. They are, to begin with, a race of travellers and traders, who doubtless purvey stories along with their other wares, and are duly repaid in kind. Again, they are not, it would seem, autochthonous; nor are they by any means free from ethnic intermixture. Lastly, they are, except in odd corners, more or less ardent Mohammedans; so that they may be said formally to have broken once for all with that pagan past to which their stories owe their most essential elements. In short, their folk-lore is utterly desolemnized. Whatever of myth it may once have embodied, it must rank as simple folk-tale now and henceforth. We may seek here polite literature at the most, in which echoes of their lost scriptures occur only for the European antiquary, not for the heedless ears of the people themselves.

For instance, the animal-story, so characteristic of Hausaland as of the rest of West Africa, may, or may not, embody survivals of totemism and of zoolatry in general. At present, however, there is hardly anything in its complexion that suggests a trace of religion. At the outside we may discover a sort of not very serious ethics, consisting in the delineation of various types of character, good and bad, ascribed to various animals which play hero or villain in the tales according to certain stock rôles. Since primitive man, for all that as a hunter he must study the ways of the animal world objectively enough, indulges in unlimited anthropomorphism when the mythopœic mood is on him, these animal-types of the folk-tales are human types but thinly disguised, and as such must

be held to react on conduct; and for children, and for those with childlike minds, even acknowledged fiction, as Plato saw, constitutes a moralizing or demoralizing influence of the first importance.

Thus the spider would seem to be the most popular character of all—the “national hero,” as it has been roundly declared. If this view of him be correct, however, one might reasonably argue that cunning and greediness were qualities which the Hausa associates with success in life. The lion remains the royal beast by reason of his sheer dignity; but when the two compete, the spider usually proves himself, so to speak, the better man. Dr. Rivers, we learn, thinks that the spider stands for some legendary hero who, by reason of his superior tactics, overcame the indigenous inhabitants. Major Tremearne holds that the theory fits certain tales well enough, especially if the hyæna be supposed correspondingly to represent the conquered people. In other stories, however, it looks to him as if the spider were more nearly connected with the sun. Such explanations the searcher after origins will greet with respect as wearing the guise of old friends. On the other hand, the psychologist may likewise ask himself what these stories mean now for those who listen to them, consoling himself with the thought that in so doing he is keeping nearer to present and ascertainable fact. Meanwhile, whether present or past conditions be of more concern to the student, he will in either case be ready to acknowledge a debt to Major Tremearne for a most sincere and searching piece of work. M.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Elliot-Blake (H.), NERVE AGGREGATION AND MEDICAL FREE PATHS, Vol. III., 11/ net. Bale & Danielsson

The earlier pages of this book deal with various problems connected with the nervous system in a manner which shows that Mr. Elliot-Blake has thought much, but has arrived at no satisfactory conclusions. It is not probable that the views he advocates will be accepted by modern physiologists on the scientific side, or neurologists on the clinical side, of medicine. The conclusions are all based on speculation unsupported by the experimental evidence which is rightly required before hypotheses can be tested. The author expresses himself with difficulty, and the following sentences, taken from the essay on ‘Sleep,’ give an example of his unilluminating style:—

“During the brain’s cyclical exhaustion at night, and during the succumbence of sleep, the outside impressions have a poor energizing power, and the cells (not the vessels) go into sub-dilatation (and with some sub-contractile recession of processes, according to Ramon y Cajal) until recovery. That correspondingly would lessen activity and so exercise contraction on the vessels and explains the anemia phenomenon. Sleep also aids rest, and corresponding chemical repair, allowing slower and unstimulated action and this abeyance of action discharges any excess of aggregational strain in the brain centres.”

The author allows himself to recommend mountaineers and athletes to use certain

nasal dilators of his own invention for the purpose of

"increasing the pressure and the natural oxygenating stimulation both on the bronchioles [of the lungs] and on the all important end exploding foci at the surfaces of the air tracks."

This is no more satisfactory than the rest of the book, which does not strike us as of much practical value.

Elliot-Blake (H.), UNIVERSITY REFORM FOR THE ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGES, AND REFORMED ADAGES, Vol. II.

Bale & Danielsson

Mr. Elliot-Blake has a message to deliver to the medical profession in London, but it is expressed with so much periphrasis, and is so overlaid by affected phrases and involved sentences, that its exact purport is hard to discover. He seems to be dissatisfied, like many others, with the University of London as it is at present constituted. He utters prophetic warnings to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to set their houses in order, and to join a new University which will enable them to give medical students a degree, instead of the licence to practice their profession which they now confer. He disapproves of the one-portal scheme, which would place the profession more completely under the control of the State, and he gives a 'Chart of the University of London and the proposed Royal Medical Colleges' Board' as he would like to see it established. We find the pages devoted to 'Reformed Adages or Ready Wags and Jogs' unintelligible. Incidentally, Mr. Elliot-Blake has illustrated the book himself, and has set to music the words of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Goe, soule, the bodie's guest." He has also designed the cover, which is remarkable, but unsuited to the character of the pages it envelopes.

MacBride (E. W.), ZOOLOGY, the Study of Animal Life, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A clearly worded little treatise on zoology generally, containing a *résumé* of the arguments used by Darwin in his 'Origin of Species.'

Redfern (J. B.) and Savin (J.), BELLS, INDICATORS, TELEPHONES, FIRE AND BURGLAR ALARMS, &C., 1/6 net. Constable

This—one of the "Electrical Installation Manuals"—offers a capable little guide to the subject, written in clear and not too technical language.

Thompson (D'Arcy Wentworth), ON ARISTOTLE AS A BIOLOGIST, with a Proemion on Herbert Spencer, 1/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford last month. The author holds the view that Aristotle was first and foremost a biologist, by inclination and by training, and does not agree with the theory that he devoted himself to biology as an old man's recreation. The lecturer thinks that it is possible to trace the influence of Aristotle's biological studies on his philosophical work when once the preliminary question is decided as to the period covered by the former.

Verrells (H. Victor), EXPERIMENTAL HYGIENE, 2/ Blackie

This little work is based on the requirements of the Syllabus in Practical Hygiene issued by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene. The experiments are simple and clearly explained, with the help of numerous diagrams. Some specimen examination questions are also included.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 14.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The Secretaries read the Annual Report of the Council, including obituaries of Fellows and Associates deceased during the year, Reports of Observatories, and Notes on the progress of Astronomy.—The President delivered an address, after which the Gold Medal was handed to the Secretary of the French Embassy for transmission to M. Deslandres, to whom it had been awarded for his investigations of solar phenomena and other spectroscopic work. The Jackson-Gwilt Bronze Medal and Gift were presented to the Rev. T. H. E. C. Espin, for his observations of the spectra of stars and his discovery of Nova Lacertæ.—The following were elected Officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*—Major E. H. Hills; *Vice-Presidents*—Sir W. H. M. Christie, Dr. F. W. Dyson, A. R. Hinks, and Prof. H. F. Newall; *Treasurer*—E. B. Knobel; *Secretaries*—A. S. Eddington and Prof. A. Fowler; *Foreign Secretary*—Sir David Gill; *Council*—S. Chapman, Rev. A. L. Cortie, Dr. P. H. Cowell, Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, Dr. J. W. Glaisher, J. A. Hardcastle, Dr. W. H. Maw, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, Prof. R. A. Sampson, F. J. M. Stratton, and Prof. H. H. Turner.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 20.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper on 'The Weapons of the Iberians,' illustrated by a collection of swords and ornaments from the necropolis at Aquilar de Anguita, kindly lent by the Marques de Cerralbo.

The period of the Iberians in Spain may roughly be said to comprise the first five centuries B.C. Various other peoples intruded themselves into the country, all of whom influenced the Iberian weapons more or less, but the most important of these peoples, with the most far-reaching influence, were the Celts. The weapons of the Iberians are illustrated on the coins struck in the country, and comprise swords, daggers, spears, lances, the soliferreum, and other weapons of offence; with helmet, cuirass, shield, and greave as defensive armour.

Of the swords, those with antennæ handles were found at Aquilar de Anguita, and may be compared with weapons found at Avezac-Prat. The straight sword was a short implement. The most interesting of the swords is the sabre or Espada Falcata (μάχαρις or κόπις), which was the principal weapon of offence of the Iberians. It probably came into Iberia from Greece. A weapon in shape very similar to the *kukri* of the Gurkhas, it appears on Greek "black on red" vases as a domestic implement only, but as an instrument of war on "red on black" vases. It was probably adopted in Greece at the time of the Persian wars, and the Iberians may well have become acquainted with it when serving as mercenaries in Greece about 369 B.C. The Iberians modified the weapon and greatly increased its efficiency. That the Iberian falcata was adopted from the Greeks is also borne out by the shape of the pommel, which terminates in a bird's head, the generally accepted resemblance to that of a horse being incorrect. At Villaricos many of these swords have been discovered in association with Greek vases, Punic wares, and Iberian pottery.

La Tène swords were found at Arcóbriga and, in association with typical Gaulish weapons and with Greek pottery of the third century, at Cabrera de Mátaro.

The author also exhibited a series of horse accoutrements, amongst them horseshoes found at Aquilar de Anguita associated with antennæ swords.

HISTORICAL.—Feb. 20.—Annual Meeting.—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—In accordance with the constitution of the Society, the President resigned at the end of his term of office, and Mr. C. H. Firth, Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford, was elected to the chair. Prof. Oman and the Rev. W. Hunt (a former President) were elected Hon. Vice-Presidents.—Dr. Cunningham delivered his last Presidential address, dealing with the different lines of development of English and Scottish municipal institutions and trade societies.—Messrs. G. R. Day and R. H. Tawney were declared elected Fellows of the Society.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—Feb. 19.—Sir H. H. Howorth in the chair.—A lecture was given by Mr. L. W. King on 'A Neo-Babylonian Astronomical Treatise' in its bearing on the age of Babylonian astronomy. The document had been purchased by the British Museum, and

had just been published with an analysis of its contents in the official series of "Cuneiform Texts," Part XXXIII. It had a twofold interest, for not only did it provide fresh data for the identification of many of the fixed stars and constellations of the Babylonian astronomers, but it also had a direct bearing on the problem as to the age of their science and the extent to which they were indebted to Greek teachers for their more remarkable achievements. The inclusion of notes on the scale of pay enjoyed by the day and night watches in Babylonia during the summer and winter months was sufficient proof that the scientific portions of the treatise were addressed to practical astronomers or to those who were training for the staff of the royal observatories. Several sections contained lists of heliacal risings and settings of important stars with instructions for taking observations; and it was pertinent to inquire how far the new information supported Hommel, Winckler, Wiedner, and others of the German school in their theory of the great age of Babylonian astronomy, which postulated a very early knowledge of the precession of the equinoxes based on a rigid system of observation and record. The somewhat crude rules and inconsistencies of the newly discovered treatise afforded no evidence of any accurate system of time-measurement and observation; and, though the date of the original composition might be earlier than that of the British Museum copy, the purely scientific character of the text rendered it difficult to assign a motive for its careful preservation, had it ceased to be regarded as of value. The text thus inclined one to accept the views of the Dutch astronomer Kugler, who, while fully recognizing the existence of astronomical observations of a certain class as early as the close of the Third Millennium, would place the birth of scientific method no earlier than the Persian period. It was only under Greek tutelage that increased accuracy of observation led to the recognition of the precession of the equinoxes, and the British Museum text, so far as its evidence went, was fully in favour of the traditional ascription of the discovery to Hipparchus of Nicæa.

Mr. H. R. Hall exhibited an interesting little bowl of blue Egyptian faience, on which are inscribed the names of Yuia and his wife Tuyu, the father and mother of Queen Teie. Mr. Hall said that, if it is genuine, the inscription is important, as it states that Iuaa was a prince of Zahi, or Syria (including the coast-land and the Lebanon). This would explain the "Armenoid" physiognomy of his mummy. The bowl will be published in the next number of the Society's *Proceedings*.

FOLK-LORE.—Feb. 19.—Annual Meeting.—The retiring President, Mr. W. Crooke, delivered an address. After dwelling on the loss sustained by the Society by the deaths of Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. E. Nicholson, and Mr. W. F. Kirby, he discussed certain problems of methods of investigation and origins of folk-lore. He distinguished between those cultures of which we possess information through a national, historical literature, and modern savagery, the past of which is obscure. He dwelt on the unsatisfactory nature of much anthropological literature, and pleaded for the extension of regional, intensive surveys of modern savage life.

Turning to the question of origins, he insisted on the necessity of caution in accepting the novel views advanced by some recent writers, such as Miss J. E. Harrison and her colleagues. He pointed out that fertility cults were not the sole basis of folk belief and usage. He counselled more attention to the study of folk-tales in their literary and artistic aspects.

Mr. R. R. Marett was elected President of the Society for the coming year.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 17.—Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—Prof. R. F. A. Hoernlé read a paper on 'The Analysis of Volition: treated as a Study of Psychological Principles and Methods.' The chief cause of the disagreement among current psychological theories of volition is to be found in differences of principle, i.e., in the conflicting assumptions made by different psychologists about the nature and aim of psychological analysis, the methodical standpoint to be taken up, and the fundamental conceptions to be employed. Most current psychology, in the endeavour to be "scientific," begins with a standpoint so abstract that it is constantly forced, by the pressure of facts, to pass on to more concrete conceptions of mental life. This advance is made uncritically, with the result not only that important problems are left untouched, but also that different parts of the same theory rest often on contradictory assumptions. There are four problems with which every psychological theory of volition must deal: (1) Is volition complex or single? Is its character

derivative or unique? (2) Does "realization" or "action" belong to the essence of volition? (3) What are the limits of a single volition within the stream of consciousness? (4) What is the relation of "volitions" to the "standing will," and of the will of the individual to the will of the State? The paper was followed by a discussion.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 19.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Lady Rendlesham, Mr. W. L. Pocock, and Mr. A. S. Ruston were elected Members.—Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, Edinburgh University, read a paper on 'Seatt Types as illustrating Anglo-Saxon Art.' The paper, it was explained, was written from the artistic rather than the numismatic point of view. A comparison was instituted between the artistic designs on the sceattas and those on the Merovingian *trientes* and the earlier Gallo-British series; and it was shown that the Anglo-Saxon artist possessed a constructive power which enabled him to constitute new types of an original and effective kind out of the wrecks of older motives. A large field of design, well within the compass of the Teutonic artist's powers, was hardly entered by the Merovingian moneyer, though within it the insular artist revelled with the most delightful freedom. This was the field of animal design, in which the Anglo-Saxons had evolved a whole menagerie of quaint and often pleasing shapes that had hardly a parallel in numismatic history. Photographic reproductions on an enlarged scale of sceatt types in British and Dutch collections were used to illustrate the ingenuity, the artistic tact, the feeling for distribution and balance, which gave the early Anglo-Saxon moneyer a really high place on the artistic side of numismatics. Special attention was drawn to the sceattas, so well represented in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, in which foliage, treated in an original fashion, was used by itself or in conjunction with the animal form to produce designs of no little freshness and charm.

In illustration of the subject, Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a large series of sceattas representing most of the known types; Mr. William Dale a sceatta, Hawkins, Fig. 41, found at Clausentum, Hants; and Mr. W. Sharp Ogden two early sceattas and Anglo-Saxon relics in gold and bronze. Mr. Frank E. Burton showed two silver pennies of the Nottingham mint in the time of Athelstan, struck from two reverse dies instead of obverse and reverse; also two curious pennies of Edward the Confessor's PACX type bearing merely imitation legends; and Mr. Nathan Heywood exhibited a variety of the long-cross coinage of Henry III. of peculiar work.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** London and Middlesex Archaeological, 4.—'Christ's Hospital, Past and Present,' Mr. W. Lempiere.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—Presidential Address* by Mr. Arthur Valon.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Does Consciousness "Evolve"?' Prof. L. P. Jacks.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Coal Gas as a Fuel for Domestic Purposes,' Mr. F. W. Goodenough. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Movements of the Stars,' Lecture II., Prof. H. H. Turner.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Notes on City Passenger-Transportation in the United States,' Mr. G. D. Snyder.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'On a Saxon Graveyard at East Shefford, Berks,' Messrs. H. Peake and E. A. Hooton.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestoidea: IX. On a New Genus of Ichthyoteniids,' Dr. F. E. Beudant; 'Zoological Results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-5: Report on the Branchiura,' Dr. W. A. Cunningham; and other Papers.
- Wed.** Pfeiffer Hall, 3.30.—'England and Germany,' Lecture III., Prof. J. A. Cramb.
— Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Some Poets of To-day,' Prof. H. Newbolt.
— Entomological, 8.
— Geological, 8.—'The "Kelloway Rock" of Scarborough,' Mr. S. S. Buckman; 'On Jurassic Ammonites from Jebel Zorhuan (Tunis),' Mr. L. F. Spath.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Development of Research Work in Forest Products,' Mr. E. R. Burdon.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Surface Energy,' Lecture I., Mr. W. B. Hardy.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Study of Architecture,' Sir Ernest George.
— Royal, 4.30.—'An Automatic Method for the Investigation of the Velocity of Transmission of Excitation in Mimosa,' Prof. J. C. Bose; 'The Evolution of the Cretaceous Asteroidea,' Mr. W. K. Spencer; 'A Preliminary Note on the Fossil Plants of the Mount Potts Beds, New Zealand, collected by Mr. D. G. Lillie, Biologist to Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition,' Dr. E. A. N. Arber; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The City of Karachi,' Mr. J. F. Brunton. (Indian Section.)
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Carnac, the French Stonehenge,' Dr. T. C. Worsfold.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Recent Developments in the Street Lighting of Manchester,' Messrs. S. L. Pearce and H. A. Ratcliff.
— Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'The Genius of Cardinal Newman,' Mr. Wilfrid Ward.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Quinonoid Salts of Nitranilines,' Messrs. A. G. Green and F. M. Rowe; 'The Nomenclature of Sugar Derivatives,' Mr. J. C. Irvine; and other Papers.
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Photography of the Paths of Particles ejected from Atoms,' Mr. C. T. R. Wilson.
- Sat.** British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture V., Mr. R. A. Peattie.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture V., Sir J. J. Thomson.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'Romance in Irish Poetry and Drama,' Miss E. R. Wheeler.

FINE ARTS

PAINTINGS BY MESSRS. J. R. K. DUFF AND F. H. S. SHEPHERD.

To both the artists who show at the Goupil Gallery this week we have been accustomed to attach a certain importance because of their resolute refusal to be up to date. To forget technical and stylistic beauties by sheer interest in one's subject-matter was no virtue in Victorian painters, who took a good deal of interest of a sort in subjects, and very little in anything else. It is a virtue valuable for its rarity in painters imbued with the modern tendency to generalized vision and to a study of the science of appearances, and we have maintained a certain esteem both for Mr. Duff and Mr. Shepherd as possessing, each in his way, a fund of conservatism useful as ballast to give weight to their talent through the chops and changes of fashion. The present exhibition shows them, however, and Mr. Duff in particular, as in danger of losing touch with just the modern qualities of breadth and constructive colour-sense for which their taste for intimate realism was so useful a corrective. They risk becoming Victorian indeed.

In the case of Mr. Shepherd this stricture cannot be applied to his water-colours, which are typical, clever sketches of our day—without any trace of his special gift for homely realism, but in some instances of great brilliance; Nos. 17, 19, 20, and 54 may be specially noticed. No one would connect these directly handled colour-schemes with the author of the clean and careful, but rather eumulative, oil paintings alongside. Mr. Duff also has one very competent water-colour—*Water* (27), while No. 28, *Separation*, is a good example of his well-known use of sentiment, quite legitimate for pictorial purposes.

MOGUL MINIATURES.

THE COLLECTION of Mogul miniature paintings at the Fine Art Society's galleries has the look of coming from several sources. It is of varied quality, the best exhibits being some very fine portrait figures. Nos. 5, 46, and 61 are as good as any we have ever seen in this genre, the last having a purity of line to match anything in that period of Italian Primitive art when religious intention yields to the craving for beauty. A large number of genre pictures are attractive, but at a lower level than these portraits, with the exception of a superb decorative design, rather Chinese in character, representing *Krishna and Radha* (44).

THE ROYAL AMATEUR ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION of the Royal Amateur Art Society, at Surrey House, comprised a collection of paintings by the members—perhaps a little better than we should have expected considering its extent—and a loan collection of small eighteenth-century portraits, of which the best (No. 11, *Mrs. Le Hunte*, lent by Mr. Vernon Mellor, and No. 27, *Lady George Lennox*, lent by Mrs. Windham Baring) had both the look of having been influenced by Chardin. It also included a number of examples of a curious method of decoration in "rolled paper," tiny strips of curled paper being fixed upon a ground, edge outwards, somewhat like the cloisons of an enamel or like miniature wrought grilles, the purpose generally being heraldic. These

dust-traps, which must have become veritable museums of microbes, seem to have been made in England, mainly by amateurs, throughout the eighteenth century; and we must admit they were made sometimes, as in certain examples lent by Mr. W. A. Probert (78-85), with considerable art and considerable feeling for ostentatious splendour. A small box (77), lent by Mr. E. A. Johnson, was even more beautiful, with its touch of stylistic severity. Some of the work was ordinary, but there were instances enough to make us respect the artistic standards of an age which, even with a material and a purpose so trifling as this, brought to the game an interest in structure and a technical probity which raised it to an art. We see the artist devising his mosaic of lines to develop from a few main points of attachment, and depending largely on thrust and counter-thrust of balanced volutes to maintain its equilibrium. We are not sure if the hobbies of amateurs in our own day—their artistic photography and the like—will stand criticism so well.

ORIGINAL ETCHINGS AND MEZZO-TINTS BY SIR FRANK SHORT.

THE EXHIBITION at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery does not add anything to our knowledge of the artist who is President of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, but offers a convenient opportunity (since, we presume, the collection is intended to be representative) of estimating the importance of the art he practises and upholds. We do not know how many years ago No. 34, *A Wintry Blast on the Stourbridge Canal*, was first exhibited, but we remember how refreshing it was among much lifeless drawing. It was reasonable that criticism of that day, piously anxious to support an autographic process against the already rising tide of commercial reproduction, should give ample recognition to Mr. Short, who, by general consent, took his place in the front rank of English etchers, and finally, as a successful teacher, has formed a large body of practitioners who follow him closely. The result has been a decided rise in the average level of accomplishment, the rank-and-file approaching now very near to what was the outstanding merit of twenty years ago. Sir Frank Short still maintains, perhaps, a delicacy of eye for the level lines of a shore (see Nos. 1 and 41, for example) somewhat beyond that of any of his followers.

Yet we are bound to add that the general effect of all this mild activity is but little above mediocrity. The refined picturesqueness of Sir Frank Short's art, in itself not unacceptable, lacks the positive and dynamic virtues necessary for the leading and inspiration of a school of any vitality.

As for his work as a whole, few artists have won so high a position purely by virtue of so slender a fund of meritorious accomplishment, though greater success has often rewarded men of no more ability united to blatant and strenuous faults. Yet, as the success of the latter inevitably provokes reaction, it has not the same tendency to make us satisfied with a day of moderate things as has our over-estimate of an art worthy of esteem. It would be ungrateful nevertheless to belittle the charming draughtsmanship of No. 32, *The Anglers' Bridge on the Wandle*, or the ingenious care with which the *South Coast Road* (33) is made pictorial by emphasis and choice of point of view. *King's Lynn* (8) is another excellent plate; and the mezzotints *Evening on the Thames* (29) and *A Silver Tide* (50) are soundly wrought and attractive.

MR. C. L. COLYN THOMSON'S
WATER-COLOURS.

THE WATER-COLOURS of Mr. C. L. Colyn Thomson at the Chenil Gallery are adroitly handled, and show some observation and sense of design, but neither pushed to remarkable perfection. Certain drawings of the General Post Office in course of demolition exhibit the artist is at his best.

COLOUR-PRINTING EXHIBITION
AT LEEDS.

AN INTERNATIONAL COLOUR-PRINTING AND POSTER EXHIBITION was opened at the City Art Gallery, Leeds, last Saturday, and will remain open for some weeks. It illustrates the work which is being done in these branches of the applied arts in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia. The exhibition fills three large rooms in the Gallery, is well arranged, and is an interesting proof of the value of civic co-operation, as it is the outcome of concerted action on the part of the City Art Gallery Committee, the Leeds Education Committee, the Leeds Technical School, the University, and the various sections of the printing crafts in the district. The collection and arrangement of the 500 exhibits have been in the competent hands of Mr. Frank Rutter (Curator of the City Art Gallery) and Mr. S. E. Bottomley (head of the Printing Department of the Leeds Technical School).

A novel feature of the exhibition will be an open-air display of large posters from different countries upon a large hoarding in Cookridge Street, Leeds, lent for the purpose by Messrs. Sheldon. This will serve as an outdoor annexe of the exhibition from March 10th to 16th, and will afford the organizers an opportunity of experimenting in the grouping of placards according to design.

A collection of prints after famous pictures illustrates the progress made in facsimile reproduction. The poster section includes a good selection of English and foreign work.

Methods of reproduction in colour may generally be divided into two classes, the lithographic, and the pure photographic and photo-mechanical. In the Leeds Exhibition Messrs. Wolfensberger and Messrs. Hofer of Zürich, and Messrs. Asher (London) show fine examples of the lithographic process. The second group of methods secures with greater certainty faithful reproduction of the lines of a drawing, but exaggerates or diminishes the gradations of the original.

Of late years great progress has been made by combinations of photographic and lithographic methods of reproduction. In these processes the original base is photographic, while the colouring is applied by lithographic means. The facsimile reproductions shown at Leeds by Messrs. Hanfstaengl, the Menpes Press, and the Medici Society show what can be done by this combination.

PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Friday, February 21st, included the following: F. Boucher, *Le Billet-Doux*, a young girl, in white and blue dress, kissing a dove, which she is dispatching with a love-letter, 1,732*l.* 10*s.* J. van Ravesteyn, *Portrait of a Gentleman*, in black dress, with white lace collar and black hat, on panel, 388*l.* 10*s.*

On Monday, the 24th, A. van Diest's picture *A River Scene*, with fishing-boats in a strong breeze, on panel, fetched 388*l.* 10*s.*

ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Wednesday last etchings and engravings by the Old Masters, mezzotint portraits after Reynolds, and other engravings of the Early English School, from the collection of the late Bishop Gott of Truro. The following were the most important: A. Dürer, *The Prodigal Son* (B. 28), 80*l.*; *The Witch* (B. 67), 52*l.*; *The Large Passion* (B. 4-15), *The Apocalypse* (B. 60-75), and *The Life of the Virgin* (B. 76-95), bound together in parchment, 185*l.* A. Mantegna, *A Combat of Marine Gods* (B. 18), 131*l.* 5*s.* I. van Meckenem; *The Passion* (B. 10-21), 273*l.* Nielli, *Three Women Dancing* (D. 287), 54*l.* 12*s.* A. Pollaiuolo, *Combat of Ten Nude Men* (B. 2), 735*l.* Rembrandt, *Rembrandt leaning on a Stone Sill* (B. 21), second state, 70*l.*; *The Marriage of Jason and Creusa* (B. 112), first state, 70*l.*; *The Mill* (B. 233), 125*l.* Prince Rupert, *The Standard-bearer* (Ch.-S. 5), 252*l.* M. Schongauer, *The Death of the Virgin* (B. 33), 90*l.* J. Houbraken, *One hundred and ninety-eight Portrait Heads*, chiefly in proof states, and twelve others, in red morocco portfolio, 135*l.* Sir R. Strange, *Charles I.*, after Van Dyck, proof before any letters, 71*l.* 8*s.* Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, by Valentine Green, first state, 168*l.* *The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 313 plates, proofs, bound in three volumes, crimson morocco, by Bedford, 81*l.* 18*s.* The total of the sale was 4,226*l.* 5*s.*

IN Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Monday, February 17th, the following were included: V. Green, after Reynolds, *Mary, Duchess of Rutland*, 100*l.* F. Bartolozzi, after J. H. Benwell, *A St. James's Beauty*, and A. St. Giles's *Beauty*, a pair, printed in colours, 81*l.*

ON Monday last an etched letter proof of R. Earlom's *Portrait of Rembrandt*, after himself, fetched at Messrs. Christie's 136*l.* 10*s.*

Musical Gossip.

MR. BALFOUR GARDINER gave the second of his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening. There were three short novelties by Mr. Percy Grainger: 'Hill-song' for wood-wind, brass, and percussion instruments, characteristic if not convincing; an expressive 'Colonial Song' for soprano and tenor (Miss Gleeson-White and Mr. Gervase Elwes), harp, and orchestra, a song, indeed, without words; and a setting of 'Molly on the Shore,' a little gem in which every note tells. Mr. Frederick Delius was represented by a new version of his 'Lebenstanz,' in which there are thought, effective colouring, and atmosphere. It is another of the many modern works of which one would like to know, not out of mere curiosity, what was in the composers' mind when they were written. In 'The Mystic Trumpeter' for soprano and orchestra, by Mr. Van Holst, which was placed at the head of the programme, Whitman's fine poem is lost amid a mass of sound. Miss Gleeson-White struggled courageously with the trying soprano part. Mr. Gervase Elwes sang two delightful songs by Mr. Roger Quilter. Messrs. Percy Grainger and Von Holst conducted their own works, and Mr. Balfour Gardiner the 'Lebenstanz' with skill and sympathy.

A FESTIVAL CONCERT in honour of the distinguished French composer M. Camille Saint-Saëns will be given at Queen's Hall on June 2nd. The programme will be devoted to his music, with the exception of a Pianoforte Concerto by Mozart, the solo part of which he will play himself. There is no other living French composer whose music is so much admired and so often given here in England. His 'Samson et Dalila,' performed here from 1893 to 1909 as an oratorio, was popular; but afterwards, when given on the stage,

its great merit was more fully recognized. M. Saint-Saëns will be again in England in September for the production at the Gloucester Festival of his new oratorio, 'The Promised Land,' of which Mr. Hermann Klein has prepared the libretto.

THE IMPERIAL CHOIR, founded by Dr. Charles Harriss, and representing forty or more London choirs, has been invited by the Ghent Exhibition authorities, under the auspices of King Albert and the Belgian Government, to give two concerts entirely of British music. They will take place in the "Grande Salle des Fêtes." During their stay in Ghent the members of the Choir will be the guests of the city.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD will shortly confer the degree of Doctor, *honoris causa*, on Dr. Richard Strauss. On the occasion of this visit to England he will conduct a performance of 'Der Rosenkavalier' at Covent Garden.

AMONG the music which belonged to M. Albert Bovet has been found a manuscript book of 34 pages in Brahms's hand-writing, containing 33 German folk-songs—29 for voice and piano, and 4 part-songs. Of the former, 8 have not yet appeared in print, while all the other numbers differ more or less from the printed versions.

DR. ETHEL SMYTH, whose opera 'The Wreckers' first met with recognition in Germany, has been explaining in the columns of *The Suffragette* that Dr. Strauss lacks sincerity, and seeks to supply "what the public wants." We should have thought this would be the last charge to be brought against his music, for the ordinary public regards most of it as wildly cacophonous.

AMONG music recently published by Messrs. Augener, ten Schubert Sonatas are edited by Mr. Franklin Taylor, who has supplied excellent fingering and useful foot-notes, and, as a teacher of wide experience, is a safe guide. The composer's contributions to pianoforte literature contain some of his finest music, especially in the last three sonatas, which on account of their extreme length are seldom heard in the concert-room.

MR. PERCY SUCH, an esteemed performer, explains in his 'New School of Cello Studies,' that his aim was not to form a new school of cello playing, but to offer studies selected from well-known writers for the instrument, beginning at the most elementary stage, and arranged in progressive order; moreover, each of the four books contains useful hints as to bowing, &c. These studies can be used in conjunction with any "School."

AMONG recent books published in Paris we notice 'L'Âme Chantante de Robert Schumann,' by M. Robert de Launay, and 'La Musique,' by M. J. Combarieu, which has reached its tenth thousand.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| SUN. | Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Concert, 7, London Opera House. |
| MON.-SAT. | Grand Opera, Covent Garden. |
| MON. | Mrs. Clifford Beckett's Lecture, 3, Caxton Hall, Westminster. |
| — | London Trio, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES. | Marguerite Scialiel and Olga Loewenthal's Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre. |
| — | Howard Jones's Brahms Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Balfour Gardiner Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Catherine Rosser's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall. |
| WED. | "Chelsea" Concert of Chamber Music, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Dr. Lieberhammer's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| THURS. | Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre. |
| — | Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | Nathalie Aktzery's Song Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall. |
| — | Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, 8.30, Hall of Clifford's Inn. |
| FRI. | Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hobday's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| SAT. | Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Barns-Phillips Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Florence Greenwood's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall. |

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Horowitz, THE INDIAN THEATRE, 2/6 net.

This brief survey of the Sanskrit drama is a companion volume to the author's 'Short History of Indian Literature.' The plots of some of the old Sanskrit plays are paraphrased in simple language; and there are Appendixes giving lists of Aryan roots and the dates of the plays, also an Index.

Saward (William T.), GLASTONBURY, an Historical Drama in Four Acts, Second Impression, 1/ net.

An ecclesiastical play which has been performed with some success in London and elsewhere. The present version, apart from a few alterations in the fourth act, follows the text as produced.

Shakespeare: LIFE OF TIMON OF ATHENS, edited by Robert Huntington Fletcher; **VENUS AND ADONIS, THE RAPE OF LUCRECE, AND OTHER POEMS,** edited by Carleton Brown, "Tudor" Edition, 1/ net each.

Additions to the little American edition of Shakespeare we have noticed from time to time. Prof. Fletcher is judicious in his account of the sources of 'Timon,' and Prof. Brown has a sound knowledge of what has been done to clear up the problems of the Shakespearian poems.

Student's (The) Facsimile Edition of Old English Plays, 10/6 per volume.

Amersham, John S. Farmer

We have so often spoken in commendation of the services Mr. Farmer has rendered to students by the issue of the "Tudor Facsimile Texts" that it is difficult to say anything new about the enterprise. One of the great difficulties in the way of popularizing Mr. Farmer's work has been the relatively high cost of production, which seems to have prevented all but the richest University and Reference Libraries from supporting it. Mr. Farmer has therefore made another bid for wider support by issuing his facsimiles in a slightly reduced form (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 7 in.) at a

much reduced price—half a guinea a play, without regard to its length, with a reduction of one-third to subscribers for a series.

We have before us the first eighteen volumes of the series, which include 'Everyman,' 'Patient Grissill,' 'Arden of Feversham,' 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' 'Sir John Oldcastle,' 'Cambyses,' and 'The Two Noble Kinsmen.' These titles will sufficiently indicate the scope of the series to any student who has some idea of the English drama. As we have said before, one of these facsimiles is as useful as the original volume for nearly every possible demand by a student, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Farmer will meet with the wide support which his devotion to the interests of the history of the drama merits.

Weygandt (Cornelius), IRISH PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS, 6/6 net.

In this survey over-specialization in the subjection of innumerable plays to microscopical examination has made the author present superficial distinctions as all-important. He begins with admirable chapters on 'The Celtic Renaissance' and 'The Players and their Plays,' and at this stage we visualize a movement. But, immediately afterwards, he proceeds to inquire at considerable length into the works of individual writers, the movement ceases, and we are presented with an agglomeration of scarcely interdependent achievements. We cease to read of a body of authors united by a common purpose, evolving a common technique; we experience instead the impression of a plunge into the articles of a literary encyclopædia. The history of Deirdre, the common stock-in-trade of the modern school of Irish dramatists, is treated almost as a separate product of three different authors. To a certain extent Mr. Weygandt's method of individual treatment has made such a general impression inevitable. Taken separately, his later chapters form admirable summaries, especially that on Synge, but collectively they clash.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — L. S. — G. C. M. S. — G. E. S. — M. S. — R. S. — Received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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By Order of the Senate,

HENRY A. MIERS, Principal
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
March, 1913.

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W. C. F. ANDERSON, Education Secretary.

Shire Hall, Reading, March 5, 1913.

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By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., February 21, 1913.

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HERBERT REED, Secretary to the Education Committee.
15, John Street, Sunderland, February 25, 1913.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

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LITERATURE

In Praise of Winchester: an Anthology in Prose and Verse. Compiled by A. Audrey Locke. (Constable & Co.)

MISS AUDREY LOCKE deserves the gratitude of all who love Winchester and its College. Her anthology is the result of loyal research, and she has used her materials with discrimination. She has, indeed, neglected one source of information—an admirable article by the late J. E. Vincent on 'Winchester in the Seventies,' which appeared in *The Cornhill* of September, 1909, and which accounts for various changes with much more intimate knowledge than do the newspaper extracts given by her. It is strange, too, that that great man, Warden Barter, who is fabled to have sent three successive "barthers" or half-volleys over Meads Wall, should have escaped her industry; there must be an adequate tribute to him somewhere. But, with these exceptions, she has cultivated every corner of her historic field.

As to plan, she has adopted the eminently sensible arrangement of dividing her subject under various heads, such as 'Mediæval Ways,' 'Founders' Tombs,' and the like, and has adhered to them even at the cost of splitting up poetic and prose descriptions of the city and College. That was by far the most suitable scheme. Within these compartments she has been rather careless of dates, and it is confusing to have to jump back to Tom Warton after reading the present Head Master's happy lines on E. D. A. Morshead—not "Morsehead," as Miss Locke spells that well-remembered name. A little rearrangement, however, would set such matters

straight in the new edition which we sincerely hope her volume will attain; and when the time comes we trust that she will not forget the recent salvation of the cathedral nave from ruin, and the labours of the diver, who has been indeed *fundator alter*.

Antiquaries scornfully reject the identification of Winchester with Camelot, but who cares? There is Drayton to tell us that:—

And for great Arthur's seat, her Winchester prefers,
Whose old round-table yet she vaunteth to be hers.

The Winchester of Alfred, at any rate, is firmly established; and if the slaying of the giant Dane Colebrand by Guy of Warwick in Hyde-meads must remain a pious opinion, it was at Winchester that the Confessor was reconciled with Queen Emma. And so Miss Locke's fine sense of history takes us through the Winchester of Stephen and his "hard day" with the Empress Matilda outside the walls; through the siege by William Marshall the younger to the Spanish marriage of Philip and Mary; the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the visit of Charles II., when the "little fellow," Ken, would not give "poor Nelly" a lodging. What a magnificent story it is!

There is a curious gap in early Hanoverian times, but Heerenhausen was much nearer the hearts of the first two Georges than the city which had trembled before the Conqueror. Still, George III. and Queen Charlotte duly visited Winchester, and the Mayor and Corporation waited on them with an elegant address, in which her Majesty was extolled as "possessed of every accomplishment which can adorn her sex, and graced with every virtue that can give lustre to her exalted position." Elegant indeed! Later came Jane Austen to live in the little house in College Street where "Octo" afterwards sold his ices, and Keats to wander through the Close, and "a country alley of gardens" to St. Cross.

After perambulating the city, and quoting Christopher Wood's patriotic, but pedestrian lines recording the citizens' gallant rescue of the Butter Cross from removal to Cranbury Park in 1770, Miss Locke escorts her readers more or less in Keats's footsteps. Emerson does not seem to have been quite happy at St. Cross, but William Allingham set down some well-considered observations on its "doing-up" by Butterfield, in the "zebraesque style," as Mr. A. F. Leach calls it in his 'History of Winchester College.' After a brief excursus on 'Winchester in Fiction' Miss Locke reconducts her readers to the Cathedral and St. Swithun's.

"There is a giant massy pile," writes one bard; "Seek ye the venerable pile," exhorts another. Of course the Cathedral is a pile; one cannot get away from the fact. But its weight seems to have oppressed its eulogists both in verse and prose, though Morshead caught the spirit of 'Cathedral Music' in a prize poem. To Horace Walpole the building was "smug"; Charles Greville dismissed it in a sentence as "worth seeing." In creditable contrast to the trivialities of these fine gentlemen

stands the somewhat uncritical admiration of old Cobbett; but then Cobbett, when he was not gloating over Castlereagh's suicide or invoking ruin on the head of Burdett, had a mind essentially capable of appreciating whatsoever things are excellent.

Book II. of Miss Locke's anthology embraces Winchester College, and again her success is marked. She has not attempted to write a history of the ancient school, for Mr. Leach's book covers that ground to the satisfaction of all Wykehamists. Her apt selections merely guide the visitor and beckon back old College men and Commoners to Chapel and Jesse window, past "canvass"—Mr. Crommelin-Brown's parody of Walt Whitman watching "fifteens" is uncommonly good—until she passes from the place to its characters—Dr. Joseph Warton, Bishop Ridding, and many more. Though she has not neglected the Middle Ages, so far as they can be recovered, she has brought back the eighteenth century much more vividly. Smollett's description of the school life in 'Peregrine Pickle' would probably apply to any educational establishment of that period; but Miss Locke gives an illuminating extract from a memoir by David, Lord Elcho, in which it appears that, while the head master was a Jacobite, the second master was Hanoverian, and while learning was restricted to College men, wealthy Commoners boarded in the town with their tutors and acquired a "polite taste in pleasurable vice." At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Wykehamist meeting in London, if less decorous, must have been more entertaining than present-day functions. They shouted this chorus:

*Let Wickham's brave boys at the Crown and the Anchor
The flask never quit 'till clean out they have drank
her;
And united maintain, whether sober or mellow,
That old Billy Wickham was a very fine fellow.*

The Winchester poets, a respectable band, who cannot be said to have scaled the topmost heights of Parnassus, appear in Miss Locke's pages. "'Tis ours," wrote the gold medallist of 1827—

'Tis ours to boast that hence an Otway sprung,
A Ken, a Lowth, a Collins, and a Young.

Miss Locke has spared us two poetasters who found their way into Dodsley's 'Collection,' namely, Edward Rolle and George Bubb Dodington, who was commemorated with Young in the Oxford distich:—

*Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas,
Bubb, Stubb, Grubb, Crabb, Trapp, Young, Carey,
Tickel, Evans.*

Perhaps it is just as well, since Lionel Johnson, who was never better inspired than when he celebrated his old school, rounds off the company much more worthily.

In her next edition Miss Locke may possibly be able to identify more of the contributors to *The Wykehamist*. We can inform her, at any rate, that the "E.G.B." who in 1874 related what happened when

Three times running shirked he sheerly
Morning lines and Chapel too,
Though he'd been instructed clearly
That such conduct wouldn't do,

was E. G. Barnard, a well-known journalist, who but a few weeks ago "multis bonis flebilis occidit." The school was rather strong in light verse in those days. In addition to Barnard, there was P. D. Ogle, who afterwards became editor of *The Globe*. Even patriotism must confess, however, that Nugent Bankes and others were simultaneously writing with rather more snap at Eton.

The true Wykehamist spirit comes out strongly in Miss Locke's concluding section "Ave atque Vale." Thus Mr. Crommelin-Brown touches the authentic note with:—

Old heroes stretch their hands from out the past,
Across the centuries their tones we hear,
Saying, "Our great traditions hold you fast,"
Saying, "Ye children of a later year,
See that ye be not wanting at the last."

It amuses us to learn from Mr. A. P. Herbert that the horse which pulls the mowing-machine in Ridding Field is still called Hochstapler, or, as he prefers to write it, Hock Stapler. The "notion" came from a German colt, which, after figuring prominently in the Derby betting, ran nowhere in the race of 1875 or thereabouts; and the circumstance that the Winchester "high-stepper" was afflicted with stringhalt gave it point.

The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754.—
Part I. *The Establishment of the System, 1660-1688.* By George Louis Beer.
2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. G. L. BEER is already known for his books on 'British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765,' and on 'The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660,' and his previous works showed that he was able to handle enormous masses of papers and to sift the important facts from details which had little value. He has treated his present subject with great knowledge and with the utmost fairness. He states that the purpose of his book is to describe the English Colonial system from the days of its formal creation down to the period which led to its disintegration. The term "Colonial system," as he employs it, means that complex system of regulations which aimed at creating a self-sufficient commercial empire of mutually complementary economic parts. One of the chief objects of Mr. Beer has been to "ascertain precisely what the statesmen of the day sought to accomplish, what means they employed for their purpose," and "to what extent these instruments were adapted to the actual situation." Mr. Beer saw how difficult it was to set forth the facts, to give his authorities, and at the same time to make his book readable; but, by a generous use of footnotes, he has succeeded, even if it remains true that it "cannot be mastered—can scarcely be approached—without an effort."

Mr. Beer's first chapters are concerned largely with the general policy of Charles II. and, of course, with the Navigation Act of 1660—the "Sea Magna Charta." That Act introduced no new principle with regard to the regulation of Colonial trade,

for long before its date we had prevented foreigners from trading with our Plantations; but it gave England a monopoly of the carrying trade within the Empire, and it was commended to the King on the ground that it

"will enable your Majesty to give the law to foreign princes abroad...and it is the only way to enlarge your Majesty's dominions all over the world; for so long as your Majesty is master at sea your merchants will be welcome wherever they come; and that is the easiest way of conquering."

The author deals at some length with the English fiscal system and Imperial finances; and his work contains many facts which are as interesting to the Free Trader as to the Tariff Reformer. Each side in the modern controversy may discover arguments for the support of its own theories. The facts are here to prove that English import duties were, in exceptional circumstances, unquestionably borne by the Colonial planter, and that in early days we did give a tremendous preference to our colonists, and by that preference helped them enormously. But it is also shown how we tied their hands and prevented them from doing business with foreigners.

Mr. Beer has rightly drawn attention to the fact that, when the northern colonies began to compete with us in various directions in the seventeenth century, they were frowned at by English statesmen. New England did not fit in with our Colonial scheme, and our Ministers would probably have been glad to blot it out from their map. Indeed, we only continued to hold those lands lest they should fall into the hands of some other European country.

Mr. Beer examines the Central and Local Administrative system, and states that the chief fact in the Colonial movement of the Restoration days was the creation of a comprehensive system regulating Colonial trade. Barbados, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica were definitely organized on the model of Virginia; the number of Crown Colonies was enlarged, and many other changes were made. We find a most readable account of the Council for Foreign Plantations, which came into existence in 1660, and was followed in 1668 by the Council of Trade, and later by a Council for Trade and Plantations. A triple system of control in England was responsible for continuous quarrels; and, at the same time, the Admiralty Courts in different colonies were meeting with difficulties and found their verdicts sharply criticized. One curious Jamaican judgment on which important questions depended was settled by the evidence of a witness who swore that soap was a food-stuff upon which a man could live for a month—food being an article which could be legally imported, while soap (regarded as a substance for outward application only) could not.

A chapter is devoted to the Slave Trade and the Plantation Colonies, and Mr. Beer is clear in his facts; but, of course, Americans do not always take the English view. When Prof. Egerton, in one of his

books, was speaking of Virginia he showed that Americans have contended that negro slavery was in that case forced upon a reluctant colony by a callous home Government; but he added that later American writers differed, and that the causes really at work were "economic, and had nothing to do with the moral sense of the time."

There has been much talk of late about the growing of tobacco in this country, and those who want full information about the great extent to which it was cultivated here in the seventeenth century should turn to Mr. Beer's pages. They will see what difficulties our Government had to put down this home industry, in order to keep faith with the Colonies and the Farmers of Customs.

The second volume deals with Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Newfoundland, and Massachusetts. Perhaps the liveliest part of it is that which gives us a peep at the Buccaneers; and it is curious to note that, when Morgan, their leader, was sent home to England, half-expecting to go to the Tower, he found himself a national hero, and was knighted by Charles II. He and his fellows had acted under regular commissions, and their deeds were, therefore, those of lawful guerrilla warfare. There is also an interesting account of the way in which we helped ourselves to Spanish logwood, and, when we naturally got into trouble, an old letter states that "we cannot brag of much besides words obtained" from the Spaniards.

When Mr. Beer is writing of Virginia and Maryland he points out that many in England feared that the outcome of troubles in the tobacco trade would be that those young countries would be diverted to other pursuits, and would compete with English industries and become less valuable as markets for English manufactures. We believe that Mr. Beer took a point of the same kind in one of his earlier books, and that he also suggested that Cromwell's motive in urging emigration from New England to the West Indies was to stifle the growth of a colony which might compete with us. Elsewhere Mr. Beer shows that the Carolinas "were expected to avoid such products as sugar and tobacco, in order not to further depress their price." We have not space to follow up Mr. Beer's suggestive remarks, but can only quote here what Lord Cornbury, who was Governor of New York, said of our North American colonies:—

"These colonies, which are but twigs to the main tree, ought to be kept entirely dependent upon and subservient to England, and that can never be if they are suffered to go on in the notions they have, that, as they are Englishmen, so they may set up the same manufactures here as people may do in England."

Mr. Beer's two volumes, which should prove of considerable value, have been printed in the United States, and are free from misprints and that American spelling which often vexes English readers.

The Flemings in Oxford: being Documents selected from the Rydal Papers in illustration of the Lives and Ways of Oxford Men, 1650-1700. Edited by John Richard Magrath. Vols. I. and II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

DANIEL FLEMING was a North-Country gentleman of good family and sufficient wealth, whose life (1633-1701) covers a most stormy and critical period of English history. A portrait shows him as he appeared at the age of thirty-three—a long face, with eyes dark and soft, but unlike one another and set somewhat close together; the jaws crooked and underhung; the expression one of gentle, Cavalier melancholy.

From 1650 to 1652 he was at Queen's College, Oxford, as a Commoner; in 1653, not yet twenty years of age, he found himself, by his father's death, at the head of an estate involved both in tiresome private contention, and in the business of the Parliamentary Commission for Compounding. He seems to have conducted his affairs with prudence and success. In 1655 he married Barbara Fletcher, whom he had first seen in St. Mary's at Oxford—daughter of a Cumberland knight slain ten years before at Rowton Heath. By her he had eleven sons and four daughters. Of the sons four went to Oxford, and their letters, with others from their tutors, and accounts of expenditure, form a large proportion of this correspondence. It was Fleming's habit to keep every paper addressed to him, together with copies of most papers addressed by him to other persons, and so Dr. Magrath had no fewer than six thousand documents to deal with in making this selection. It is not to be wondered that the work (performed as it had to be in intervals of leisure which were necessarily somewhat scanty) has spread over thirteen years.

Some of the essential value of this record is bound up with the fact that we have to do with persons of no more than average ability, and see the events of the time through their eyes. The greatest number of letters in these two volumes is from Henry Fleming, Daniel's second son, who in 1678 rode to Oxford with honest John Banckes, the most trusted of the Rydal servants, to enter himself at Queen's. He remained there for some ten years, with intervals spent in the North—a young man who was regarded by his tutors as somewhat wanting "in courage and heart," and who shows himself spiritless and unamiable in his correspondence with his father. Much more interesting than his are the epistles with which his tutor Thomas Dixon repays the munificence of the worthy Cumberland magnate in sending frequent "tokens" to be drunk by the Fellows of Queen's. Between them, with a touch or two in the letters of George Fleming, at St. Edmund Hall in the later eighties, they give us a somewhat scrappy and vague account (unadorned by picturesqueness of writing or enlightening comment) of the stirring times of James II., the excitement

aroused by the intrusion of Papists, the conduct and publications of Obadiah Walker, and the famous visitation of Magdalen.

It is less for any fresh light upon affairs of national importance than for the picture of daily life at Oxford, of which a somewhat monotonous yet pleasant version may bit by bit be pieced together from these volumes, that this collection is valuable. Most entertaining and most instructive are the accounts, the lists of necessities taken with them by Henry and George to Oxford, and the lists of books. Books, indeed, play a considerable part in the correspondence, for Daniel Fleming remained all his life a reader, acquiring no meagre library for his own use, and attending sympathetically to his sons' needs in this matter. His tastes have all the characteristics we are accustomed to associate, both in England and France, with the latter half of the seventeenth century: he reads classics, philosophy, science, history, and divinity. We hear a good deal of Dr. Plot's 'History of Staffordshire,' the appearance of which was eagerly looked for. He buys, also, books of devotion, and (reticent as he is on this side) we can imagine him using them with a certain intellectual and critical piety akin to that with which his contemporary at Les Rochers turned the pages of Nicole and Abbadie. It is perhaps worth noting that George, the far more attractive younger son, begged his father: "S^r I would very gladly if you please learne a litle Frenshe." George also desired to study law, but was directed by his father to prepare for the Church, in which the family influence was more promising.

The centre of interest throughout these volumes is double, and what relates to Cumberland is hardly less noteworthy than what directly relates to Oxford. Dr. Magrath has therefore done well in including two or three documents which lie somewhat outside the main scope of his work. Thus he has given us the petition sent to Fleming as Justice of the Peace by his cousin Huddleston at Milham, praying him to come to his assistance "in moueing the force and Warrantes to all the Constables to raise the Countrey," for that his own father was laying siege to him at that house "with a companie of rude and manie of them Outlawed persons with guns and swords and other weapons"—to which request Fleming responded by an order to the "Constables of Millum" to go to his aid. The whole situation, as Dr. Magrath remarks, can hardly be paralleled in English history later than the 'Paston Letters.' Another document worth mention is the list of persons proposed to form the projected "Knights of the Royal Oak," unearthed after tedious search. It shows among other things that Daniel Fleming—with his income of 1,800*l.*—was the wealthiest of the Westmorland Commoners, apart from Lowther of Lowther.

It is with Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven that Daniel Fleming exchanges the best of the series of letters which are not

directly connected with Oxtord. They have to do with a barometer, with the "Phylosophical Transactions," and other such matters, but chiefly with the procuring of a good schoolmaster for St. Bee's School, an affair in which Lowther had to trust entirely to Fleming's judgment, and was justified of his confidence. These letters of two practical heads of families on equal terms with one another strike a welcome note athwart the fulsomeness, the tone of petition or coaxing, which makes much of the correspondence half-comic, half-displeasing.

Dr. Magrath has printed copious extracts from Daniel Fleming's 'Great Book of Accounts,' the details here being naturally of the more narrowly domestic character. They reveal, though, the lighter and kinder sides of his nature. Here are the sums paid for his daughters' dancing and music lessons; the shillings he gave his boys at school for the "barring out," and for "cock-pennys" and "to keep their purses"—and, better still, the odd sixpences he seems to have been always ready to bestow on poor scholars and fiddlers. They show, too, the expenses incurred in taking a prominent part in the life of the county, and in acting as head of a family among a widespread and numerous kindred where somebody was always dying or being married or being born. Here, too, comes what is perhaps the single lyrical touch in the whole of these two volumes: 1665, "Aug. 6. Paid for my *loving & lovely son John's* coffine...." John died when he was something short of three years old.

These papers have been edited and annotated with the most minute care. Any student who turns to them in search of one particular letter will find every name it contains, and every incident it refers to, explained either by notes (the substance of which Dr. Magrath has not disdained to repeat from time to time) or by the most careful and exhaustive cross-references. To know this work well is to know the ramifications of the relationship of half the families of the North-West Border and more, together with the particulars of individual lives in an almost bewildering fullness. Needless to say matters of greater moment and wider importance—questions of custom, or history, or etymology—have received proportionate attention and illustration. Another feature of the editing is one which adds to the instructiveness of the book no small measure of charm. It is clear that Dr. Magrath, while working over his material, was able to an extraordinary degree to identify himself with the lives that were thus passing beneath his observation. Hence the lively and sympathetic atmosphere with which he has surrounded them, the geniality and persuasiveness of his comments, and the clarity and freshness with which, abstaining from any taking of sides or criticism, he has set each personality forth to the best advantage which the data at his command permitted.

We await the next volume with great interest.

Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Vols. VII. and VIII. (Constable & Co.)

THE latest instalment of Emerson's *Journals* covers the decade 1845-55. For those who can dispense with continuity in the matter of their reading and thinking, they offer a veritable gold mine of good things. Emerson is at his strongest and most mature. He has found his style, and, having found it, no longer experiments in mannerisms—after all, these so-called *Journals* are but the secret archives of his literary self-education—but applies words with aptness and certainty to the things that he perceives within him and about him.

How are we to describe him—as philosopher, or as scholar and apostle of “culture,” or, as he would doubtless fain have us do, as poet, even if on the whole as prose-poet? He is all these things at once; and we may sympathize a little with the organizers of his lecture-tours who billed him now at Rock Island as “the Celebrated Metaphysician,” and now in Davenport as “the Essayist and Poet.” With all this variety of tones, however, it is with one voice that he speaks. He is always the prophet of the higher life—a prophet preaching in the wilderness of commercialism and material civilization. His times are like our times; and the only difference is, perhaps, that prophets are rarer and feebler in the new century. In this present world of ours

“a man is caught up and takes a breath or two of the Eternal, but instantly descends, and puts his eternity to commercial uses.”

Or again:—

“The aim of writers is to tame the Holy Ghost, and produce it as a show to the city.”

Yet Emerson is no pessimist. Out of commercialism is come forth uncommercialism, as it were, incidentally:—

“A nation is dedicated to trade for some centuries; that occupies the vast majority of men every day for all that long duration. Yet the last day is not more elevated than the first day, and cannot command our respect. But as they grow rich, some men of leisure and study are formed, some men of taste appear; by the very indignation at the general meanness and hurry, some souls are driven into a secluded and sublime way of thinking; these invent arts and sciences, these pray and sing and carve and build. . . .”

“Men toil and sweat, earn money, save, consent to servile compliance, all to raise themselves out of the necessity of being menial and overborne. For this they educate their children to expiate their own shortcomings. Art, libraries, colleges, churches, attest the respect to what is ulterior,—to theism, to thought, which superexist by the same elemental necessity as flame above fire.”

Commonplace society, then, toils and sweats in order to produce the man whom Emerson terms indifferently the “poet” and the “scholar.” He is the man who has got spiritual wholeness. Economic division of labour produces endless attenuation of the individual, until

there is left no man of all work, no manly man. Emerson insists on “the good of doing with one's own hands.”

“My own cooking, my own cobbling, fence-building, digging of a well, building of a house, twisting of a rope, forging of a hoe and shovel—is poetic.”

Therefore the “poet” or “scholar” ought to have as many talents as he can. Literary skill by itself is nothing. He needs memory, practical talent, good manners, temper, lion courage:—

“Plainly, a man can spare nothing: he wants blackest night and whitest day, sharp eye, fleet foot, strong hand, head of Jove, health, sleep, appetite, and conscience like a clock. The finest artist, the tenderest poet, wants the ferocity of cannibals, only transmuted into his milder instruments, as battery or magazine to furnish out his long-drawn sweetness.”

Such a conception of the higher life explains and justifies the outspoken individualism of Emerson. He resembles his friend Carlyle in demanding the strong man, who is not so much social as super-social. He does not think much of Society and the State—those modern fetishes:—

“In our best moments Society seems not to claim equality, but requires to be treated like a child, to whom we administer camomile and magnesia, on our own judgment, without consultation.”

Or once more:—

“The State is a poor, good beast who means the best: it means friendly. A poor cow who does well by you,—do not grudge it its hay. It cannot eat bread, as you can; let it have without grudge a little grass for its four stomachs. It will not stint to yield you milk from its teat. You, who are a man walking cleanly on two feet, will not pick a quarrel with a poor cow. Take this handful of clover and welcome. But if you hook me when I walk in the fields, then, poor cow, I will cut your throat.”

To descend from the shining realm of the ideal to the dismal flats of the actual, we may note that the outstanding event of this period of Emerson's life was a visit to England. Here he found scholars, but not the scholars of his dream:—

“Their university system, which makes Greek and Latin alive, galvanizes Greek and Latin and unnecessary mathematics into the creation of a university aristocracy. So much of their literature and journalism is antiquarian and manufactured.”

Yet he recognized the value of the British University as a school of manners—manners with which Greek and Latin, as it would seem, were in some organic way implicated:—

“The striking difference between English and our gentlemen is their thorough drill; they are all Etonians, and know prosody, and tread securely through all the humanities. The University is felt.”

Altogether, he admires the Englishman greatly, despite that arrant conservatism which makes him say, “Englishmen think as far as the bishop and the chancellor,” and “They are lions to fight, but it is for some

old mummy of obsolete ages.” He sums him up thus: “Englishman is clean, methodical, veracious, proud, obstinate, comfort-loving, industrious, accumulative, nautical.” Indeed, the Englishman seems in his earthy way to come near to Emerson's heavenly type: “A manly ability, a general sufficiency, is the genius of the English. . . . A man is a man here.” One might have thought that the sturdy individualism to be encountered north of the Tweed would appeal to Emerson even more intensely. But no:—

“The manners become gross and swinish in some observed particulars. . . . The Scotch speech has a most unnecessary superfluous energy of elocution and of rolling the r. Great talkers, very fond of argument, Scotch are plainer drest, plainer mannered than the English, not so clean, and many of them look drunk when they are sober.”

When this critical vein, fostered by his admiration for England, is running riot in him, good American as he is, he does not spare his own countrymen:—

“Eager, solicitous, hungry, rabid, busy-bodied America attempting many things, vain, ambitious to feel thy own existence, and convince others of thy talent, by attempting and hastily accomplishing much; yes, catch thy breath and correct thyself, and failing here, prosper out there; speed and fever are never greatness; but reliance and serenity and waiting.

“Great race, but, though an admirable fruit, you shall not find one good, sound, well-developed apple on the tree. Nature herself was in a hurry with these hasters, and never finished one.”

This, however, is but preacher's licence. He uses his voyage to England as “a whip to his top.” Thus he actually exclaims:—

“I like the English better than our people, just as I like merchants better than scholars; for, though on a lower platform, yet there is no cant, there is great directness, comprehension, health, and success.”

What then, we may ask, has become of the ideal of the poet-scholar? The answer is that he is all the while exalting what he conceives to be the potential at the expense of the actual American:—

“We go to Europe to see aristocratic society with as few abatements as possible. We go to be Americanized, to import what we can. This country has its proper glory, though now shrouded and unknown.”

“Yankee cleverness,” he notes, is found in remarkable union with “spiritualism”; whereas English cleverness is for him no more than prosaic. This withering charge in the end he brings home to the very door of our office:—

“When I read poetry in an English journal, as in *The Athenæum*, I am relieved, if, on coming to the end of the article, I find it is not American.”

We dare not reply, lest the subject of ‘American Bards and English Reviewers’ provoke a storm of hurricane-force. It is, however, gratifying to feel that in this matter England and *The Athenæum* stand or fall together.

Mexico and her People of To-day. By Nevin O. Winter. (Cassell & Co.)

IN his recent book on Latin America (*Athenæum*, January 18th) M. Garcia Calderon, speaking of the resignation of Porfirio Diaz, said: "It is not easy to say whether or no his removal will not result in anarchy or new Dictators." He prophesied trouble, and stated that Diaz had pacified Mexico by means of fear. The President's victims were said by M. Calderon to have numbered 11,000; and it was shown that the defect of his system was that it had failed to apply the British methods of preparation for self-government by means of firm tutelage.

Events have moved rapidly since M. Calderon published his views—too quickly for Mr. Winter, for some parts of his book are stale. We do not know when he wrote it. Two foot-notes suggest that it is a new edition, but there is nothing else to show that it has been published before. Porfirio Diaz is called "the present President of Mexico," though later an account is given of the election of President Madero, his successor. Some of the statistics are also out of date, being for years not later than 1906.

In spite of this suspicion of staleness, Mr. Winter's book is, at the present moment, full of interest. He is no doubt a citizen of the United States, and his language suggests this. When he gets to a hotel he "registers." He uses "will" for "shall"; and when he talks of a "corn-cutter" we know that he is not thinking of a chiropodist, but only of maize. "Several millions" of money means dollars, and not pounds sterling.

Mr. Winter's picture of the "land of idleness" is excellent; but perhaps the most striking chapter is that on Customs and Characteristics. He tells us that "if one has absolutely nothing to do or suffers from the constitutional ailment of having been born tired, Mexico is the place for him to rest. Nor will he be lonesome in the occupation of loafing, for on every bench is a wayfarer for company.... Nothing is so important that it cannot wait until to-morrow."

The names of streets in the capital carry one back into a distant past: "Street of the Sad Indian," "Street of the Wood Owls," "Lane of the Rat," and "Street of the Walking Priest." "Street of the Coffin-Makers" was probably displeasing to those who lived there—it has been altered to "Street of Death." A note about women's rights among the Indians is remarkable:—

"The women run the place and do ninety per cent. of the business. The wife must vouch for the husband before he can obtain credit."

We do not know if the suffrage is so restricted as Mr. Winter thinks. Books of reference state that every "respectable male adult" has a vote. But perhaps he thinks the word "respectable" too hard a test. If, however, his account of the voting is true, the suffrage is a mere farce.

Among some excellent photographs, those of ancient Mexican buildings are of special interest.

SWINBURNE ON DICKENS.

THIS most welcome little book, which is not so much a critical study as the whole-hearted tribute of one genius to another, is composed of two separate essays, one of which appeared in *The Quarterly Review* of July, 1902, while the other, having 'Oliver Twist' for its sole theme, is here grafted on it. This circumstance will account for what would otherwise seem the undue prominence given to that sombre work, in comparison with the rapid, somewhat cursory treatment bestowed on others worthier of consideration.

Swinburne should satisfy the most bigoted Dickensian. With him, to betray a hint of a captious spirit as to the merits of "the greatest Englishman of his generation" was to sin beyond pardon, to range oneself among "the literary patients of Doctor Ibsen," or writhe on the "intellectual level of a Zolaist." Swinburne's delight in hard-hitting is as keen as ever in this volume, and his denunciations, couched in their unique blend of infectious zest and superfluous rhetoric, are inspiring in their downright vehemence.

But, where criticism, as here, deals in extremes, many of the faithful will not be disposed to follow blindly; and, although it is refreshing to come upon such a wholesome vindication of Dickens's pathos as we find in these pages, some hesitation must be felt, for example, in subscribing to the high-sounding phrases "terrible tenderness and manful truth," used concerning Abel Magwitch and Betty Higden. No man was better able than Dickens to imagine persons and situations which would more than justify the words; but, the persons and situations once conceived, it was his custom to hammer them home, in righteous wrath, to such an extent as almost to defeat his own purpose. It would be safe to assert that the actual Magwitch *alias* Provis appears to most in the light of a clumsy, not over-convincing, but necessary evil. The case of Betty Higden is poignant enough in itself, and gains nothing from the persistent and wearisome invocation of "my lords and gentlemen and honourable boards" in which Dickens revelled. Swinburne's slashing style, however, leads here and there to reductions of estimates once in favour, and still, perhaps, favoured by a considerable public. Thus of Little Nell it is shrewdly said:—

"The child has never a touch of childhood about her. She is an impeccable and invariable portent of devotion.... Dickens might as well have fitted her with a pair of wings at once.... A child whom nothing can ever irritate, whom nothing can ever baffle, whom nothing can ever misguide, whom nothing can ever delude and whom nothing can ever dismay, is a monster as inhuman as a baby with two heads."

Again:—

"Little Paul is a more credible child than Little Nell; he sometimes forgets that he

Charles Dickens. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Chatto & Windus.)

is foredoomed by a more than Pauline or Calvinistic law of predestination to die in the odour of sentiment."

Such reflections are, as the Bath footman observed of a petticoat, "irrewokeable," but the same can hardly be said of the allusion to Mr. Dombey as "a failure of the first magnitude," or of the statement that the "narrative" of Esther Summer-son "is as good as her creator's."

It is noteworthy that the minor characters of Dickens possessed a marked attraction for Swinburne. We feel that, in his estimation, half a dozen Capt. Cuttles would not be the equal of one Jack Bunsby, of whom, in conjunction with another illustrious seafarer, old Bill Barley, he writes with discernment, "These two ancient mariners are berthed forever in the inmost shrine of our affections."

It is matter for regret that, owing to the limited scope of the volume, we get the poet's views on so meagre a company among the host of notable figures Dickens created, and we grudge those few pages which are, by force of circumstances, devoted to the raw melodrama of 'Oliver Twist.' We do not suppose that any Dickens reader cares greatly whether or not Mr. Brownlow be the precursor of John Jarndyce or Rose Maylie of Esther Summer-son (though this supposition contains certain germs of probability which Swinburne would have emphatically repudiated), or Blathers and Duff, the Bow Street runners, the chrysalis from which the inspectorial Bucket ultimately took wing. Rather would we have read Swinburne's considered opinion of Richard Swiveller, Mr. F.'s Aunt, Mr. Toots, Major Hannibal Chollop, or Lord Snigs-worth himself.

In touching on the Leigh-Hunt-Skim-pole controversy, his attitude seems scarcely judicious. The explanation, or apology, proffered by Dickens was clearly inadequate, and it would have been better for the poet to have frankly admitted this lapse on the part of his idol, instead of gracefully eluding the difficulty by pointing out the admirable qualities of both men.

The book is, as has been said, one of appreciation rather than criticism: appreciation varied by furious and characteristic onslaughts on those whose views differed from the writer's. Certain wrathful allusions to "other authors" present in the original article in *The Quarterly* are here retained. Mr. Watts-Dunton—basing his contention on the grounds that Swinburne's militant method of criticism was common knowledge; that the attacks on George Eliot contained in the 'Note on Charlotte Brontë' were not "misunderstood in the antediluvian days when they appeared (1877)," and that in the annotated copy of *The Quarterly* which Swinburne left behind him "the strictures upon these two eminent writers" (Matthew Arnold and Andrew Lang) "have not been struck out"—has felt himself bound in honour not to delete them. We fully appreciate the difficulty of Mr. Watts-Dunton's position, but abuse, however

mild, is not a creditable form of argument; and because in earlier days such explosiveness was a favourite weapon with Swinburne, and his use of it continued in old age, we see no reason for perpetuating it now, when the three combatants are, to the sorrow of all men, dead, and the heat of battle cooled for ever.

For the rest, we are grateful to Mr. Watts-Dunton for the issue of this little book, still more for the glimpses of Swinburne the man set forth in the 'Editor's Preface' and the 'Illustrative Notes.' These do but serve to whet our impatience for the Memoir of the poet which will crown the long and devoted friendship.

History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century. By G. P. Gooch. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. GOOCH has set himself a great task—"to summarise and assess the manifold achievements of historical research and production during the last hundred years, to portray the masters of the craft, to trace the development of scientific method, to measure the political, religious, and racial influences that have contributed to the making of celebrated books, and to analyse their effect on the life and thought of their time."

As he says, it is the first attempt of the kind, and his book is both valuable and interesting, even if it does not exhaust his magnificent thesis.

After a brief Introduction explaining why history, in the modern sense, could not be written before the nineteenth century, with a few brilliant exceptions, Mr. Gooch devotes his first eight chapters to the great German historians from Niebuhr to Treitschke. He does justice to the pioneer scholars like the Grimms and Pertz, and he has two admirable chapters on Ranke and his famous pupils Waitz, Giesebrecht, and Sybel, whose influence on historical scholarship has been deep and far-reaching. Next follow six chapters on French historical studies, with lively sketches of Thierry and Michelet, Guizot, Mignet—who is over-rated—and Thiers, and detailed summaries of the work that has been done on France before 1789, the Revolution, and Napoleon.

The English historians also get six chapters, which contain some judicious criticism of the best-known men from Hallam and Lingard to Acton and Maitland. Mr. Gooch is not unfair to Carlyle and Froude, and though, as a disciple of Acton, he deals severely with Creighton's non-moral attitude in the 'History of the Popes,' he is not unjust to the Bishop. His estimate of Seeley has an attractive personal touch, and he speaks the truth about Freeman. Mr. Gooch's brief survey of the new school of English historians is remarkable for its omissions, and the bare statement that "Round has thrown light on the troubled reign of Stephen" is, to say the least, a hopelessly inadequate tribute to a great scholar.

After two short and rather unsatisfactory chapters on history in the United

States and in "minor countries," which include Austria and Italy, we find six general chapters of considerable interest. The best of these is a tribute to Mommsen and the great school of Roman studies which he founded. The chapter on Greek and Byzantine history is careful and appreciative. The unveiling of the ancient East, perhaps the greatest achievement of nineteenth-century scholarship, is attractively sketched in a score of pages; religious history is summarized in two chapters; and the book ends with a useful account of the chief exponents of "Kulturgeschichte," from Riehl and Freytag to Lamprecht, whose merits and failings are fairly stated.

Historical workers in any period or department will probably be inclined to quarrel with Mr. Gooch for his seeming failure to appreciate the achievements of many living scholars. Stern's masterly history of modern Europe is not, we think, mentioned. The Index shows many other omissions, but it is an untrustworthy guide to the text. Yet the book as it stands, though far from perfect, is most welcome.

Indian Pages and Pictures: Rajputana, Sikkim, the Punjab, and Kashmir. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. (Putnam's Sons.)

MR. SHOEMAKER begins the Preface to this book by inquiring "Who wants any more books on India?" A sufficient reply is that, if they are good of their kind, they will probably find an appreciative public larger, perhaps, than might be expected. Besides, as he fairly urges, the subject is inexhaustible, and presents itself differently to different eyes; therefore he ventures "to send abroad these notes of our year's sojourn in the land of 'John Company.'" But this is precisely what he cannot do, for the India of "John Company" passed away more than half a century ago, and has been replaced by the vastly different and not, perhaps, entirely improved India of to-day.

In a book written by an American primarily for Americans, departure from the record of travel and entrance into the realms of history are presumably more reasonable than if the work had been intended chiefly for the British; but, taken altogether, it is a sound and sensible production, with much to interest and amuse those who care more for up-to-date information about the country than for a knowledge of its past.

Starting from Marseilles in midwinter (apparently 1910-11), the author's party embarked on a P. & O. steamer, and, as usual, passed through the Suez Canal, which brought to mind the Panama Canal and the rules for its use. Consequently we are favoured with a short homily on the Bill signed by President Taft which "has drawn upon our nation a world of adverse criticism. Time will show which side of the question is correct. It is certainly not a matter which can be submitted to the Hague Tribunal." And so on and so forth, India being reached in due

course. Udaipur, Jaipur, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi, Agra, Benares, the Punjab, Burma, Darjiling, and Kashmir were all visited, and the accounts of the journeys and localities are varied by digressions into matters geographical and administrative. Thus the question of whether the great river of Tibet known as Tsangpo is the same as the Brahmaputra is intelligently discussed, and a proposal is thrown out that some day a great engineer will utilize the Vale of Kashmir as a vast tank 100 miles long by 25 miles wide, whence the plains of India in time of distress may be watered.

Of a total of 467 pages, 184 are devoted to the Kashmir trip; the journey by the well-known route from Rawalpindi by Murree is described. As the season was early the road had not been repaired, and delays were necessary in consequence of damage from landslips caused by the melting of snow on the hillside. However, the party got along somehow to Baramulla, where they found a houseboat and other smaller boats awaiting. The usual life was led, and the usual places were visited. Srinagar is well described, and from various remarks we gather that servants' wages and other incidental expenses have about doubled during the last forty years. They are still reasonable compared with the cost of travel in most other parts of the world.

The book is amply illustrated, chiefly from photographs, charming and characteristic, taken by the party. It would have benefited by careful proof-reading, for occasionally sentences are obscure. The author has no affection for the Japanese.

THOMAS HODGKIN.

WE regret to notice the death on Sunday last, at the age of 81, of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, a traveller and a man of fortune who was an excellent scholar, combining banking with history, like Grote.

A leading member of the Society of Friends, Dr. Hodgkin joined in establishing a banking house at Newcastle, and spent his leisure in historical work. His massive 'Italy and her Invaders,' begun in 1880, occupied him for a long term of years, and was the main fruit of his study. Judged from a scientific point of view, it has defects, notably, perhaps, in the treatment of constitutional questions; but it is history that can be enjoyed owing to its excellent literary quality.

Another important work was the first volume of 'The Political History of England,' edited by Dr. William Hunt and Dr. R. L. Poole, dealing with the period 'From the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest' (1906). It is an admirable example of history from the ethical point of view, dignified in diction, and rivalling in its vivid humanity the work of Froude. But the emotional interpretation of events excluded much that the modern student demands, and the evidence to be derived from archaeology and philology received scant notice. Dr. Hodgkin's strength lay in depicting scenes and persons.

His talent for biography was shown in his 'Life of George Fox' (1896), and his attractive little monograph on 'Charles the Great' in the "Foreign Statesmen" Series (1898), which, like his 'Life of Theodoric' (1891), shows how history can be made at once thorough, lucid, and popular.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Theology.

Blakeway (C. E.), THE GOSPEL OF THE HOLY GHOST, an Outline of Bible-Study based upon the Acts of the Apostles, 3d. S.P.C.K.

A systematized set of studies, spread over five weeks, each week being provided with a general subject for consideration, as well as with specific problems arising out of the main lines of thought running through the text, and a number of separate questions based on the text itself.

Everest (Lancelot Fielding), THE RELIGION OF A STUDENT, 2/ net.

Cambridge, Deighton Bell ; London, G. Bell

An interesting study, from a somewhat novel point of view, of the Bible and its teaching, based on the hypothesis that, if the latter is to maintain its hold on the religious sense of the community, it must be by its intrinsic merits rather than by appealing to that love of the marvellous which seems implanted in human nature. Many will agree with the writer's view in his chapter on the Apocrypha that, by not making more of it, we lose a good deal. In conclusion, he defines religion as an arresting or restraining force—a force that can be exercised in no nobler manner than in the method and by the means appointed by Christ.

Fletcher (Reginald J.), DEI CHRISTUS, DEI VERBUM: the Hulsean Lectures for 1911-12, 3/6 net. Bell

The trend of these lectures may be gathered from a statement made by the author in his Introduction to the effect that "the presentation of Christianity to the educated laity of our time involves an abandonment of some old arguments, and a further development of others." On these lines he first deals with the Messianic idea, and then the Logos idea, in primitive Christianity, two notions which, he says, appertain historically to two anti-thetic world-views, each having its special psychological ground. Regarding these as the two main views which underlie the religious thought and feeling of the more civilized races of mankind, he proceeds to argue that it is their fusion which must provide the basis of a universal faith.

London Diocese Book, 1913, 1/6 net.

S.P.C.K.

A complete guide to the Diocese of London, with details as to the Diocesan Courts, the City Churches, Public School and Home Missions, Clergy Aids, &c., together with a history of the diocese itself.

Scottish Prayer Book : BEING THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, with all the Additions and Variations canonically sanctioned in Scotland incorporated into the Text, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A neatly bound and well-printed volume also issued in cheaper forms.

Selbie (W. B.), SCHLEIERMACHER: A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

Little has been written about Schleiermacher in English, and his main work has never been translated. Dr. Selbie, endeavours to make him better known to the general public, and should succeed in his aim, for he supplies an interesting account of his life, work, and opinions. The book is one of the "Great Christian Theologies" Series, edited by the Rev. H. W. Clark.

Poetry.

Browning's Saul, 3d. paper ; 4d. cloth.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

One of the plain texts published by the Clarendon Press, slim, well-printed booklets which are the very thing for the lover of poetry to carry about with him.

Lang (Andrew), HELEN OF TROY, 3/6 net.

Bell

We are glad to see a new edition of Lang's 'Helen of Troy,' a narrative which has all his grace and taste. His Helen, however, is not the Helen of the 'Iliad' or the 'Odyssey,' and, as we said when we noticed the poem on its first appearance in 1882, so essentially Homeric a creation cannot be altered with advantage. We are not easily reconciled to the idea of presenting Helen as wholly innocent. An excellent photograph of the author appears as frontispiece.

MacDonagh (Thomas), THOMAS CAMPION AND THE ART OF ENGLISH POETRY, 3/6 net.

Hodges & Figgis

Mr. MacDonagh would have done better, we think, to confine himself to one subject. As it is, his book is a succession of hints and scraps, and, as such, neither very readable nor very instructive. Campion's 'Life and Works' are disposed of in a chapter; another chapter is an anthology from his songs; in a third his prosodic theories are sketched and criticized; and in the remainder of the book the author develops some prosodic theories of his own.

His leading idea is that English verse is of two kinds, song-verse and speech-verse; and we gather that he regards the difference between them as primarily a difference of origin, traceable to the fact that, in the ideal lyric of old, words and music grew up inseparably. He seems to hold that the stanza of a lyric represents a musical tune, the bars of the music appearing in the verse as isochronous periods, each period marked by a word-stress. Speech-verse differs from song-verse in that it has no bars. In speech-verse it is the lines that are isochronous:—

"The speech quality in speech-verse lies in the weight and procession of the words. Milton's and all good speech-verse is built up in sentences, not in lines or fractions of lines. The metrical unit is the line—that is, the lines are equally long in time."

Mr. MacDonagh's virtue as a prosodist is his open-mindedness; his failing is that he shows no clear apprehension of the nature and scope of the problem with which prosody specifically deals. He has plenty of interesting notions, and his perception is often acute; but he does not sufficiently distinguish between notions and principles, and we cannot make out of his impressions an intelligible whole. His remarks, for instance, on quantity exhibit the inconclusiveness of his methods and mental attitude in a marked degree.

Plowman (Max), FIRST POEMS, 2/6 net.

Sidgwick & Jackson

A few of the shorter poems in this volume have already appeared in *The Academy* and *The Westminster Gazette*. That they were worth reprinting no one who reads them now for the first time can doubt. Mr. Plowman has a lyrical gift above the average; his 'Ballad of Jean and Jan,' recited not long ago at the Little Theatre by Mr. Harcourt Williams, possesses both the matter and the manner of the genuine ballad. As an example of the author's style we quote the following stanza from one of his shorter pieces, 'On Seaford Head':—

O mournful sea! That oft-repeated sigh
Echoes the weariness of every man
Who, in despite of clouded destiny,
A great adventure hopefully began:
Who burst aside his earthly prison bars,
But failed beneath the inevitable stars.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, JANUARY, 3/6 net. Macmillan

In this number Mr. Ellsworth Huntington the explorer deals with 'Changes of Climate and History,' and Mr. G. L. Rives with 'Mexican Diplomacy on the Eve of War with the United States.' 'The Question of Arming the Slaves,' by Mr. N. W. Stephenson, treats of various phases of American history; while 'William Pitt and the Westminster Elections,' by Mr. W. T. Laprade, discusses the part played by Pitt in the elections of 1784 and 1788, and its significance. The 'Correspondence of the Russian Ministers in Washington, 1818-25,' is presented in the original French.

Henderson (Ernest F.), SYMBOL AND SATIRE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 16/ net.

Putnam

This is a curious and instructive collection of Revolutionary prints and caricatures, to the number of 171, with an historical commentary drawn largely from State papers, journals, and memoirs. The pictures reflect more or less faithfully the prevailing sentiments of Paris in the chief episodes of the Revolution, from the meeting of the States General to the fall of Robespierre. The Jacobin caricatures, sometimes witty, but more often brutal, are in the majority; that faction, indeed, took care to make full use of art and the press in its propaganda. The earliest of these prints are mild in sentiment and often well drawn. The rapid growth of violent passion is shown clearly in the progressive deterioration of the prints in morals and skill. The pictorial attacks on the non-juring clergy are especially bitter. A singular print, suggested by the discovery of the King's secret safe in the Tuileries, shows in the safe a skeleton of Mirabeau holding a crown and a money-bag, while Roland looks on. A series of six sketches, possibly by David, help to elucidate the painter's rhetorical programme of the Fête to Unity of August 10th, 1793, which is printed here in full. The picture of Marie Antoinette in the condemned cell is given, with the sketch by David of the Queen passing in the death-cart. A representation of Robespierre's egregious Fête to the Supreme Being, with the legislators marching up an artificial hillock, is followed by a ghastly caricature of the dictator guillotining himself for want of victims.

Many of these prints are scarce, and were well worth collecting and reproducing. Mr. Henderson's text is readable, though necessarily slight. He seems in doubt as to the unusual appearance of the coach in which the King tried to escape. Besides the evidence of Bouillé which he cites, there is the contemporary 'Procès-verbal' of events at Varennes on the night of June 21st-22nd, 1791, which describes the coach as "extraordinairement chargée," with six horses, three outriders, and three persons in yellow on the box. The unhappy King was fated to blunder in everything he undertook.

Jacobs (Reginald), COVENT GARDEN: ITS ROMANCE AND HISTORY, 6/ net.

Simpkin & Marshall

The history of Covent Garden and its neighbourhood is one of peculiar fascination. No foreigner who visits it for the first time can fail to be struck with the incongruity of his surroundings, which include an opera-house, a police court, and a vegetable market. How this incongruity gradually arose it is the author's object to show, and he traces the evolution of the district step by step from the days when, as part of the open country between the City and the village of Charing, it was acquired by the

neighbouring Abbey of Westminster, and used by the monks as a garden and burial-ground. This fact makes it all the more probable that it was originally known as Convent Garden, a theory in support of which Mr. Jacobs cites some old legal documents. The next stage in its history is that of a residential neighbourhood patronized by many of the best known among the nobility and gentry of that period. It became a centre for artists too, both Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller occupying studios there.

An interesting chapter is that in which the author deals with the famous Piazza, which is said to have been copied from that at Leghorn. The architect originally intended the whole square to be encompassed by this kind of arcade, but the scheme was never carried out.

The theatre, now the Opera-House, built by John Rich in 1731-2, has undergone many vicissitudes. It was burnt down in 1808, rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire in 1856. It was rebuilt a second time, and opened as an Italian Opera-House in 1858, and here, three years later, Adelina Patti made her début.

The history of Covent Garden was well summed up by Landor when he wrote:—

"The convent becomes a playhouse; monks and nuns turn actors and actresses. The garden, formal and quiet, where a salad was cut for a lady abbess and flowers were gathered to adorn images, becomes a market, noisy and full of life, distributing thousands of packages of fruit and flowers to a vicious metropolis."

The author's style is agreeable, though frankly chatty.

Journal of the Alchemical Society, Vol. I. Part I., January, 2/ net. Lewis

The first issue of the Journal of a Society which was founded in November last year, with the object of studying the works and theories of the alchemists in all their aspects—philosophical, historical, and scientific. A paper read by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove at the first general meeting, on 'The Origin of Alchemy,' and an abstract of the discussion which followed, are published in this number.

Kemp-Welch (Alice), OF SIX MEDIEVAL WOMEN, to which is added a Note on MEDIEVAL GARDENS, 8/6 net.

Macmillan

Some of these studies of women of the Middle Ages have already appeared in *The Nineteenth Century and After*; others see the light for the first time in this well-printed volume, which is rendered doubly attractive by a number of good photographs from drawings and MSS. contemporary with the subjects of the essays. The latter show evidence of considerable reading, if hardly of any original research. In the case of one or two of the heroines it is natural to wish that the author had pushed her studies a little further. Her gift of reconstructing the background of a vanished life is best exemplified in the chapter devoted to Mahaut, Countess of Artois; but Christine de Pisan, that extremely well-bred and persuasive feminist of the fifteenth century, is the most piquant figure in a collection which includes Roswitha, nun and dramatist, Mechthild of Magdeburg, Marie de France, and Agnes Sorel. Mrs. Kemp-Welch writes easily, but with little sense of style, and shows a regrettable fondness for pseudo-archaic phrases like "adown the centuries." Occasionally she displays a curious *naïveté*. It is hardly probable that all the substantial tribute in kind offered to the Lady of Artois on her numerous progresses was the expression of a pure affection on the part of vassals and tenants; and the description of Shakespeare, the borrower of plots,

as one who, "like Dante, seems to have had the power of attracting material from every possible source," offers the kindest version we have met with of

Convey, the wise it call.

Would Marie the romance-writer have described herself—under Henry II.—as "of France" if she were indeed a native of Normandy?

Lewis (Georgina King), JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER: HIS LIFE AND WORK, 3/6 net.

Headley Bros.

Mrs. Lewis explains that this book was written at the publishers' request, and her opening led us to fear that the publishers had made a mistake. On the first page we find her misquoting and misapplying in a gratuitous way Canning's declaration about redressing the balance. Two pages on we find Salisbury, without a word of explanation, replaced by Haverhill (which ought to be East Haverhill) as the scene of the Whittiers' home. But these things, it appears, are due to the confusion and embarrassment of mind that often attend the beginning of good work. Mrs. Lewis soon gets her subject well in hand, and has produced what is, within its limits of space and purpose, a very satisfactory and engaging account of Whittier as man, poet, and politician. The balance of account is justly maintained between Whittier's personal life and the public affairs which he influenced and reflected in his poetry, while quotations are happily interwoven with the text.

Poole (Reginald L.), A LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, 5/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A lecture delivered in the Ashmolean Museum in May of last year, now printed with an Appendix giving an inventory of the Archives as they were before their removal from the old Congregation House. This inventory is printed from the first volume of Twyne's 'Collectanea,' preserved in the North-East Press of the Archives. It has been compared with a contemporary transcript which has corrections in the handwriting both of Twyne and of Dr. Langbaine, the latter of whom was elected Provost of Queen's College, and proceeded D.D. in 1646. The inventory was made between January and October, 1631, the date of the transcript being given as April 11th, 1635; but Twyne sometimes inserted additional documents down to about 1636.

Publications of the Huguenot Society of London: Vol. XX. REGISTERS OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES OF BRISTOL, STONEHOUSE, AND PLYMOUTH, edited by Charles Edmund Lart. Spottiswoode

A special interest belongs to the registers of these particular churches, for the reason that the great majority of their refugee congregations came from the provinces of Saintonge, Aunis, and Poitou, those districts of France which, though they suffered, if possible, more than any other from religious persecution, preserved their Protestant character in a marked degree. The editor tells us in his Historical Introduction that the Plymouth Church owes its origin to the first great emigration of 1681, which led to stringent measures being taken to prevent escape. The Bristol French Church, on the other hand, was not organized till 1686 or 1687, and in the latter year its registers begin. An analysis is given of the various trades which the refugees followed; the list drawn up from the Bristol document shows (as do all the other registers) that most of the men were weavers.

Included in the volume is the register of the French Church at Thorpe-le-Soken in Essex, edited by Mr. W. C. Waller.

Geography and Travel.

Fraser (John Foster), PANAMA, AND WHAT IT MEANS, 6/

Cassell

Mr. Foster Fraser has written an interesting book on the Panama Canal, and has illustrated it with some of the best photographs that we have seen. A considerable part of the volume is occupied, as was to be expected, with praise of what the Americans have done to make the Isthmus, not healthy, but less of a pestiferous swamp than it used to be. They have worked wonders, and deserve all the praise that Mr. Fraser gives them. Of the black mortality in the days of De Lesseps he might have drawn a picture even more gruesome than he has done, for in the eighties funeral trains to the cemeteries were as much a part of the regular railway traffic as were passenger and goods trains. Even now every one has to live in a house something like a meat-safe, covered with mosquito-proof netting.

Mr. Fraser is angry with the United States about the action of their Government with regard to the fortification of the Canal and the proposed preferential treatment of their own shipping. He has an excellent case, but spoils it by the use of violent language, which can do no good and may help to make our relations worse with the United States. What is more valuable is the way in which he shows that the Canal may, in certain circumstances, involve the United States in much expenditure, and may possibly be a source of weakness to them in time of war. Mr. Fraser offers also the other suggestion that the Canal was really taken in hand in order to provide a quick means for the warships of the United States to get from one ocean to the other.

There is not much in Mr. Fraser's book on the subject of earthquakes, and it would have been of interest to hear what American engineers think of the probability of damage from such shocks. A good deal of the soil is volcanic, and earthquakes are, of course, by no means unknown in the neighbourhood. They are sometimes serious: those of 1882 broke the cables; and there have been tremblings since De Lesseps promised that they should cease.

Sports and Pastimes.

Dixon (William Scarth), THE COMPLETE HORSEMAN, 10/6 net.

Methuen

This is a most useful and practical book for all those who are thinking of keeping a horse, and wise or considerate enough not to leave their animal at the stable door for others to look after. Most writers, Mr. Jorrocks observed, go out of their way "to bring in summut wot does not belong to the subject, but Gambado sticks to his text like a leech." Mr. Dixon is as good as the Doge's man in this respect, and the tyro will learn from his pages the latest and best advice as to buying, feeding, and stabling his horses, as well as many good hints on horsemanship, driving, and riding to hounds. Mr. Dixon's advice is the product of experience and a sound knowledge of the literature of the subject. If many books have been already written on it, there is always room for a new one, to discuss or commend new theories or keep pace with new conditions. Cub-hunting begins earlier than it did, horses are fatter than they were a few years ago: the introduction of motor-cars has raised new problems. With these and other matters Mr. Dixon deals in a sane and thorough spirit.

Work (Milton C.), AUCTION OF TO-DAY, 4/6 net. Constable

Auction Bridge, since its invention, has been subject to rapid changes, and the author claims the introduction, at the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, of a method of counting which allows 10 for No-trump, 9 for Royal Spades, 8 for Hearts, 7 for Diamonds, 6 for Clubs, and 2 for Spades. There is a good deal to be said for this reckoning, though we should hardly think it could be called "universal" yet. A new scoring sheet is also put forward, which certainly seems simpler than the old method of scoring above and below the line. There are several principles of play which are open to doubt, but the author's suggestions seem to us reasonable and well backed by argument, *e.g.*, as to the wiles of the deceptive bidder. The book is not for "the uninitiated player." The main point of this new Auction is that it is possible to score game with any declaration, which makes a material difference in tactics.

Though rather clumsy, the author's style is intelligible. The second sentence on p. 272, however, is fairly hopeless.

Education.

Sidgwick (Mrs. Henry), UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, 6d. net.

Manchester University Press

Presidential address delivered to the Education Society, Manchester University, on November 21st, 1912.

University Correspondence College, THE CALENDAR, 1912-13, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Burlington House ;
London, 32, Red Lion Sq.

Philology.

Grant (William), THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH IN SCOTLAND, 3/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

Mr. Grant, as Lecturer on Phonetics in Aberdeen, and as Convener of the Scottish Dialects Committee, has done notable service to the old vernacular, once the classic tongue of Scotland. In this book, one of the "Cambridge Primers of Pronunciation," he deals with the speech of the educated middle classes in Scotland in its three varieties: the oratorical, the careful conversational or reading, and the familiar everyday style. The work is intended primarily as a phonetic manual for students in Scottish Training Colleges and Junior Student Centres, but its practical interest is much wider. It should prove of value to teachers of English of all grades in Scottish schools, to lawyers and clergymen, and all those who, in the course of their calling, have to speak in public. Foreigners, too, may find that the more conservative pronunciation of educated Scotland, as set down here, is easier to acquire than the Southern type of English; and all students of language should be interested in the study of the Scottish variety of standard English. On the whole, the educated Scotsman's pronunciation is more in accord with that of the standard dictionaries than the pronunciation of the educated Englishman. Mr. Grant takes the word "lord" as an example. Now, "lord" ought certainly to carry the trill of the "r." The Scotsman never ignores the "r"; the Englishman generally does. The cutting of initial "h" need hardly be considered, for it has long been a subject of jesting comment. But a Scotsman says correctly "a harmonium" where an Englishman says incorrectly "an 'armonium." There are countless instances of the same kind, many of them enumerated by Mr. Grant. His little manual is a really valuable addition to the series in which it appears.

Hackforth (R.), THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE PLATONIC EPISTLES, 6/ net.

Sherratt & Hughes

In making one more attempt to solve the authorship of the Platonic Epistles the writer has adopted a method which has not always been observed by other writers—that of treating each Epistle, as far as possible, separately. He does not, however, print the text of any of them. After dealing with the criticism which the Epistles have already received at the hands of various scholars, he proceeds to a critical analysis of each. Epistle VII. is discussed at considerable length, and Mr. Hackforth arrives at the opinion which is held by a large number of scholars—that it is authentic. Other Epistles regarded as authentic are III., IV., VIII., and XIII. He rejects five, viz., I., II., V., VI., XII.; while the remaining three, IX., X., and XI., must, he considers, be left doubtful.

School-Books.

All-Time Tales Series: A HERO OF OLD FRANCE, by John Harrington Cox, 9d. ; IVANHOE, abridged from Sir Walter Scott by E. P. Prentys, 6d. Harrap

These texts have been judiciously abridged, and should make attractive school Readers for boys, though we doubt the advisability of meddling with a classic of youth like 'Ivanhoe.' 'A Hero of Old France' is provided with a brief historical Preface setting forth the origin of the 'Song of Roland,' on which the story is founded.

Blackie's Little French Classics: JULES GÉRARD, LE TUEUR DE LIONS, edited by Clémence Saunois, 4d.

The interesting text, together with the helpful notes, should make this an attractive as well as useful lesson-book for children. The exercises in retranslation supply a practical test of knowledge.

Blackie's Little German Classics: FREIHERR VON SCHLICHT, DER ERSTE SCHNEE, and MEINE ETAGENGLOCKE, edited by Alex. Blades, 6d.

On the same lines as the publishers' excellent series of "Little French Classics."

Blackie's Longer French Texts: PAUL FÉVAL, LE PETIT GARS, edited by S. Tindall, 8d.

One of a series for rather older pupils than the publishers' "Little French Classics." In addition to the notes and exercises in retranslation there are a vocabulary and a list of phrases.

Toyne (S. M.), MEDIEVAL ENGLAND: A FRAMEWORK OF ENGLISH HISTORY, 1066-1485, 1/ net. Bell

Short summaries of the reigns of the kings of England from William I. to Richard III., which will enable the young student to see at a glance the chief events in each. The Appendixes, tabulating the main factors in the rise of the nation, the growth of Parliament and of the Army and Navy, and foreign events affecting England, should be useful for quick reference; and at the end of the book Test Questions are added.

Literary Criticism.

Fitzgerald (Percy), JANE AUSTEN: A CRITICISM AND APPRECIATION. Jarrold

A pleasantly written little tribute to the novelist, though Mr. Fitzgerald cannot be regarded as strong in criticism. A bust of Jane Austen, executed by him, and reproduced as a frontispiece to this book, has lately been placed in the Pump Room at Bath.

Fiction.

Battersby (H. F. Prevost), THE SILENCE OF MEN, 6/ Lane

A moving tale of Indian service. The author's hero has, perhaps, too many points of similarity to Ouida's Guardsmen, and it is a little difficult to reconcile profitless shopping expeditions with a character otherwise inimical to waste, though they may be held consistent with the inconsistency of this particular man's first love-affair—and, moreover, with life and character in general. Pre-eminently, this is the work of a thinker capable of entertaining us even when he is making us familiar with such deep-lying ideas as that "All spiritual Asia will be none too big a counterpoise to the material stupidity of civilization."

Card (Susan), AGNES'S DILEMMA, 1/ Drane

A tract, in the form of a simple and amateurish story, on the dangers which beset young and unprotected girls in London.

Conway-Gordon (V.), THE CELIBACY OF MAURICE KANE, 6/

Holden & Hardingham

Maurice Kane is the natural son of a nobleman and a housemaid. The boy is brought up in an Anglican monastic community, but before taking his vows he learns about his birth, and is obliged to go out into the world as a curate. He falls in love, and is left happy at the end. The revelations made by the way are not engaging, and we find the long conversations and reflections rather tedious.

Cripps (Arthur Shearly), MAGIC CASEMENTS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

This little book first appeared in 1905, and is now in a second edition. One of "The Roadmender Series."

Curtis (Felicia), IN THE LEAN YEARS. Sands

A tale of love and adventure during the time of the Pretender, and chiefly concerned with the persecution of Roman Catholics under George II. The heroine is in love with a Jacobite nobleman, and succeeds in getting him out of Newgate. We leave them married, and valued additions to the Roman Court of the exiled Stuart. The author's style is unequal. At her best she gives a good idea of the manners of the period.

Gjellerup (Karl), MINNA, 6/ Heinemann

A quietly told, interesting love-story, translated from the Danish by C. L. Nielsen. Two Danes woo Minna, the German heroine, and one of them relates the story. His description of the manner in which he won, and, in the end, lost her, is sincerely and unaffectedly told. The translation is good.

Horlick (Jittie), JEWELS IN BRASS, 6/

Duckworth

A young girl of mysterious origin, "with eyes—blue, yellow, and gray," like the paints on an artist's palette," desiring to escape from dull grand-motherly influence, seizes on an artist of repute (also enveloped in an atmosphere of isolated differentiation from all his fellows), and induces him to marry her. The marriage is merely an exchange of guardianship, and works well enough till the lady's real affinity arrives, and a long-drawn game of playing with fire begins. Never was young man more appreciative of silks and embroideries. It is almost a relief to know that by the death of the artist he is to be set free legitimately to enjoy his beloved's long silences, as well as her "laces, ribbons, and chiffons," though, alas! her perfection wanes even before the artist's death, as she allows herself to be seen with her "nose and chin slightly greased because of the cutting wind!"

London (Jack), A SON OF THE SUN, 6/
Mills & Boon

Those who read of the doings of their favourite novelists in the daily press will find a certain autobiographical interest in this chain of short stories relating the adventures and exploits of a trader in the South Pacific; and the vividness with which some of the scenes are flashed upon the reader suggests that they are memory-pictures. Yet much of the book is not more convincing than the average clever writer's invented anecdotes of "smartness" and heroism, and one turns from its dash and brilliance with renewed appreciation to Louis Becke's 'By Reef and Palm.' The best of the eight stories is 'The Jokers of New Gibbon,' which illustrates the danger of humiliating an uncaged human monster. As regards invention, it is perfect, and the mirth it originates is not removed by the sight of the jokers' severed heads. Another clever story shows the hero engaged in curing a dipsomaniac by toil and thrashing. A hurricane supplies the most remarkable piece of word-painting in the book.

Lurgan (Lester), THE WRESTLER ON THE SHORE, 6/
Everett

Once again the story of the clever book with the evil influence and immense sale has turned up, this time written by a parson's son at another's instigation. Its author is afterwards overcome by remorse, but, with a touch of optimism, writes another book to act as an antidote. Mr. Lurgan's style is fluent, but undistinguished.

MacMahon (Ella), THE DIVINE FOLLY, 6/
Chapman & Hall

The sordidness of "high" life is here too little relieved, though the evils that may, and undoubtedly do, arise from lack of sympathy between characters capable of generosity are well portrayed.

Methuen's Sevenpenny Net Library: ANGEL, by B. M. Croker; THE BROOM-SQUIRE, by S. Baring-Gould; I CROWN THEE KING, by Max Pemberton; and PRINCE RUPERT THE BUCCANEER, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.

Handy in form, prettily bound in blue cloth, with very readable type, these little books show what the modern publisher can do in the way of popular fiction at a cheap price. They should have a wide sale.

Moore (Leslie), AUNT OLIVE IN BOHEMIA; or, The Intrusions of a Fairy Godmother, 6/
Alston Rivers

Aunt Olive is a romantic old lady who, after a hard life, unexpectedly becomes rich. She rents a studio in Chelsea, and plays fairy godmother to the neighbouring inmates. The result is a prettily told story which does not belie its title.

Newte (Horace W. C.), A "YOUNG LADY": A STUDY IN SELECTNESS, 6/
Chatto & Windus

The "young lady" of this story is Juliet, the second daughter of Mr. Potter of Connaught, Woodbridge, one of the Essex suburbs of London. Mr. Newte has reproduced with almost photographic faithfulness the modern lower middle-class life of the suburbs. The novel can, therefore, hardly be called pleasant, although it is enlivened by Juliet's personality, and the story of her salvation at the end is, perhaps, the brightest spot in it.

Norris (W. E.), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN, 6/
Constable

Mr. Calthrop, "the right honourable gentleman," has married the vulgar daughter of a vulgar brewer for her money. They do

not agree, and when a rich uncle leaves him some money, they separate in all except name. Mr. Calthrop, starting as a Tory, has, when the book begins, become a Socialist—a thorn in the side of the Liberal Party, which dares not eject him.

The book deals with his relations with a young and kind widow. They fall in love; owing to possibilities of divorce proceedings, he resigns his seat; his wife dies, and we are left with hopes of his future happiness. The characters are not all successful, but include a good study of a shrewd country squire. Mr. Norris's writing is easy and accomplished.

Oliphant (Philip Laurence), THE TRAMP, 6/
Constable

If we substitute Dundee for London, the Scotch tongue for the Cockney accent, and the jam factory for the brewery, the raspberry-pickers of the valley of Strathmore have much in common with the hop-pickers of Kent, for amongst the latter are numbered just such flotsam and jetsam as the author describes. The biting realism of his "bothie" scenes is in sharp contrast with the idyll which rises from its decaying soil. The cultured tramp piping tunes for little Jess to dance to is more attractive so than when he is sitting at the feet of Egeria. Music sounds softly as the story closes, and perhaps only the cynic will think of rifts in the lute to come.

Praed (Mrs. Campbell), THE MYSTERY WOMAN, 6/
Cassell

A melodramatic story in which the heroine "astounds Society" by her performances as a palmist, and finally makes a "wonderful sacrifice for her beloved," i.e., commits suicide with him.

Reid (Robert), LETTERS TO MY MOTHER, 1/
net. Allen

Though displaying a rather morbid tone, these letters reveal a tense imagination concerning the fate of a woman who has deserted her husband and children.

Tynan (Katharine), MRS. PRATT OF PARADISE FARM, 6/
Smith & Elder

A romantic couple unversed in the world's ways, a secret marriage, a remote harbourage under the motherly care of good Mrs. Pratt, a tragic turn to devotion narrowly averted, from the author's material, of which good use is made.

Weaver (Anne), A MASQUERADE AND A MONASTERY, 6/
Long

A story of a German princess who masquerades as a lady-in-waiting and a gipsy girl in order to make the Prince of a neighbouring State fall in love with her. He has decided, without seeing her, that she could not be a suitable spouse. She is locked up by another suitor in a ruined monastery, but manages to get away, and all ends as might be expected. The idea of the book is somewhat threadbare, but it is carried out here with some spirit, for the author has a sense of humour, and makes her points well.

Whishaw (Fred), NATHALIA, a Tale of the Events leading up to the Birth of Peter the Great of Russia, 6/
Long

Peter the Great, who was ostensibly the son of Tsar Alexius and his second wife Nathalia, was supposed by scandalmongers of his time to be the illegitimate son of a blood relation of the Tsar's. Mr. Whishaw has written an interesting story round this legend, introducing Matvyeff, the Tsar's

Generalissimo, Matvyeff's Scotch wife Susie, and her nephew Donald, who loved Nathalia. The early struggles between Nathalia's people the Naryshkins and the Miloslavskys are well described.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), THE LOVE PIRATE, 6/
Methuen

The "love pirate" is a charming, if somewhat wayward, American girl, who, in order to escape the thralldom of her unhappy marriage with an Italian prince, returns to her native land under an assumed name. She soon meets with many exciting and improbable adventures, in which a motor-car and a handsome young Californian with a natural aptitude for knight-errantry play a leading part. The authors keep us interested in this love-affair until the undesirable husband is obliging enough to get killed.

The book is brightly written, and the dialogue provides some amusing Americanisms; but the descriptions of scenery familiar in this type of book are occasionally tedious.

Woolf (L. S.), THE VILLAGE IN THE JUNGLE, 5/ net
Arnold

This Cingalese story presents a vivid picture of the misery attendant upon those who live, under the shadow of the usurer, by the capricious yield of a niggardly soil, too far from towns for British justice to be of much service to them. The principal incidents result from the lusts inspired by two beautiful girls, whose father is stealthily persecuted by the headman of their village. One of them is urged by filial feeling into a temporary union with a diseased wizard; the other, dying of starvation, is killed in a hut by a wild boar. These are not the only horrors in a book wherein two justifiable murders take the place of sunshine.

The author, however, deserves considerable praise. He seems to have endeavoured to exhibit a community which was not only near the jungle, but also filled with the jungle-spirit: unwholesome, grimly greedy, beset by fear. Despite his pessimism, there is no serious flaw in the mechanism of his story, and his local colouring and characterization are excellent. One can imagine such a novel doing good if it should come into the hands of any one inclined to indolence whose duties oblige him to try native cases or decide native disputes, in Ceylon or elsewhere.

Juvenile.

Cogswell (K. E.), THE THREE BLACK STONES, AND OTHER STORIES, 2/ net.
Relfe

Charming little stories for children, illustrated by the late Maud Fabian. The former are of the real "fairy tale" order, not colourable imitations, and the pictures have caught the spirit of the text.

Schultze (James Willard), SINOPAH, THE INDIAN BOY, 3/6 net.
Constable

This is an interesting study for children of a great chief of the Blackfoot Indians. It deals with his childhood, and is written in simple language. We can recommend it.

Waddy (Stacy), THE GREAT MOGHUL: STORIES OF AKBAR, THE MIGHTY EMPEROR OF INDIA, 6/
Constable

Written with the aim of introducing young children to some of the wonders of Indian history, and so paving the way to the study of more "grown-up" books on the subject. Mr. Waddy has succeeded remarkably well in his object.

General.

Arkwright (William), KNOWLEDGE AND LIFE, 3/6 net. Lane

The fruit of the tree of knowledge has for different palates different tastes. So much is this the case that some are unaware when they hold it in their hands, and, finding the flavour other than they expected, throw it away. The author of these little parables does not dogmatize as to the absolute nature of this fruit—he only suggests. "To-day," he says, "we can many of us guess—you can guess, I can guess—but we cannot apprehend." He presents various aspects of life to us, clothed, in many instances, in metaphorical guise: sometimes a mere impression, sometimes a human little story, but always distinguished by touches of fancy and imagination. The moral he seems to teach is that, although complete apprehension may be withheld from us during our present stage of evolution, we are all at times conscious of a strange power within us,

"the faint prelude to that great awakening in the future when, the dreamland of desire having melted away, we shall find to our amazement the Tree of Life, for which we have been searching far and wide, to be rooted in our own souls."

Ayscough (John), LEVIA-PONDERA: AN ESSAY BOOK, 5/ net. Longmans

This book starts off brightly and pleasantly with an essay on 'Sir Walter,' and continues with other literary themes, especially an appreciation of Galt and 'The Entail.' But after the seventh 'Essay on Essayists' we go for the remaining two-thirds of the book into 'A Novelist's Sermons' and 'Everyday Papers.' The latter are instructive or admonitory little discourses which have, we should say, served their turn as journalism, and are somewhat brief and casual in form. All this admonition is written from a strong Roman Catholic point of view, which may be expected from Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew. What we do not expect is distortion of the views and repute of others who do not share his faith. "Show me," he says, "an 'atheist' or an 'agnostic,' and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand I will show you a green goose, if you want such vulgar, greasy, unfledged, indigestible bird." The opposite of this is the fact: unbelievers are generally recognized to be intellectually strong, and their influence is pretty clear, we should have thought, in more than one form of Christianity.

In any case this sort of writing ought to be out of date, and is partly, perhaps, due to hurry, like some statements which need more support. The book has annoying repetitions, and some grammar which should not have escaped the 'Errata.' At his best John Ayscough is witty, but an essay for him certainly belongs to Johnson's second definition of it, "a loose sally of the mind, irregular, indigested piece."

British Review, edited by Richard Johnson Walker, MARCH, 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate

The present number shows that the *Review* retains its catholicity of tone and the high standard of its articles. Mr. G. H. Mair opens with an article on 'Aerial Defence,' written in no alarmist style, but laying down a minimum of our requirements of such craft. Even Mr. F. E. Smith does not contravene the tone of the *Review* in his careful summing-up regarding 'The Future of Female Suffrage in England.' Among the many other interesting articles is one by Mr. Edwin Pugh on 'The Soul of the Drunkard,' in which he intimates that, as in many other matters, the reasons advanced for abstention have been such as to appeal more to a base nature than to an idealist.

Genealogical Monthly, Vol. I. No. 1, 7/6 yearly. 34, Forest Drive, Manor Park, E.

A new monthly for those interested in genealogical research. It would be unfair to judge the scope of a journal of this kind from its first number, for, naturally, but little opportunity has arisen of receiving queries or furnishing replies. A considerable amount of interesting matter has, nevertheless, already been brought together.

Moritzen (Julius), THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF AMERICA, 12/6 net. Putnam

The author describes in great detail, and with an intimate knowledge of the subject, the movement in the United States towards universal peace. Although we have in England several energetic workers for the same object and a Peace Society, there is no doubt that the movement is much more alive in America. It is to be regretted that the author has been rather reticent on the subject of the Panama Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

National Revival, with an Introduction by Lord Willoughby de Broke, 2/6 net. Jenkins

We are afraid that the author's excessive verbiage will deter many besides ourselves from appreciating this attempt to set forth Conservative ideals. There is a strong indictment of demagogic oratory, but the note in the writer's own eye is apparent when, in a passage invoking our attention to the living tradition of manhood which has come down to us from the "far-away Matoppo Hills, and from the lonely icefields," we find such a naive foot-note as "This reference to Scott will stir people." We fancy this must have been meant only for the eye of a prospective publisher.

Parmelee (Maurice), THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, 8/6

New York, Macmillan Co.

The author says that the science of human behaviour is a sort of hybrid product of biology, psychology, and sociology. The book is, in a sense, an introduction both to psychology and sociology. Dr. Parmelee covers a great deal of ground in about four hundred pages, and makes many ingenious criticisms of the most important contributions to our knowledge. His volume should be helpful to those who, at the beginning of their studies, want to acquire a general view.

Annals.

Clergy List, 1913, 12/6 Kelly's Directories

We are glad to see the 1913 issue of this excellent book of reference, which is produced with a care worthy of the publishers' reputation. No change has been made in the arrangements or contents of the book. We have tested it for details, and found it invariably accurate.

Public Schools Year-Book, 5/ net.

Year-Book Press

The present edition of this 'Year-Book' is the largest yet issued, and includes new articles on 'Architecture as a Profession,' 'The Mercantile Marine,' and 'The Boy Scout Movement.' The editors have aimed at providing a record, at once comprehensive and concise, of all matters of educational interest to parents, schoolmasters, and boys, and are to be congratulated on the result of their labours.

Schoolmaster's Year-Book and Directory, 1913, 12/6 net. Year-Book Press

The eleventh issue of this useful annual presents several new features of interest. We note that the Directory portion of 'The Schoolmaster's Year-Book' is annually growing larger, and the fact that 'The Directory of Women Teachers' is now issued as a separate publication has enabled the editor to add more material to the present book.

Suffrage Annual, and Women's Who's Who, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

Contains as much authentic information concerning Suffrage Societies and prominent Suffragists as can be expected in a first edition. In subsequent issues much-needed editorial excision should be made, and many eminent supporters who do not attach themselves to any particular society should be included.

World's Hotel Blue Book, edited by C. H. Bird-Davis, 1913, 10/6 net.

World's Hotel Office

This, the third annual edition, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and the pages devoted to the Riviera towns in particular have been considerably expanded and improved.

Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, 7/6 Griffin

This is the twenty-ninth annual issue of this useful guide, which is as yet insufficiently known. We frequently get queries sent to us which it would solve at once. It increases its scope year by year, and is in all respects a satisfactory piece of work.

FOREIGN.**History and Biography.**

Dubreton (Jean), LA DISGRÂCE DE NICOLAS MACHIAVEL, 1469-1527, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 'Mercure de France'

Machiavelli is here set before us, not as the great publicist, but as the subordinate official, punctual and painstaking in his work, yet vexed by an eternal want of pence, who spent the best years of his life on diplomatic missions, and whose downfall was brought about by loyalty to his chief. The fact that he was a genius hindered rather than helped his career, and the rest of his days were spent in more or less successful efforts to obtain employment, to which end his writings were largely subservient. Machiavelli's letters, notably those written to Vettori after his disgrace, give us ample insight into his life and character, and it is upon these that M. Dubreton principally relies for his information. His book is well, at times even eloquently, written, but he spoils the perspective of his portrait by over-emphasizing the seamy side. It is true that Machiavelli owes almost as much to the failure of his public career as to his having been with Caesar Borgia at the time of the murder of the captains at Sinigaglia. Moreover, no one would expect the author of 'The Prince' and the 'Mandragola' to be bound by conventional morality. "His was one of those great intellects, fit for serious thought, which easily turn to levity," and he chose to crack coarse jokes in his letters and quarrel for farthings at cards with village shopkeepers for want of better company. But, when he enters his study, he dons courtly clothes to converse with the mighty minds of old as befits an equal. This is the man "who is not a vanishing type, but a constant and contemporary influence," yet of whom we only get occasional glimpses in the book before us, except when "the Professor of heroism becomes almost a hero" in his efforts to rouse Florence to defend herself during the last year of his life.

Literary Criticism.

Choisy (L. F.), ALFRED TENNYSON: SON SPIRITUALISME, SA PERSONNALITÉ MORALE. Geneva, Kündig; Paris, Champion

Dr. Choisy says that Tennyson is little known in France, and that his main aim is to make those who do not know the poet

appreciate his life and work. The biographical part of this book, evidently the work of a well-informed and enthusiastic student, should be very useful in this way, for it gives ample quotations from the poems and various records. The second part, with an exposition of Tennyson's ideas on morality and religion, presents a fair enough résumé, but it does not bring out as a modern critic would the limitations which are reducing the influence of the poet. Tennyson was a "conciliator," as Dr. Choisy says, but he was also "farouche" and somewhat spoilt. In fact, the *advocatus diaboli* would find some things to say which are not considered here. Dr. Choisy is occasionally too sentimental, as in the passage where he annotates "that good man, the clergyman," in 'The May Queen,' thus: "On sent dans ces vers la vénération avec laquelle le poète a dépeint le vieux clergyman, il pensait sans doute à quelque figure aimée."

The text offers translations or paraphrases of the poet's originals, which are printed below in English. So thorough a commentary deserved an index, and we hope there will be an occasion for it in another edition. At the same time "a clear call for me" (p. 232) might be altered; and a note should be added that Tennyson, in later life, regretted the petulant outburst on Cambridge teaching reprinted on p. 44.

Fiction.

Aveline (M.), C'ÉTAIT À BERLIN, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Once again we are confronted with the erring artist-husband and the beautiful, lonely wife. But here the action takes place in Berlin, and the wife does not fall. The descriptions of life in the German capital are interesting.

Gaulène (Guillaume), L'AMOUR RÔDE, [LA MORT FAIT LE GUET, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

This is an essentially French story, with the usual but, we think, unnatural emphasis on sexual matters. It concerns a French boy of 17, a boarder at a Lycée, who, being rather handsome, is the object of several women's infatuation.

Ménabréa (Henri), UNE BRILLANTE AFFAIRE, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Stock

This is a well-told story of a little mountain hamlet in the south of France. The introduction of a factory wakes up the sleepy place, and the factory-owner's difficulties are described. He sacrifices his daughter to his commercial ambitions, marrying her to his unscrupulous and successful assistant.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

A LENT TERM is not usually very eventful. It is generally permeated with a sort of strenuous inertia, and seldom enlivened by those little storms in a teacup which make University life tolerable by relieving its monotony. When it is nearing its end everybody feels tired, and glad that it is over. The past Term has, however, been marked by a few incidents which may produce some excitement hereafter.

In the first place, Mr. Huddleston, the Masters of Jesus and Christ's, Profs. James Ward and Sorley, and their co-signatories have awakened to find themselves unexpectedly famous. *The Daily Mail* and kindred newspapers have promoted all who signed to the rank of Professors, and they have been lauded to the skies in articles headed 'Cambridge leads the Way.' Truth to tell, their suggestion that drill should precede a degree had not disturbed the University much. It produced, however, an excellent parody of 'Old Uncle

Tom Cobley' which appeared over the initials A. D. K. in *The Cambridge Review* :—

There were J. Gray and A. Gray, Jack Wardale, Hal Wilson, Bill Cunningham, Fred Huddleston, Arthur Shipley, Jimmy Ward, the Goldsmiths' Reader in Metallurgy,

Old Uncle Bill Sorley, and all.

The motive of those who prepared the suggestion was as excellent as the scheme was impracticable, and, strongly as I am in favour of an increased military force, even at the expense of education, it is difficult to see what would be gained by turning Cambridge into an armed camp, with Cols. Edwards, C.B., and Heycock, F.R.S., established in the Senate House as head-quarters, with their trusty lieutenants Capts. Thornton and Gibbon. The movement may, however, end in a great increase of the Officers' Training Corps, but the withholding of "blues" and "colours" from those who were not militarily trained would be more effective than the refusal of degrees to all unmartial students.

Another suggestion of a very different character has been made in regard to the Previous Examination, one of the most complex and cumbersome inventions of the wit of man. It would require a clearer mathematical brain than mine to say in how many ways it may be evaded or passed under the present system. The Senate are now to be asked to do something to simplify matters, in view of the fact that the Board of Education have recently indicated that they are prepared to take part in a scheme under which "the present arrangements of the English Universities for the examination of schools may be made more uniform and organic." The memorialists hope that "the two Universities may co-operate in the wider scheme." The most significant phrase in the document is, in my opinion, this :—

"We should wish the proposed Syndicate to enquire whether the compulsory Greek and Latin papers are adequate to secure a training in Classics of any considerable value as a general education, and whether, by retaining the Classics as compulsory subjects, boys do receive that general education which we deem essential before they enter the University and follow more specialized subjects."

The memorial seeks to disarm possible opposition by repudiating the idea that the new Previous Examination should invariably be passed before matriculation. Of course, it raises the whole question of Compulsory Greek, or, rather, a compulsory knowledge of any classical language. It is, however, signed by several head masters and others who stoutly resisted any compromise when the Greek question was last raised in 1905; but things have moved considerably since that time. It is to be hoped that, when a Syndicate is appointed, men will be chosen who really understand such examinations, and not those eminent in their several studies who have had no experience whatever in elementary teaching. This was the real cause of the collapse of the anti-Greek agitation, due to the inherent quality of every Council of the Senate since the creation of that body. What is needed is a thoroughly simple scheme of examination, and those who are entrusted with drawing up a report would do well to refer to the admirable fly-sheet published in 1904 or 1905 by Mr. Stanley Leathes, who sketched a simple and workable proposal very unlike the one rejected by the Senate. The composition of the Syndicate is a subject of most anxious deliberation, and I trust that the head masters of some of our great schools may be induced to serve on it, and that some impartial man of distinction—one of our retired Cambridge judges, for example—may be invited to preside over its deliberations. The question is of extraordinary importance, for on the finding of

the Syndicate the future education of the country may depend. The point at issue is to determine what every boy ought to know before he begins his special studies at the University.

The report on the Divinity Professorships by a Syndicate appointed after the Senate's decision to remove restrictions on the B.D. and D.D. degrees surprised many by its moderation. The Syndicate recognized that the vote of the Senate was not anti-clerical, but was prompted by a desire to encourage theological studies in every quarter. They accordingly did not press the matter to what might be considered its logical conclusion and ask for the secularization of the professorships. On the contrary, they have recommended that both the Regius and Margaret chairs be confined to clergymen of the Church of England. At the debate no Nonconformist of any importance raised any objection, which shows that, at Cambridge at least, there is little, if any, *odium theologicum*. Archdeacon Cunningham and his ally the Master of St. Catharine's withheld their names from signing the recommendation as to the Lady Margaret Professorship, the former apparently being of opinion that if the principles of the degrees were abandoned, there was no reason why the Church of England should not lose the professorships as well. I do not, however, anticipate much difficulty now in getting the whole matter settled, with singularly little display of animosity on either side.

English literature is likely to receive a great impetus as a study from our new Professor, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. His inaugural lecture was well attended and much appreciated, and he has given three or four public discourses to large audiences. It is greatly to be hoped that he will encourage our young men to cultivate style and methods of expression, as in this respect we Cambridge men are often remarkably deficient. It may be prejudice, but it seems to me that, when Cambridge produces a good writer of English, his style surpasses that of most of his Oxford rivals; but the average man here is often completely lacking in ability to present his ideas in even readable form, and when these have the misfortune to be weighted by any real and profound knowledge of the subject, he becomes at times almost unintelligible.

The thought of Oxford brings one to the most depressing of subjects here, the Boat Race. I hear material changes are being made at the eleventh hour in the constitution of our crew, which must be due to the bad luck which, it would appear, consistently pursues an unsatisfactory boat, or to some lack of judgment in selecting the men. Certainly originality has marked the choice of the crew, which is recruited from many colleges, the two head boats contributing one oarsman apiece. However, all good luck attend the unselfish labours of Capt. Gibbon! If he wins the race, he will at once take the place of the foremost coach. If Cambridge make a race of it at all, he will inspire such confidence that a crew trained by him next year should beat any combination Oxford may bring to Putney.

The news of the death of Mr. Adam Sedgwick came as a shock to most of us. As a Tutor of Trinity and a Professor his strong and even vehement personality impressed itself upon the University, and we always felt that he was one of our really great men of science. When he retired to London his college retained the benefit of his services and advice as a Fellow, and in his loss Trinity will miss a name which has long been honoured by her sons in the two Adam Sedgwicks.

Literary Gossip.

WE welcome a proposal which appears in *The Manchester Guardian*, and is well backed by men of letters, that some permanent memorial should be established in honour of George Gissing, whose fine work brought him scanty recognition in his lifetime. The excellent suggestion is made of a Gissing Scholarship for the encouragement of literary studies,

"attached to the University of Manchester, where, under its earlier style of the Owens College, his own student days were passed, and his first literary distinctions won."

It is hoped to raise 2,000*l.*, and this sum should be easily secured from the many admirers of the novelist. Donations, large or small, are invited, and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Percy Withers, at Kilsant House, Broadway, Worcestershire.

'SORDELLO,' like many another historical mystery, has an almost uncanny attraction for certain temperaments. Six years ago Mr. David Duff undertook an exposition of it. Now the Rev. A. J. Whyte, Senior Moderator of History in the University of Dublin, has written what purports to be an exhaustive commentary. Mr. Whyte is clearly an enthusiast, for he has visited every place mentioned in Browning's enigmatic poem. Prof. Dowden, Sir F. G. Kenyon, and the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed—all notable Browning scholars—are standing sponsors to his work.

DR. W. H. D. ROUSE writes:—

"You quote (p. 241) a statement in 'Cambridge from Within' that a man can live in comfort at Cambridge on 180*l.* to 200*l.* a year. I am quite sure he can live in comfort on 150*l.*, or, if he does not reside in the Long Vacation and coach, 120*l.* I lived on just over 30*l.* per term in my first year, which included books and subscriptions to the amalgamated clubs; but this did not allow for any entertaining, or, indeed, anything but necessities. I have known a man living at home live on 30*l.* a year at a college (not non-collegiate), but this did not include books."

We publish Dr. Rouse's note with pleasure; but, while we applaud the man with the fewest wants, we regard social life, which surely involves entertaining, as an essential side of University culture.

COUNT LÜTZOW writes from the Travellers' Club, Paris:—

"I have just read in *The Fortnightly Review* of March 1st an article entitled 'Is Austria the True Disturber?' by Count Lützow. May I ask you to state in your columns that I am not the author of this article, which was, no doubt, written by my younger brother, Count Henry Lützow? As I have frequently written in English reviews, including *The Fortnightly*, it is of importance to me that no articles should be attributed to me that are not from my pen."

NORMAN ANGELL will deliver the next Conway Memorial Lecture, the subject he has chosen being 'War and the Essential Realities.' The lecture will be given at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 8 o'clock,

the chair being occupied by Mr. John M. Robertson, M.P. Admission will be free.

The Cambridge Magazine of last Saturday prints a parody of a Simeonite tract found in J. W. Clark's collection, and inscribed "by S. Butler" in a hand said to be "very like Butler's own." Ernest Pontifex in 'The Way of All Flesh' went so far as to parody the Simeonite effusions, and the parody now printed with part of the tract at which it is aimed is characteristic of Butler's manner. It has some shrewd and delightful touches, though naturally it is not equal to his later work as a master of satire.

MR. HENRY FROWDE, the Publisher to the University of Oxford, is, at his own wish, retiring on March 31st, after thirty-nine years' active work as manager of the London business of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Humphrey Milford, who has for some years been associated with Mr. Frowde, has been appointed as his successor. Though Mr. Frowde is retiring from the active supervision of business at Amen Corner, he will, it is understood, be available for consultation, so that his knowledge and experience will not be lost to the Press.

LADY SCOTT, the widow of Capt. Scott, has telegraphed from New Zealand to Mr. Reginald Smith that her husband's Journal "excellent and complete" is in her possession. The Journal will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder in its entirety.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish next Tuesday a story by Mr. Frank B. Copley, an American author, entitled 'The Impeachment of President Israel.' It should appeal specially to those who dislike the warlike temper of the present day.

On the same date Messrs. Macmillan will also publish No. 2 of the *Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome*, edited by Sir Rennell Rodd and Mr. H. Nelson Gay.

COL. SAMUEL RICE served for nearly forty years with the 51st Light Infantry, and it was his fortune to participate in all the great actions of the Napoleonic war, from Corunna to Waterloo. From his letters Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman has constructed 'The Life of a Regimental Officer during the Great War, 1793-1815,' which Messrs. Blackwood will publish immediately.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation two books by Monsignor R. H. Benson: 'Confessions of a Convert,' which gives an account of his home education and the various stages of belief through which he passed; and 'The Paradoxes of Catholicism,' a series of sermons preached in Rome during the present season of Lent.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. John C. Wilson, which occurred at his residence in Gravesend on the 28th ult. Mr. Wilson was much respected at 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., where he had occupied the post of cataloguer to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge for upwards of thirty years.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

History and Biography.

- 10 Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome, No. 2, 6/ net. Macmillan
11 Princess and Queen of England: the Life of Mary II., by Mary F. Sanders, 16/ net. Stanley Paul
11 August Strindberg, by L. Lind-af-Hageby, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
13 The Soldiers whom Wellington Led: Deeds of Daring, Chivalry, and Renown, by Edward Fraser, illustrated, 5/ net. Methuen

Geography and Travel.

- 10 In the Land of Pearl and Gold, by Alexander Macdonald, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
10 Reminiscences of a South African Pioneer, by W. C. Scully, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
10 Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa, by Sir H. H. Johnston, Cheap Centenary Edition. Philip
10 Philips' Geo-Graph Book, by J. H. Hack, Part I.
10 Philips' New Visual Contour Atlas, 36 Coloured Plates, edited by George Philip.
10 Philips' Sixpenny Model Atlas, Enlarged Edition.
10 Philips' Mercantile Map of the World.
11 California, by A. T. Johnson, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul
11 A Guide for Laboratory Geography Teaching, by Prof. O. D. von Engel, 1/ net. Macmillan
13 To Menelek in a Motor-Car, by Clifford Hallé, with Introduction by H. Weld-Blundell, 12/6 net. Hurst & Blackett
13 Malayan Monochromes, by Sir Hugh Clifford, 6/ John Murray

Sports and Pastimes.

- 10 Aerodrome to Aerodrome, 8 Aviation Maps, designed by E. Hollocombe Clift. Philip
13 The Golf Swing, by Burnham Hare, 1/ net. Methuen

Sociology.

- 13 A Survey of Woman's Problem, by Rosa Mayreder, 5/ net. Heinemann

School-Books.

- 10 Philips' Makers of History, School Pictures: Nelson, Drake, Chaucer, Caxton, Livingstone, and Florence Nightingale.

Fiction.

- 11 The She-Wolf, by Maxime Formont, 6/ Stanley Paul
11 Called to Judgment, by Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken, 6/ Stanley Paul
11 The Price of Friendship, by E. Everett-Green, 6/ Stanley Paul
11 A Grey Life, by Rita, 6/ Stanley Paul
11 The Three Anarchists, by Maud Stepney Rawson, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
11 The Woman-Hunter, by Arabella Kenealy, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
11 The Riding Master, by Dolf Wyllarde, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul
11 Maggie of Margate, by Gabrielle Widnail, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul
11 The Lion's Skin, by Rafael Sabatini, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
11 The Impeachment of President Israel, by Frank B. Copley, illustrated, 4/6 net. Macmillan
12 The Price of Stephen Bonyng, by Margaret Legge, 6/ Alton Rivers
13 Growing Pains, by Ivy Low, 6/ Heinemann
13 Nancy Stair, by E. M. Lane, Cheap Edition, 1/ Heinemann
13 Heinemann's Sevenpenny Library: Burning Daylight, by Jack London; The Attack on the Mill, by Émile Zola.
13 The Adventures of Dr. Whitty, by George A. Birmingham, 6/ Methuen
13 Patricia Plays a Part, by Mrs. Barnes Grundy, 6/ Hutchinson

General.

- 13 Intentions, by Oscar Wilde, New Edition 1/ net. Methuen

Science.

- 11 Elementary Principles of Electricity and Magnetism for Students in Engineering, by Prof. R. H. Hough and Dr. W. M. Boehm, 6/ Macmillan
14 Mathematical Papers for Admission into the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, for the Years 1905-12, edited by R. M. Mibne, 6/ Macmillan

Fine Arts.

- 10 A Guide to the Temple Church, by H. T. Baylis, Cheap Edition, illustrated. Philip
13 Saints in Art, by M. E. Tabor, New Edition, 3/6 net. Methuen

SCIENCE

The Genus Iris. By William Rickatson Dykes. With 47 Coloured Drawings by F. H. Round, 1 Coloured Plate of Seeds by Miss R. M. Cardew, and 30 Line Drawings by C. W. Johnson. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS monumental work on the classification and culture of irises is a volume for public and reference libraries, inasmuch as its high price will prevent its getting the circulation its merits deserve. It has a special interest, for it is not exactly a botanist's monograph, but rather a gardener's classification, made, however, with strict regard to botanical usage. Mr. Dykes is an enthusiastic gardener, and it was only after he had become fascinated with the puzzling variations of the "flag" family as manifested in his own garden that he felt a desire to contribute something towards settling the numerous doubts that exist in respect to the nomenclature of the genus.

Having determined to take up this task, he began to form a collection of all the species and varieties he could obtain, in order to be in a position to describe them from fresh specimens. In conjunction with daily observations in his garden, he studied all the herbaria he could possibly examine, either by personal visits to them or by loans from some of the more distant collections in America and elsewhere. In this manner he secured the original descriptions of about seven hundred species of iris for the purpose of determining, with fresh flowers of the types for his guidance, which were really worth specific rank and which were merely synonyms. As a result of this preliminary work he is led to lament the carelessness of earlier botanists, some of whom have been hasty in creating new species on flimsy evidence, while others, in their descriptions, have distinguished their plants from less allied species, but, by inadvertence or design, have refrained from mentioning the species nearest to the novelty they describe. Many mistakes, however, have arisen from the fact that botanists lacked sufficient horticultural enterprise for working out in the botanical garden the problems that arose in the herbarium.

Mr. Dykes has taken nothing for granted, nor has he repeated anything from earlier authors that he has not himself proved to be correct. In one respect the desire to omit everything not capable of proof by personal experience has led to limitations which are to be regretted, and may even be misleading. In dealing with the distribution of the species Mr. Dykes has cited only those localities for which he has been able to examine the type specimens, omitting altogether the records given in local floras. He maintains that the nomenclature of the species

is so uncertain as to make the records untrustworthy, but the effect of excluding them is to make the most widespread plants appear to have a limited habitat. At the end of the volume we are presented with a list of one hundred specific names for which the author has failed to find type specimens, illustrating in a remarkable degree the difficulties encountered in overhauling a genus in which the flowers are so fugacious, and where so many described species are still to be found in herbaria only. But if the present work is not to be regarded in any sense as a final revision, at the same time it is an honest attempt to straighten matters in the light of present knowledge, and it will provide the basis for any future study of the genus that may be undertaken. The amateur will be surprised to find that the German iris has given even more trouble than many of the rarer species, for it has been impossible to determine what form was originally described by Linnæus as *I. germanica*, and modern botanists have failed to discover the species in any situation where proof was obtainable that the plants were not escapes from cultivation rather than wild specimens. The "German" irises common in our gardens are not regarded as belonging to the species *I. germanica*, but are believed to be hybrids from centuries of crossings between *I. pallida* and *I. variegata*.

Not the least interesting portions of the book are the chapters on hybrids and on raising iris seedlings, whilst throughout the volume the descriptions of the species are interwoven with most valuable cultural directions which experience in the author's garden has suggested. It appears that no hybrid between a bulbous and non-bulbous iris has ever been raised, nor has it been possible even to raise hybrids between the species of the various groups that constitute the bulbous section. In the raising of seedlings it is found that certain varietal forms of species behave as Mendelian recessives, and breed perfectly true from seed, though they are but colour-variations. This shows how completely the Mendelian laws have destroyed the basis on which species were formerly established.

So far we have not referred to Mr. Round's coloured drawings, which form a conspicuous feature of this magnificent volume. The artist is content to set forth the details of each species faithfully in respect both to form and colour, whilst the natural size is preserved in every case. Except the illustration of *I. Lortetii*, all have been prepared from specimens furnished by the author's garden. Mr. Johnson's drawings are also a real addition to the book.

We congratulate the Cambridge Press on the publication of this important contribution to garden botany, and on the general production of the volume.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Barr (James R.) and Archibald (R. D.), THE DESIGN OF ALTERNATING CURRENT MACHINERY, 12/6 net. Whittaker

This book was written by Mr. James Barr of the Heriot Watt College. Unfortunately, he died before it was ready for publication. Mr. Archibald has, however, looked after the revision of it. It combines in a particularly happy way the theory of the subject with the practice.

There are two introductory chapters—the first on 'Harmonic Analysis,' and the second on 'Insulation'; and then the author proceeds to deal with the principles involved, and discusses actual types of transformers, alternators, and converters.

The numerical calculations are those that have occurred in the designing of actual types, and sixteen plates are appended, presenting the details of modern transformers, alternators, and converters as manufactured by leading firms. Students of electrical design should profit by this book.

Buchanan (J. Y.), SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, Vol. I., 10/6 net. Cambridge Univ. Press

This first volume contains a portion of the work Buchanan did as chemist and physicist of the Challenger Expedition. The papers are reprinted exactly as they were published, without alteration or addition, and their dates of publication range from 1874 to 1888. The last paper (XV. 'The Exploration of the Gulf of Guinea') is, perhaps, the most typical of the kind of research done, and includes some of the author's own improvements, notably the finding of the temperature gradient in the bottom layers of water.

Corke (H. E.) and Nuttall (G. C.), WILD FLOWERS AS THEY GROW, Fifth Series, 5/ net. Cassell

Further excellent plates of wild flowers, supported by a text which is an attractive mixture of details about structure and gossip about folk-lore and names.

Henderson (Lawrence J.), THE FITNESS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, 6/6 net. Macmillan

The thesis which the author seeks to establish, though familiar in its rudimentary form, is presented in a new guise as a result of the recent growth of the science of physical chemistry. Darwinian fitness, he says, is compounded of a mutual relationship between the organism and the environment. What he designs to show is that fitness of environment is as essential a component as any which arises in the process of organic evolution. In drawing his final conclusions he puts forward two propositions: first, that the fitness of environment is one part of a reciprocal relationship, of which the fitness of the organism is the other; and, secondly, that the former results from characteristics which constitute a series of maxima so numerous, varied, and nearly complete that, together, they form the greatest possible fitness.

History of Nursing, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, with Special Reference to the Work of the Past Thirty Years, edited and part written by Lavinia L. Dock: Vols. III. and IV., 21/ net. Putnam

These two final volumes of 'A History of Nursing' contain an account of the modern nursing movement and the present-day conditions of the work throughout the world.

The countries are dealt with separately, and the account of the work in each has been

prepared, or revised, in the country concerned. The book is of more than professional interest; and many of the chapters, notably that on the revolution in French hospital methods, border on the romantic. There are many interesting illustrations. The work of preparing these volumes has been done gratis, and the proceeds of the sales are to be utilized for the International Council of Nurses.

Hudson (O. F.) and Bengough (Guy D.), IRON AND STEEL, an Introductory Text-Book for Engineers and Metallurgists, 6/ net. Constable

If the engineer can give some idea of the material he requires, the chemist will attempt to indicate the processes for making it. It is with this aim that the present volume has been written. It provides in simple language descriptions of the various irons and steels, their modes of manufacture, and their chemical and mechanical properties. An Appendix offers an interesting section on 'Corrosion,' by Dr. Bengough, the editor of the series.

Patchell (W. H.), APPLICATION OF ELECTRIC POWER TO MINES AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES, 10/6 net. Constable

This book, which is the outcome of a series of lectures delivered at the University of London, King's College, is more than a theoretical treatise. It deals with the subject in a thoroughly practical manner, and should be in the hands of all mining engineers.

Besides the chapters on the application of electric power to mines, there are others on Pumps, Rolling Mills, Machine Tools, and Welding and Furnaces. Scale drawings and illustrations of types of machinery in use are added.

Pendry (H. W.), THE BAUDÔT PRINTING TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, 2/6 net. Whittaker

The object of this treatise is to supply a demand for information concerning the Baudôt system of machine telegraphy, which has been brought about by its adoption and development by the British Post Office. The author explains the system in detail, and pays special attention to the practical improvements introduced in England with the duplex method of transmission. He begins with a brief outline of the history of telegraphy, from its invention in 1838.

Ramsey (A. S.), A TREATISE ON HYDRO-MECHANICS: Part II. HYDRODYNAMICS. Bell

It is now twelve years since Part I. of this treatise (in its revised form) was published, and the appearance of Part II. after so long an interval comes rather as a surprise.

The book, however, should fill a gap. Until now students of Hydrodynamics have had to proceed directly to Dr. Lamb's treatise, in which the elements of the subject are rather cursorily treated. Here we have an essentially didactic treatise, written by one who has had a wide experience of mathematical teaching. We can recommend it to beginners in the subject as a suitable introduction to standard works such as Dr. Lamb's. In conformity with the usual practice, chapters are added on the 'Vibration of Strings' and on 'Sound Waves.' The well-chosen examples at the end of the chapters, and the bibliographies, are good features.

Southcombe (J. E.), CHEMISTRY OF THE OIL INDUSTRIES, 7/6 net. Constable

This volume is designed to serve as a stepping-stone from the elementary textbook of pure organic chemistry to highly specialized monographs and technical treatises. Considering its size, we think it

remarkably successful. The introductory chapter on 'Organic Chemistry' should be easily followed by any one who has mastered the elements of the subject. The number of oils is so many, and their use so varied, that only an outline of the processes used and chemical actions involved can be expected, but nothing of importance has been omitted.

Spolia Zeylanica, JANUARY. Re. 1.25.

Ceylon, Colombo Museum
The current issue contains a number of reports and notes on biological matters in Ceylon, and three papers read before the Ceylon Natural History Society: 'The Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries,' by Mr. J. A. Legge; 'Notes on the Fresh-Water Fishes of Ceylon,' by Mr. A. H. Pertwee; and 'Some Suggestions for Members of the Ceylon Natural History Society,' by Mr. E. E. Green. In the last paper the author mentions a number of problems in every branch of natural history in Ceylon that still await solution, and points out that the life of the Society depends upon the endeavour of each member to add to the general stock of knowledge.

Science Gossip.

WE much regret to notice the death on Thursday week last of Prof. Adam Sedgwick at the age of 58. He secured an early reputation at Trinity College, Cambridge, in scientific research, profiting by Michael Foster's lectures, and collaborating in embryology with F. M. Balfour, whose work (prematurely cut short in 1882) he was well fitted to carry on, and who remained an abiding inspiration with him. In 1883 he made a scientific voyage to the Cape which led to discoveries on the *genus Peripatus*, and was made F.R.S. in 1886. As Demonstrator, Lecturer, Reader, and finally Professor of Zoology, he taught at Cambridge from 1882 to 1909, and afterwards at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Cambridge, in particular, owes much to his teaching. Genial and unaffected, a man of force and a hard worker, he had a great influence on his pupils. As a Tutor at Trinity, where his great-uncle of the same name made a reputation as a geologist, he was eminently successful, and he is regretted by a host of friends.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD at its last meeting appointed Miss Sophia M. V. Witts, M.D. (London), to the newly instituted post of Lady Tutor in Anatomy.

THE death of Dr. Julius Franz, Director of the Observatory of Breslau, at the age of 65, is announced. Dr. Franz was one of the few astronomers who devote themselves to the measurement and study of the moon's surface features. It is a coincidence that the English selenologist Mr. S. A. Saunderson predeceased Dr. Franz by only a few weeks.

FOR some time past a reflecting telescope, with an effective mirror no less than 100 inches in diameter, has been in course of construction for the Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson, California, but much difficulty has been experienced in procuring a piece of optical glass of the necessary size and quality. Recent news of the undertaking is that the disk now in hand is useless, and that no further progress can be made until another is secured. The mirror of speculum metal of 6 ft. diameter made by Lord Rosse for his reflecting telescope at Birr Castle is still the largest objective in the world.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Feb. 27. — Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Horace Sandars drew attention to certain false Iberian weapons which had come under his notice, and illustrated his remarks by specimens.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited a wooden housing containing an alabaster table of the Virgin and Child, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The housing is original, and is in many respects similar to that exhibited before the Society in December. There were also exhibited some photographs of alabaster tables recently discovered in Ireland.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong exhibited the latten matrix of the Priory of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex. It belongs to the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, by whom it was purchased some years ago with a collection of Irish objects. The matrix is a pointed oval, and contains a figure of the Virgin and Child seated under a canopy.

Other exhibits included a pair of tongs, possibly for embers, by Mr. A. H. Smith; a small two-handled vase, made at Troy, but dredged out of the Thames between Putney and Hammer-smith some few years ago, exhibited by the President; a portion of a large Late Celtic urn from Broadstairs, by Mr. Howard Hurd; and an Elizabethan Communion cup and cover and a smaller cup of pewter, by Mr. Krall.

ARISTOTELIAN. — March 3. — Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. L. P. Jacks read a paper on 'Does Consciousness Evolve?' The difficulty that presents itself in the idea of an evolution of consciousness is that the ends which are being evolved must be in consciousness from the first, while, if the mind is conscious of them all to begin with, there can be no evolution. The difficulty is generally met by a wholly illegitimate compromise. The mind is represented as at first neither totally unconscious nor completely conscious of the ends to be evolved. Along with a clear consciousness of the stage already reached, the mind is said to have a dim consciousness of the stages to come. In this we may detect the psychologist's fallacy, which consists in treating a consciousness of what is dim as though it were a dim consciousness of what is clear; a consciousness of an evolving world as though it were the evolving consciousness of a world; a consciousness of low gods (or goods) as though it were a low consciousness of high gods. In short, "consciousness of degrees" is converted into "degrees of consciousness," and the idea of development becomes the development of the idea. A discussion followed.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Gothic Architecture of Germany,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Coal Gas as a Fuel for Domestic Purposes. Lecture II., Mr. F. W. Goodenough. (Cantor Lecture).
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Adjourned Discussion on "Building By-Laws and Regulations as affecting the Housing of the Working Classes" and "Some Urban Housing Problems."
- Geographical, 8.30.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Movements of the Stars: III. Our Greater System,' Prof. H. H. Turner.
- Asiatic, 4.—'Sargon of Assyria's Eighth Campaign,' Mr. T. G. Pinches.
- Burlington House, 5.—'The Asiatic Empire of Egypt,' Dr. D. G. Hogarth. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)
- Statistical, 5.—'Some Statistical Problems suggested by the Sickness and Mortality Data of certain of the Large Friendly Societies,' Dr. E. C. Snow.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Notes on City Passenger-Transportation in the United States."
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Some Aspects of the Evolution of the British Empire,' Sir George Reid.
- WED. Pfeiffer Hall, 3.30.—'England and Germany,' Lecture IV., Prof. J. A. Cramb.
- Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'English Brick Buildings of the Fifteenth Century,' Rev. J. K. Floyer.
- Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—'English Mint Engravers of the Tudor and Stuart Periods, 1485-1688,' Mr. H. Symonds.
- Meteorological, 7.30.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.30.—'British Weather Forecasts, Past and Present,' Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Use of White Lead in Painting,' Mr. Noel Heaton.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Surface Energy,' Lecture II., Mr. W. B. Hardy.
- British Museum, 4.30.—'St. Sophia, Constantinople,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Royal, 4.30.—'A Simple Method of finding the Approximate Period of Stable Systems,' Mr. A. Mallock; 'The Motion of Electrons in Gases,' Prof. J. S. Townsend and Mr. H. T. Tizard; and other Papers.
- Child Study, 7.30.—'The Teaching of Sexual Hygiene,' Miss Nora March.
- Concrete Institute, 7.30.—'The Strength of Cement,' Mr. H. C. Johnson.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Power Supply on the Rand,' Mr. A. E. Halley.
- Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'Facts and Fallacies of Psychology,' Rev. F. Aveling.
- Irish Literary, 8.30.—'Tyronnell,' Mr. H. Law.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Astronomical, 5.
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Some Effects of Superheating and Feed-Water Heating on Locomotive Working,' Messrs. F. H. Trevithick and P. J. Cowan.
- Viking, 8.15.—'Bishop Jon Arason,' Prof. W. P. Ker.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Great Advance in Crystallography,' Mr. A. E. H. Tutton.
- SAT. London and Middlesex Archaeological, 2.45.—Paper by Mr. A. Heal.
- British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture VI., Mr. R. A. Peckie.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture VI., Sir J. J. Thomson.
- Irish Literary, 8.—'The Relation between Agriculture and Industry in Ireland,' Sir Horace Plunkett.

FINE ARTS

The Church Chests of Essex. By H. William Lewer and J. Charles Wall. (Talbot & Co.)

UP to the issue of this handsome quarto volume no monograph had dealt with church chests, and it should therefore be appreciated by antiquaries and ecclesiologists, as well as those who study the handicrafts of the past.

It would perhaps have been difficult to devise an effective double-barrelled title, but whilst the greater part of the 250 pages and 200 drawings are concerned with the single county of Essex, upwards of 70 large pages are devoted to a general, comprehensive, and most painstaking account of the subject at large, including examples from other counties and a great amount of documentary and some printed information gleaned from a variety of sources.

After studying this survey, no one will, we should think, repeat the blunder as to the money-slot in the lid of some of our old parish chests being intended for the reception of Peter's Pence. That subsidy was never gathered or stored in this haphazard fashion; it was a charge on each householder and definitely collected. It was, however, through Papal orders that England, in common with the rest of Christendom, was induced, on more than one occasion, to supply money chests in all churches. Such receptacles were ordered for the relief of the Holy Land in 1166, and in 1199 Pope Innocent III. enjoined that a chest for Crusading gifts was to be placed in every parish church.

But by the end of the thirteenth century an end had come to the making of chests for any such purpose, and two of our prelates, Bishop Quivil of Exeter in 1287 and Bishop Gilbert of Chichester in 1289, reminded their clergy that church chests were not to be used as money coffer, but for the safe custody of ecclesiastical vestments, ornaments, and books. In the year 1500 another Papal decree must have had some influence on our church chests. At that time Pope Alexander VI. proclaimed a jubilee, which was nominally for the relief of Christendom and the defence of the Faith. The Bull, here cited in full, describes the cruelties of the Moslem Turk, and orders that each estate, according to a graduated scale, should place in the chest its offerings to secure the promised indulgence and to escape anathema. Mr. Wall believes that the slots in the Essex chests of Canewdon and Shalford were cut for this purpose. A Poor Man's Box was ordered by Archbishop Cranmer in 1536; and injunctions, both royal and episcopal, to a like effect were repeated on several occasions during the next quarter of a century. As a result of these orders, most churches were provided with substantial almsboxes, not a few of which are yet extant; but it is known that in other cases, to save expense, the parish authorities were content to pierce slots for this

purpose in the lid of the ordinary parish chest.

The historical introduction deals with secular and domestic as well as ecclesiastical chests. The headings of the sections afford proof of the extent of the discussions. They include Domestic Chests, Money Chests, Book and Deed Chests, the Purse or Till, Transportation of Coffers, Relic Chests, Cofferers, Ancient Terms, Church Chests, and Canonical and Regal Injunctions. To these succeeds the long account of the church chests of Essex arranged alphabetically, with careful drawings from Mr. Wall's facile pen.

Essex possesses in the thirteenth-century chest in the church of Newport by far the most important example in the whole kingdom. It has been several times illustrated, but never with such good effect as in the coloured frontispiece to this volume. We believe, also, that the object and intent of this remarkable work of art had not been previously discovered, or at all events put into print. The front of the chest is divided into three horizontal courses by four bands of iron: in the top are twelve small carved shields to which metallic escutcheons seem to have been originally attached; the central division has a curious but graceful band of tracery-work cast in lead; and the lowest course has twelve circular depressions which have evidently at one time held some kind of metallic ornaments. But it is the inside of the lid that gives this chest its unique value; for it has five panels, which are considered to bear the earliest paintings in oil known in this country. The fact is now apparent that this chest was constructed for use as a portable altar, the open lid serving as a re-table or reredos, and the chest itself having compartments for the various sacred vessels, vestments, and missals. A second inner lid would serve as the *mensa* for the altar. The clue to this explanation was gained from a MS. list at the College of Arms of apparel, accoutrements, and other necessities for the Earl of Northumberland and his retinue, made before he joined the English army in France in 1513.

The earliest and rudest form of church chest is the "dugout," or "monoxylon," as pedants love to call it. Such receptacles were scooped out of a great baulk of oak or other tree, usually a section of the trunk roughly squared externally, and covered by another slab which often retained its natural coved shape. This is the generally forgotten origin of the word "trunk," which is strictly only applicable to a box with a coved lid. Of these dugouts Essex churches possess seven examples.

The great majority of early chests are more or less strongly bound or plated with iron, but there are five church chests in this county which are wholly of iron—at Haverhill, Highwood, Great Tey, Wickham St. Paul, and Wivenhoe. They are all of Flemish construction and sixteenth century date. The lock is usually in the centre of the lid, the keyhole being

concealed by a disk which turns on a pivot. The key moves an elaborate piece of lock-work, which occupies the whole of the interior of the lid; it releases or drives a number of bolts (nine at Great Tey) which fit into grooves in the sides of the chest. These chests, largely imported from Flanders, and probably not intended for churches in the first instance, have usually been elaborately painted.

There are several surprising and somewhat entertaining pieces of information in these pages. Perhaps the oddest concerns the old stoutly built and heavily bound oak chest in Canewdon church:—

"Within the chest at the present time is a section of the vertebra of a whale, which local tradition asserts to be the knee-bone of King Canute, who is supposed to have fought the battle of Assandun against King Edmund in this neighbourhood."

It is to be hoped that one good result of the printing of this handsome *catalogue raisonné* will be to awaken a greater interest in these historical examples of the local craftsmanship of successive periods, and secure their better preservation. In the church-pillaging days of Edward VI. the commissioners seized many of the best and most handsome of the chests "for the King." Since those days, good examples that were preserved have been sold from time to time, openly or illicitly, by those who should have been their custodians, whilst others are suffered to rot away, or put to the meanest of uses in adjacent buildings.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Art Treasures of Great Britain, Part I., 1/ net monthly. Dent

The first part of a series designed to make lovers of art familiar with the art treasures of Great Britain in public museums and in private galleries. Famous pictures in the National Gallery that have already been reproduced in numerous publications have been avoided, but masterpieces of sculpture, drawing, pottery, metal-work, ivories, and Oriental art in this country are to be included. The reproductions in the current number are excellent.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, JANUARY, 1/6

Reading, Chas. Slaughter;
London, Elliot Stock

Contains an interesting paper (which was read before the Berks Archæological Society last year) by Mr. Charles E. Keyser on 'The Churches of Steventon, Harwell, Didcot, and Hagbourne,' with a number of plates illustrating the last-named. Some curious medical remedies of the eighteenth century (culled from letters written to the author's great-great-aunt) are noted by Miss Emily J. Climençon.

Eden (F. Sydney), ANCIENT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The author's aim is to supply sufficient data for an intelligent appreciation of such remains of stained and painted glass older than 1700 as are still to be found in ancient buildings. He shows in his introductory chapter that neglect, rather than violence, is the reason for its present fragmentary

condition. His concluding words on the latter-day treatment of old glass are worthy of serious attention.

Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelæ, &c., in the British Museum, Part III.

British Museum

This volume continues the publication of the inscriptions on the funerary stelæ, mainly from Abydos, now in our National Museum, most of them being exhibited in the Northern Gallery. They range from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Dynasty, and therefore include the Hyksos Period, whatever length we may choose to assign to it. They contain no indication of any belief special to the invaders, but illustrate, as Dr. Budge mentions in a short Prefatory Note, the gradual development of the worship of Osiris. This seems to have gained ground considerably during the invasion, which may be accounted for by supposing that both Amon and Ra were under a cloud so long as foreigners were in possession of the country, and that faith in them did not revive until the return to native rule under the Seventeenth Dynasty. The identification of the dead with Osiris is well shown by the stela of Mentuhetep, who seems to have been a private personage rich enough to be buried "at the staircase of the great god in the sanctuaries of Abydos," but is nevertheless spoken of as "the Universal Lord, the King of the Gods, Mentuhetep, deceased." Osiris is once joined with the very early god Min, perhaps because the stela in question was set up for a deceased brother by "the priest of Min, Min-nekht," probably of Koptos, the seat of Min-worship. It is curious, too, that the name of Sneferu, borne by the famous king who was the last of the Third or the first of the Fourth Dynasty, should be here given to a "son of Sat-afu, Governor of the Inner Court of the temple" of King Amen-em-hat II. of the Twelfth Dynasty. The texts have all been copied by Mr. H. R. Hall, and the drawings by Mr. E. S. Lambert well reproduce the curious vignettes from the original monuments. Apuat, the jackal god of Abydos, "the opener of the ways," is very prominent in some of them.

Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, 6/

Colchester, The Society

A general survey of the Society's history (this being the year of its Diamond Jubilee) is given in this issue, which also includes a number of noteworthy papers on such subjects as 'Books bearing on Essex History,' 'Tilbury Fort,' and 'The Monumental Brasses of Colchester.' Notes on several Essex churches are contributed by Mr. Frederic Chancellor.

Year's Art (The), 1913, A CONCISE EPITOME OF ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE ARTS OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVING, AND ARCHITECTURE, compiled by A. C. R. Carter, 5/ net.

Hutchinson

A useful guide, in which the 'Directory of Artists and Art Workers' is an important feature. We regard the illustrations as unnecessary. This year they are devoted to things which have fetched extraordinary prices. Mr. Carter's Preface on 'The Past Year' is also, as he feels bound to warn the reader, "mainly financial. International sale-rooms were omnipotent in 1912, and the art history of the year gathers round them." But the buying of world-famous pictures and objects of art by people who wish to gain distinction thereby is not, we hope, the whole of art. We could do with a little less of "astonishing arithmetic," and more attention to artists of the day, even if their work is not yet old or well-established enough to be a commercial success.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

THE EXHIBITIONS of the week are many, but, though they include much work of a certain degree of merit, there is no one show of such importance as to call for long notice.

The collection of work by members of the Women's International Art Club at the Grafton Galleries is, on the whole, better than those shown on previous occasions—an improvement mainly in examples of still-life and other works relatively unambitious, but carried out competently, and sometimes with an obvious brilliance and "snap." The alert capacity and compact design of Miss Irene Ryland's *Anemones* (4) or Miss Maud Button's *Lustre Ware* (32) are pleasant enough by contrast with the kind of picture we used to expect in women's exhibitions. Such work looks solid and painter-like beside the showy dexterity of Madame Ronner, *Le Plateau de Lac Rouge* (41); nor is it quite abashed even by the dignified sixteenth-century *Portrait* (3) attributed to Sofonisba Anguisciola. Madame Renée Finch's nude study *Minnie* (50) cannot claim to be superior to these still-life studies in execution, but its originality and distinction of vision make it the most attractive picture in the show. It is the best thing Madame Finch has yet done. Miss Louise Picard's *Thames at Chelsea* (38) is also refined in colour and broadly designed in spite of the smallness of the handling; while there is slighter work of merit by Miss Mary Creighton (6), Miss Ethel Walker (12), and Miss Ruth Hollingsworth (77).

The display at the Fine Art Society by the members of the Société Internationale de la Peinture à l'Eau impresses us by the unusual scale frequently adopted in these water-colours, and in this and a certain purposeful clumsiness of execution it looks rather German than French. Admirers of the work of Prof. von Bartels may know what kind of strength to expect. Mr. Walter Gay's greenish interior *Symphony in White* (11) is the most delicate and accomplished painting on the walls—perfect in its dealing with the sequence of delicate relief of the china cupboard which lines the room, dropping into blackness when the plastic scheme is complicated by the still greater projection of the table and bouquet. M. Gaston La Touche, the President, has fallen into fatal suavity—a suggestion of Watteau is drowned in a bath of sickly colour. By comparison, the brutality of M. Lucien Simon is acceptable, his direct study of an *Old Sailor* and his portrait of his daughters, *Fillettes costumées*, being, however, preferable to his gracelessly costumed *Mi-Carême, Brittany*. Force of stroke and of characterization must be conceded to M. Cospel's *Tulipes* (63); to M. Bigot's bird studies, of which *Chouettes* (53) is the best; and to the *Entrée au Paddock* of M. Charlet.

M. Charlet is also represented in the exhibition of "Some Examples of Contemporary French Art" in the galleries of Messrs. Goupil & Co. His *July in Morvan* (41) has space and serenity, his other exhibits betraying, in common with most of the works on the walls, the slackening of fibre which, on some painters, has been the result of Post-Impressionist surroundings. The flaccid examples of M. Helleu—44, 48, and 51—will, we think, be a great disappointment to admirers of his early work. M. Alexandre Urbain's *Nautical Fête in a Port of Provence* (27) is a strenuous and frank presentment of a lively scene. It suffers somewhat from the modulation of the water over-delicate for the general abruptness of statement. The

whites thus appear monotonous, both in tone and scale. The ill-knit draughtsmanship and untidy design of Madame Dufau's large canvases (49 and 54) do not justify the space allotted to them.

In the outside gallery the etchings by Mr. Vladimir Polumin are sound in method, but for the most part empty and uninteresting. One or two pencil life drawings, however (54 and 58)—done, one fancies, at the L.C.C. School at Westminster—are excellent in quality.

In the fifth exhibition of the Pencil Society, at Paterson's Gallery, one of the less known of the exhibitors, Mr. C. R. Burnett, contributes one of the best drawings in No. 2, *Sheep Feeding*. It is a typical scene set down with the utmost simplicity, compactness of design emerging from the rejection of non-essentials. Simplicity less deliberate, and, indeed, a little precarious in its expressiveness, is to be found in Mr. Joseph Simpson's *Laughing Woman* (10). Mr. Frank Gillett, usually one of the strongest supporters of the Society, again reminds us of the early work of Abbey in his *Man of Means* (51). Over-facility and over-emphasis of colour in a black-and-white medium are coming to be dangers for him, however, and Mr. Gilbert Holiday's *Hunting Scenes* (76 and 77) might be held over him as a warning. Mr. Randolph Schwabe's portrait of Mr. Kelly, the costume designer (66), is excellent.

Miss Margaret Bernard's water-colours at Messrs. Ackermann's gallery show great executive facility, but no distinction of vision. Her large masses are loosely defined, her detail over-insistent, so that her designs look "over-trimmed." No. 22, *Durnstown, Sway*, is the most original, giving in convincing fashion the pitiless monotony of a blinding noonday sun on a dead-alive English village where not a soul ventures out.

At the Baillie Gallery No. 26, *Whitby, Night*, is a well-designed sketch. In his other works Mr. Vernon Ellis displays himself as a painter of gaudy landscapes, occasionally complicated, as in No. 55, by disastrous figures.

Miss Beatrice Bland's ninety-eight exhibits at the Alpine Club Gallery are very much alike. The clouds methodically round the corners off the frames in the same way, the colour is churned up into the same riot of confused romanticism. One looks in vain for clarity of thought or definite physiognomy in the themes developed.

BRADFORD SPRING EXHIBITION.

THE chief feature of the Twentieth Spring Exhibition, opened at the Cartwright Memorial Hall, Bradford, on the 1st inst., is a collection of seventy-one etchings and lithographs by Mr. Joseph Pennell, illustrating "The Wonder of Work." Reference has already been made in these columns to Mr. Pennell's "Panama Canal" series, and his renderings of New York "sky-scrapers" have also been seen in London. Less familiar are his lithographs of steel works at Charleroi, Belgium, and his etchings of industrial subjects found in Yorkshire. Among these last *Pudsey; Railway Track, Bradford*; and *The Winding Stair, Leeds*. are happy examples of Mr. Pennell's alertness in seizing the decorative aspects of scenes and places commonly regarded as uninteresting. In the same room are appropriately placed four reliefs and two statuettes by Constantin Meunier.

The remainder of the exhibition contains few works of outstanding distinction. Of the figure pieces, Mr. Strang's *Bank Holiday*, though unnecessarily crude in colour, has a vitality which few other paintings possess. More agreeable, if less arresting, are Mr. Gerald Kelly's portraits of two Burmese women. Mr. Wilson Steer is not seen at his best in *Portsmouth from Porchester Castle*, nor is Mr. Clausen in *Winzes Farm*. More effective are the Alpine scene, *Wengen Heights*, by Mr. Lamorna Birch, and Mr. Alexander Jamieson's *Barges on the Seine*.

The best of the local exhibitors are Mr. Will Waddington and Mr. George Graham.

EXCAVATIONS AT PISIDIAN ANTIOCH IN 1912.

V.—THE SANCTUARY AND SURROUNDING BUILDINGS.*

THE character and origin of the Sanctuary, which at first seemed incomprehensible, gradually became clear after my letter which appeared in *The Athenæum* of September 7th was written. The problem was why there should be found nothing earlier than the Hellenistic period at the central Sanctuary of an ancient Anatolian Theocracy. The solution is that the Antiochian Sanctuary is not the early Anatolian centre. It was constructed when Antioch was founded in the third century B.C. The reason must have been that the original Sanctuary was too far away. The god needed a home close to the new city: the people of the new city must continue to worship the god of the country, and doubtless the majority were the old Phrygian population, with a certain proportion of immigrant Hellenes from Magnesia and of Jews to constitute the varied human element of a Seleucid garrison town and modernizing power. The new religious foundation near the city and the old Anatolian foundation further away would both persist. Hence Strabo says that there were two Sanctuaries of the god—one beside Antioch, the other in "the region" of which Antioch was the capital. I paraphrase his words. At the former the god was called Men Askaenos; at the remote old Anatolian Sanctuary Strabo does not say what epithet Men bore.

The solution of the problem explains many difficulties. How could there be, as Strabo says, two religious centres in one theocracy? We now see that they were due to the splitting of the single territory into two parts—the old Phrygian and the new Hellenistic (afterwards Roman): just as the old Palestine was split into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. The failure of anything pre-Hellenistic at our site is, of course, inevitable. Our feeling of disappointment at this limitation, which at first was natural, now disappears. Failure to find what (as we thought) ought to be present suggested some error in the direction of our work. Now all is clear, and our results have revealed a remarkable and interesting picture of theocratic history.

Men of the city Antioch derived his title from the territory Askaia, the rich and beautiful undulating plain which stretches from the mountain of the Sanctuary to the two great lakes, Limnai (Egerdir) on the west, and Karalis (Bey-Sheher) on the south. Many traces of the character of the Men-religion now are simplified: we have its two forms,

as it adapted itself to a Hellenized city, and as it persisted in a population of servants and *hierodouloi*. In the latter the goddess seems to have been more conspicuous, while Men perhaps took the form and titles Zeus Ouru-da-Mênos, or Eurydamênos (in which my old refusal to recognize a local epithet acquires increased strength). In the city religion Men almost monopolizes attention, and the goddess associated with him under the name Demeter becomes in the exoteric cult quite secondary (though in the Mysteries she was doubtless as important as ever). In the great Sanctuary she was restricted to a small chapel; and there are also two small temples—one certainly devoted to her in a form half-Cybele, half-Artemis, the other probably devoted to her in a form more resembling Aphrodite. Both of these we cleared completely inside; and the situation—on a steep hillside—prevents anything from lying outside.

That the goddess of Antioch was of such a character as to be naturally identified quite as well with Artemis as with Cybele is seen also at the non-Hellenic Sanctuary on the Imperial Estates north of Antioch. She is there usually called Artemis; but her priest is Archigallos, and in votive offerings she is represented as Cybele. Her nature includes the character of both goddesses. Demeter is a more Hellenized form of the Cybele type.

Some or many of the coins which were found on the site belong to the fourth century; and, except in the Church, none were seen to be later. This suggests that the period of Theodosius I. or his sons was the time when the Sanctuary was destroyed.

Besides the Sanctuary and the two outlying temples there are many other buildings on the mountain top, on some of which we made a beginning, while others remain untouched. The Hall of Initiation, with its pool for baptism in front of the god's chair, has been briefly described in *The Athenæum*, January 25th, 1913, p. 106. If we could understand its arrangement fully, we should know much more than we do about the Anatolian mystic cult. The Stadium was a simple place with grassy seats (like the rustic theatre in an Italian country town described by Juvenal). The seats run round the semicircular end, which lies below the Sanctuary; the other end was straight. The Stadium offers little temptation to the excavator, as there is no accumulation of soil in it. At a late period there was built out from the Sanctuary a large platform overlooking the Stadium, evidently intended for spectators; but, as the distance is considerable, these spectators could not have had a good view of the details of the contests. It was evidently an honourable, but not a good place. This suggests that the platform was intended for ladies; and as it could be entered only from the Sanctuary, it was probably appropriated to the ladies of the priests and their friends. When this construction was made, the wall of the Sanctuary was modified by the cutting of a narrow doorway close to the north corner in the north-east wall; and in the rebuilding of the wall a fragment was used of an agonistic inscription which cannot be assigned to an earlier date than the latter part of the second century. We can hardly suppose that this inscription was broken and used for building material before A.D. 300. This brings us to the time when the great Maximianic festival was instituted, of which we have now found a long series of epigraphic memorials (which Mr. Anderson is about to publish).

Between this platform and the Stadium is a very large house, perhaps the residence

of the chief priest. It is rather deeply covered by soil, and we did not reach the ground level anywhere, though we got so far as to acquire some idea of its plan and size; but its dimensions towards the Sanctuary are still hidden completely. On the north side of this house and of the Stadium there is a complex of buildings with at least one stoa and a totally ruined gateway.

The Church is an interesting building. It is constructed largely, perhaps entirely, of stones from the Sanctuary, as is proved by the shape of some and the inscriptions on others. That being so, we should naturally be inclined to think that its construction followed immediately after the destruction of the Sanctuary. A church of the period about A.D. 400 would be, even though ruined, an extremely important structure; but I must say that, so far as we succeeded in uncovering it, the plan and the remains of Byzantine sculpture point to a distinctly later date. This Church, however, was reconstructed at least twice, and the sculptures may belong to a reconstruction. The second reconstruction probably took place after the Turkish conquest. A small and rude little church was then made, occupying part of the apse and the space in front and on the north side. The rest of the Church was divided into chambers, and half-a-dozen graves were found in them. These chambers were probably the residence of monks who attended to the ritual of the Church. The original Church had a large monastery attached to it on the southern side; and the southern of the three doors in the west wall of the Church was included in the monastery. The north and south doors are not symmetrical with one another, a fact which suggests that the connexion with the monastery is coeval with the building of the Church. The monastery, then, hid the unsymmetrical nature of the doors. This Church was very deeply covered, and we have still a good deal to do before it is completely uncovered. The interior arrangement remains still uncertain, and not a scrap has yet been found which belonged to a dome or roof. In the nave, near the west end, which was the only place where we reached the floor, we found a hole in the pavement, covered by a well-fitting stone. This hole is in the roof of a large cellar, which evidently was a receptacle for the bones of the dead. According to modern custom, the corpses of the deceased Christians are placed for a year in some receptacle, usually a small building beside the Church; and if the flesh does not decay within the year, the body is understood to be the abode of a vampire, which has to be exorcised with due religious rites.

There still remain several buildings and one large peribolos on the south of the Sanctuary. These we have not as yet touched, and their character is obscure; but in one of the most remote we found part of a dedication to the god, so that no doubt remains regarding their connexion with the cult. On the western slope of the mountain we opened a few graves, but all were of the Roman period. There remain miles of the mountain side to examine, and probably the earlier graves would be nearer the city on the north.

There was found nothing to suggest that the Sanctuary and surroundings were ever used again for residence. The place about 400 A.D. was destroyed utterly, with the intention that it should remain desert and desolate. Only the Church and monastery continued to form an abode of human life throughout the Byzantine period, and lasted in a sadly broken-down form for some part of the Turkish period.

W. M. RAMSAY.

* For Sir W. M. Ramsay's previous letters see *Athen.*, July 13 ('The Name of St. Luke'), Aug. 10 ('Quirinius, Governor of Syria'), Aug. 31 ('The Hieron of Men Askaenos'), and Sept. 7 ('The Sanctuary and Dedications').

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE held on Friday, February 28th, an important sale of pictures and drawings of the Early English School and works by Old Masters.

The following were sold under the will of the late Rev. E. H. Dawkins. Pastels: F. Cotes, Charles, second Earl of Portmore, with the Garter, 220*l.* 10*s.* Q. De la Tour, Henry Dawkins, Esq., in pink coat and embroidered white vest, holding his hat under his left arm, 2,226*l.* Pictures: Gavin Hamilton, Lady Juliana Dawkins as Ceres, in pink and white dress, 451*l.* 10*s.* Sir G. Kneller Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, in brown dress with white sleeves, leaning her left arm on a vase containing an orange tree, 1,050*l.*; Duchess of Dorset, in white dress with blue scarf, 714*l.*; Sir Charles Sedley in plum-coloured dress, with flowing robe of brown silk, seated, 378*l.*; Portrait of a Youth, in Classical dress, with red scarf, seated in a landscape, with his spear and hunting horn, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Sir P. Lely, Duchess of Portsmouth, in red-and-white dress and green robe, 577*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Lady Juliana Dawkins, in white satin dress, resting her left elbow on a table, 2,887*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. James Colyear Dawkins, in white dress, embroidered with small yellow flowers, under a blue jacket trimmed with ermine; blue sash; in an oval, 1,995*l.*; William Charles, third Earl of Portmore, as a boy, in brown jacket and vest, his pet dog seated before him, 2,047*l.* 10*s.* J. Wootton, Racing on Newmarket Heath, 220*l.* 10*s.*; Horses training at Newmarket, King George I. and his suite watching the horses, 220*l.* 10*s.*

The following pictures were the property of Sir Ralph Wilmot: Bartel Bruyn, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black embroidered dress, with black gown and cap, and long flowing red beard, 472*l.* 10*s.* Romney, Mrs. Heron, in white dress cut low at the neck, and embroidered with small gold flowers; gold sash; grey cloak; seated under a tree, holding a book in her right hand, 7,980*l.*; Thomas Heron, of Chilham Castle, Kent, in light-brown coat, vest, and breeches; seated to the right, in a red armchair, 1,218*l.*

The remainder were from different properties. Drawings: J. Russell, Blowing Bubbles, a boy gazing at a soap bubble which he has just blown from a clay pipe in his right hand, 462*l.* J. Downman, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress with blue sash and epaulettes, 262*l.* 10*s.*; Portrait of a Lady, looking to the left, in white muslin dress with silver-coloured sash, 241*l.* 10*s.*

Pictures: T. Beach, Portraits of Two Young Girls, in white dresses with pink sashes, the elder holding her blue hat and standing by the side of her sister, who is seated, with a pet dog, 304*l.* 10*s.* Fragonard, Cupid, with an arrow, sporting near a bed of roses, two doves above, oval, 735*l.* Romney, Portrait of a Lady, in Classical dress of pink satin with gold sash, her hair hanging loose, 1,071*l.*; Mrs. Edward Taylor, in brown dress, a blue scarf over her left shoulder and on her right arm, 756*l.*; Edward Taylor, in blue coat with white stock, holding a small book in his right hand, 1,470*l.* P. Koninck, A Woody Landscape, a road passing between large trees, behind which stands an old inn; a woman and a child seated by the roadside, 1,575*l.* S. van Ruysdael, A View at Nimeguen, the walls of the fort rising from the edge of the river on the left, a square tower above; sailing vessels at a quay in the centre, 1,837*l.* 10*s.* Gainsborough, John, fourth Duke of Bedford, in crimson coat and vest, wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter, oval, 861*l.* Rev. W. Peters, Lydia, a young lady, reclining in bed, her head dressed in a frilled muslin cap bound with broad pink ribbons, 1,522*l.* 10*s.* Early English School, The Mountain Maid, a country girl, in brown dress, kneeling by a stream, and doing her hair by aid of her reflection in the water, 315*l.* J. van Ruysdael, A Waterfall, a tree-trunk on the right; in the middle distance a building and figures among trees; evening light, 630*l.* Raeburn, Harley Drummond, in riding costume; standing in a landscape, carrying a riding-whip in his right hand, and resting his left arm on the back of his bay hunter, 3,832*l.* 10*s.* Lucas de Heere, Queen Mary, in black dress, with short puffed sleeves, holding her embroidered gloves in her left hand, 441*l.* Velasquez, Don John of Austria, as a boy, in grey and silver dress, with red bows; seated on a cushion, playing with a bird, 577*l.* 10*s.* Raeburn, General Macgregor, in captain's military uniform, of scarlet coat with yellow facings and gold epaulettes; striped vest; seated, with his sword between his knees; his hat in his left hand, 1,732*l.* 10*s.* G. Watson, Lady Sinclair (married General Macgregor), in white dress, with crimson scarf over her right shoulder and draped over her arms; seated, 220*l.* 10*s.*

MILITARY COSTUMES.

ON Monday, February 24th, and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby dispersed a collection of books, engravings, and drawings, mostly illustrating British and foreign military costumes, the chief items being the following: Ackermann, Costumes of the British Army, 86 plates, 1840-58, 160*l.*; 62 plates from this series, 1840-54, 102*l.* Cannon, Historical Records of the British Army, 68 vols., 1834-53, 42*l.* Champion, Royal Horse Artillery, 12 plates, 1846, 30*l.* Dayes, 18 prints of the Foot Guards, 1792, 69*l.*; a similar series, 66*l.*; 12 prints of the Guards, 76*l.* Dighton, The Lance Exercise, 1825, 47*l.* Drahonet, 5 lithographs of Military Costumes, 1833, and 23 water-colour drawings by Simkin from pictures by him, 51*l.* Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, 1813, 23*l.* Hayes, British Army, 51 plates, known as Spooner's Oblong Series, 115*l.*; 33 plates from the same, 27*l.* Heath, Military Costume of the British Cavalry, 14 plates, 1820, 46*l.*; 21 coloured Costumes, chiefly Cavalry Officers, 1827-9, 85*l.* Hull, Costume of the British Army and Navy, 114 plates, 1828-30, 128*l.* Lieder, Darstellung der Preussischen Infanterie, 1820, 30*l.* 10*s.* Mansion and Eschauzier, Military Costumes of the Officers of the British Army, Spooner's Upright Series, 60 plates, 1831-3, 135*l.*; another set, 59 plates, 1833-6, 120*l.* Ackermann, Costumes of the Indian Army, 36 plates, 1843, &c., 46*l.* Henry Martens, 65 original drawings for the Costumes of the British and Indian Army, 345*l.*; 50 of the plates from these drawings, 40*l.* Martinet, Galerie des Enfants de Mars, 1808, &c., 33*l.* Military Costumes of Europe, 97 plates, 1812-22, 20*l.* 10*s.* Simkin, 84 water-colour drawings from the paintings of D. Morier, 1751, 21*l.* Scott, Manual Exercise and Costumes, 1797, 29*l.* 10*s.* Smith, Costume of the Army of the British Empire, 61 plates, 1815, 38*l.* Sweden, Military Uniform, 1808, 24*l.* 14 coloured prints of Volunteers, 1804, 28*l.* Hull's Landscape Series, 5 plates, 1818-19, 24*l.* 10*s.* 7 prints of the Coldstream Guards, 1844-69, 34*l.* Atkinson, 46 plates of Naval and Military Costumes, 1808, &c., 43*l.* 10*s.* Dighton, 4 water-colour drawings of Foreign Military Costumes, 1818, 30*l.*; 69 large pencil drawings, 23*l.* Alken, 2 drawings of Cavalry Soldiers, 29*l.* Dayes, 6 drawings of the Foot Guards, 130*l.* The total of the sale was 5,062*l.* 18*s.*

'THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND.'

ON receiving a letter from Mr. C. H. Moore regarding our review of his book, 'The Mediæval Church Architecture of England,' we forwarded it to our reviewer, who replied at some length. Mr. Moore, however, does not consider that our reviewer brings any argument to support his contentions, and complains that the book is presented in an offensive light. We think publication of his last letter to us, with our reviewer's quotation appended, will sufficiently acquaint our readers with the main thesis of the controversy. Mr. Moore writes:—

"I think that a quarter of an hour's examination of the book would convince you that it has been misrepresented. The reviewer does not appear to see that his affirmation, 'The book, in fact, with all its ability, is spoilt by the writer's obviously strained efforts to see in almost everything praise-worthy a mere copy of the Ile de France' (*sic*), is sufficiently negated by a quotation in his reply showing that I regard English and French Pointed architecture as fundamentally different in character. If the English architecture were a mere copy of that of the Ile de France, it could hardly be fundamentally different.

"My purpose in the book is, indeed, to show (not to affirm without showing) that English Pointed and French Pointed are so essentially different that 'the two styles cannot be ranged in the same category on any right principles of classification' (Preface, page 8). This is the thesis to which a study of the monuments has brought me, and which I have undertaken to set forth by a faithful analysis and comparison of the two styles; while, at the same time, I endeavour to do justice to the real merits of the English art."

Our reviewer quotes from the first paragraph of Mr. Moore's first chapter these words:—

"this pointed style, a style, as we shall see, fundamentally different in character from the true Gothic art, which I conceive to be exclusively French."

Fine Art Gossip.

By the death of Mr. Thomas R. Way, the world of art loses an excellent lithographer. The son of the printer of Whistler's lithographs, he was much influenced by the artist, on whom he wrote two books—'The Art of Whistler,' with Mr. G. R. Dennis, and 'Memories of Whistler,' reviewed by us last autumn. He frequently exhibited in London, and was one of the founders of the Senefelder Club. His drawings were seen to advantage in 'Reliques of Old London,' 'The Thames from Chelsea to the Nore,' and 'Ancient Royal Palaces in and near London.'

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Royal Hibernian Academy, opened on the 3rd inst., shows no decline in point of interest from the level of its predecessors. The works on view include five important canvases by Mr. William Orpen, among which No. 38, a study of a boy on a windy hill-side, is perhaps the most striking. Mr. John Lavery's portrait of Dr. Sigerson and Mr. William Strang's study of a model resting are attracting a good deal of interest. The President, Mr. Dermot O'Brien, besides three fine portrait canvases, exhibits one of the most successful landscapes he has produced, 'Heading the Stooks.' Mr. Gerald Kelly's portrait of Lady Gregory is full of dignity and restraint; Mr. Nathaniel Hone's landscapes are distinguished; and Miss Purser has advanced in her portrait work. There are also paintings exhibited by Sir Edward Poynter, Mr. John Sargent, Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. P. A. de Laszlo, among the last a clever sketch-portrait of the German Emperor.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND have arranged some lectures, illustrated by lantern-slides, dealing with various aspects of Egyptian archaeology, in order to throw light on the most recent investigations. Dr. D. G. Hogarth will begin the series by discussing 'The Asiatic Empire of Egypt' on Tuesday afternoon next at the rooms of the Royal Society in Burlington House.

WE regret to hear of the death of M. Jules Jacquet, member of the Société des Artistes français and Professor at the École des Beaux-Arts. Born in 1841, he won the Prix de Rome in 1866, and soon became known for his engravings. His best-known works are the 'Joueurs d'Échecs,' 'Maréchal de Saxe,' the 'Partie d'Échecs,' the 'Amateurs d'Estampes' (after Meissonier), and the 'Triomphe d'Art' (after Bonnat).

THE MEDICI PRINTS.

7, Grafton Street, W., March 4, 1913.

At the close of *The Athenæum* notice 'Colour-Printing Exhibition at Leeds' (p. 259) occurs a paragraph stating that exhibits by "Messrs. Hanfstaengl, the Menpes Press, and the Medici Society show what can be done by" methods of "combinations of photographic and lithographic...."

May I regret to see such a statement in *The Athenæum*? In so far as concerns the Menpes Press, the so-called "four-colour screen" process is, I believe, the only "process" employed. I have no knowledge of Messrs. Hanfstaengl's exhibits, but almost invariably this firm's "facsimiles" are coloured photogravures, printed *à la poupée*.

Finally, if any one can prove the presence of lithography in any Medici print, I shall be sincerely indebted to him.

P. H. LEE WARNER,

Managing Director of
the Medici Society, Ltd.

MUSIC

Music on the Shakespearian Stage. By G. H. Cowling. (Cambridge University Press.)

WRITERS often explain how they came to write this or that book. Mr. Cowling frankly says his essay is the outcome of curiosity, and he certainly has helped readers to understand with what sort of stage-music and musical effects the Elizabethan dramatists produced their plays. His account of Elizabethan stages, with illustrations, is most useful, helping the reader to understand certain expressions in Shakespearian and pre-Shakespearian plays. One word about Shakespeare. Mr. Cowling refers to his "much technical knowledge." It has often been said that on almost every subject he showed deep knowledge. He certainly knew much about lutes, viols, and recorders; but, he was in daily contact with the musicians who played those instruments, so that merely from these he could have picked up much information.

What Mr. Cowling says about Dead Marches is exceedingly interesting. Even those in 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' appear to have been played only by drums; but he mentions 'The Spanish Tragedy,' in which "the trumpets sound a dead march," and in 'Antonio and Mellida' recorders "sound a mournful sennet." This last-named seems to be an early instance of a musical piece played at a funeral, although it must not be forgotten that flute-players attended funerals in classic times.

Nowadays we know a good deal about Elizabethan stages, though not as to the actual position of the musicians. Mr. Cowling quotes passages to show that they were sometimes enclosed at each side of the stage, sometimes above in the gallery in front of the tiring rooms. He has much to say about their number and the various instruments on which they played.

He remarks that, "if the neo-classic ideal be right, music has no place in drama," and adds that "it enters into unfair competition with poetry for the verdict of our emotions." He shows that Shakespeare had a finer conception of music than contemporary playwrights; and it is this which leads us to imagine that he would have made much use of the art, had he lived, say, at the end of the seventeenth century. Music in the time of Queen Elizabeth was in its infancy; its power of expressing moods and emotions has greatly increased since those days, in which interpolated songs formed the chief musical element. Music is now too powerful to be ignored either at the theatre or in the opera-house. It may not, however, suit the dramas of Shakespeare; and most of the librettos based on his plots are for mere singing operas, in which the true merit of the plays is ignored.

There are some interesting illustrations in the volume.

Musical Gossip.

MR. BALFOUR GARDINER gave his third orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. It opened with Dr. Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on Christmas Carols for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. Mr. Arnold Bax's 'Christmas Eve on the Mountains' for orchestra begins well, but suffers from undue length. Mr. Percy Grainger was represented by two short compositions: an Irish tune for chorus without words, and 'Sir Eglamore,' No. 13 of his British Folk-music Settings, for chorus, brass, strings, and percussion. The first is expressive, and was well sung under the composer's direction; the second proved bright and lively. Mr. Von Holst's setting of Mr. R. W. Frazer's adaptation of a Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa was at times interesting, but the greater part of it proved melodramatic.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM promised four new ballets at Covent Garden, and the fourth, 'Le Dieu Bleu,' was produced there last Thursday week. The story is Indian, and impressive. Its scene is laid in the outer court of a temple, where a young man is about to be made a priest. The ceremony takes place, but towards the close a girl rushes in and entreats the newly created priest not to forsake her. After a time he yields. The priest is seized, the girl's wrists are tied, and she is left alone. Seeking to escape, she opens a trap-door, which leads, however, to the den where the monsters belonging to the temple are kept. The girl, frightened, creeps to the lotus, and prays to it. A goddess and the Dieu Bleu save her and bring the lovers together.

The story is not enhanced by M. Reynaldo's music. The latter is certainly clever, but after the exciting music of Stravinsky it sounded tame. It was never inappropriate; but, on the other hand, it never seemed, as did that of Stravinsky in 'Pétrouchka,' as if it must be so and no otherwise. The piece was admirably mounted and well performed.

AT Mr. Dünhill's concert at Steinway Hall last Friday week the programme opened with a sonata for piano and violin by Mr. Nicholas Gatty. The music, somewhat classical in style, is not only sound, but also pleasing. The performers were Miss Florence Hansen and Miss Jessie Grimson.

MR. FRANCIS TOVEY gave his first Chelsea Concert at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday evening. His programme included an Air and Variations for string quartet of his own composition. The Air is smooth and flowing, while the Variations show great skill, restraint, and, we may add, the influence of Brahms and Schubert. Dr. Henschel was the singer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	May Bartlett and Marie Dockray's Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Bosoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Smallwood Metcalfe's Choir, 8.10, Queen's Hall.
—	Ada Thomas and the Brodsky Quartet, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Eileen Craig's Cello Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Recital, 2.30, Little Theatre.
FRI.	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Thomas Beecham and Josef Holbrooke's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Isolde Menges's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Adila and Jelly von Arányi's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

ERRATUM.—*Athen.*, March 1, No. 4453, p. 254, col. 1, l. 2, for "shout" read *shoot*.

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The Rev. Principal W. B. SELBIE, D.D.
 The Christian Spirit and the Modern World.

The Rev. J. ROBERTSON CAMERON, M.A.
 The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Rev. E. W. WINSTANLEY, B.D.
 Did Jesus Speak of Himself as Judge?

The Rev. MAURICE JONES, M.A. B.D.
 The Apostolic Decrees in Acts xv.: a Compromise or a Triumph?

The Rev. Prof. VERNON BARTLET, D.D., Oxford.
 The Historic Setting of the Pastoral Epistles.

Sir W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L. LL.D. D.D.
 Suggestions on the History and Letters of St. Paul.

Rev. Prof. JAMES MOFFATT, D.D. Litt.D.
 Exegetica.

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NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1913.

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Lectures.

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AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'RECENT DISCOVERIES OF EARLY MAN.' On TUESDAYS, April 15.

Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, D.Sc. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'THE HEREDITY OF SEX AND SOME COGNATE PROBLEMS.' On TUESDAYS, April 15, 22.

Prof. W. STIRLING, M.D. LL.D. D.Sc.—THREE LECTURES on 'RECENT PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES.' On TUESDAYS, April 22, May 6, 13th.

Prof. T. B. WOOD, M.A.—THREE LECTURES on 'RECENT ADVANCES IN THE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND.' On TUESDAYS, May 20, 27, June 3.

E. FRANKLAND ARMSTRONG, Esq., D.Sc.—TWO LECTURES on 1. 'THE BRIDGE INTO LIFE'; 2. 'COLOUR IN FLOWERS.' On THURSDAYS, April 3, 10.

Prof. JOHN GARSTANG, B.Litt., F.S.A.—THREE LECTURES on 'THE PROGRESS OF HITTITE STUDIES.' On THURSDAYS, April 17, 24, May 1.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., F.B.A.—TWO LECTURES on 'FLORENTINE TRAGEDIES.' On THURSDAYS, May 8, 15.

Prof. W. J. POPE, LL.D. F.R.S.—THREE LECTURES on 'RECENT CHEMICAL ADVANCES.' On THURSDAYS, May 22, 29, June 5.

ARTHUR M. HIND, Esq.—TWO LECTURES on 1. 'VAN DYCK AND THE GREAT ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS OF PORTRAITS'; 2. 'REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS.' On SATURDAYS, April 12.

Prof. Sir WALTER RALPH—THREE LECTURES on 1. 'BOCCACCIO'; 2. 'MIDDLE-AGE FRENCH NOVELISTS'; 3. 'CHAUCER.' On SATURDAYS, April 19, 26, May 3.

H. A. HUMPHREY, Esq., M.Inst.C.E. F.R.G.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'HUMPHREY INTERNAL COMBUSTION PUMPS.' On SATURDAYS, May 10, 17.

Prof. E. RUTHERFORD, D.Sc. LL.D. F.R.S.—THREE LECTURES on 'RADIOACTIVITY.' (The Tyndall Lectures.) On SATURDAYS, May 24, 31, June 7.

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The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on April 4, at 9 p.m., when Dr. JAMES J. DOBBIE will give a Discourse on 'THE SPECTROSCOPE IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.' Succeeding Discourses will be given by Mr. CHARLES J. P. CAVE, Dr. T. MARTIN LOWRY, Prof. JOHN GARSTANG, Mr. H. G. PLIMMER, Dr. FRANCIS WARD, and other Gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

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THE FOURTH MONCURE CONWAY
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Mr. NORMAN ANGELL
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The title of the Lecture will be
'WAR AND THE ESSENTIAL REALITIES.'

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by
Mr. JOHN M. ROBERTSON, M.P.
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Societies.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING

of the SOCIETY will be held in the WOMEN'S UNION ROOM, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 8 p.m., when a Paper entitled 'INNATE IDEAS OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS' will be read by Sir EVERARD IM THURN. Mr. LOVETT will also exhibit some Specimens of Folk Medicine, &c., still used in some parts of London.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. March 10, 1913.

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Educational.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION will be held on MAY 19-21, at the ASSOCIATION'S ROOMS, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and at other Centres in the Provinces and Abroad. May 19th, CLASSIFICATION; 20th, CATALOGUING; 21st, LIBRARY ORGANIZATION; 22nd, LIBRARY ROUTINE; 23rd, LITERARY HISTORY; 24th, BIBLIOGRAPHY. Last Day of entry, April 25. A CORRESPONDENCE CLASS IN LITERARY HISTORY (GENERAL), conducted by W. E. STEBBING, B.A., will commence the first week in April, to be followed in October by a Class on the Special Period—viz., 1750-1780. The Classes are open to Library Assistants and the General Public. Entries to be made by MARCH 31.

Copies of the Syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A. D.Lit., Hon. Secretary, Education Committee, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE IS

HEREBY GIVEN, That the Senate is about to proceed to elect TWO EXAMINERS in EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY for the year 1913-14, for Examinations above the Matriculation in the Faculties of Arts and Science. Full particulars of the remuneration can be obtained on application to the Principal. Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before TUESDAY, April 1. (It is particularly desired by the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.) If testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should be sent. Original testimonials should not be forwarded in any case.

By Order of the Senate,

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University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
March, 1913.

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later than 10 o'clock on TUESDAY Morning.

The Publishers will be much obliged to
any reader who will acquaint them with
any difficulty that may be experienced in
obtaining copies of the paper.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

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The Executive Committee invite applications for a LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE at a salary of 300l. a year, and a DEMONSTRATOR at a salary of 200l. a year.

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For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Home Science Department, King's College for Women, 13, Kensington Square, W.

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The present Head Master has not taken Boarders, and a Head Master's house is not provided. The new Head Master will, however, be permitted, if he so desires, to take a limited number of Boarders under regulations and conditions as to fees to be approved by the Governors.

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J. M. WYNNE, Director of Education.

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KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

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The new Head Mistress will be expected to enter upon her duties in September, 1913.

Candidates are requested to refrain from making personal application to any of the Governors, and to transmit one copy of their letter of application and testimonials, on or before APRIL 12 next, to the Secretary, Mr. H. E. HERRD, King Edward's School, Birmingham, from whom forms of application may be obtained and to whom any correspondence relative to the appointment should be addressed.
Birmingham, March 8, 1913.

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Canvassing, directly or indirectly, may disqualify.
J. A. L. ROBSON, County Secretary for Higher Education.
Shire Hall, Durham, March 10, 1913

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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Applications, in candidate's own handwriting, stating Degree and teaching experience, must be forwarded (together with copies of three recent testimonials) to the undersigned not later than MARCH 31, 1913.
T. K. F. PAGE.

Clerk to the Governors of the Wallington County School,
Thanet Cottage, Beddington, Surrey.
March 11, 1913.

MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors will shortly appoint, for September, TWO MISTRESSES to teach respectively Classics and History, chiefly to Upper Forms. Candidates must be College Women; high Scholarship essential. Experience of Public School life a recommendation. Salary according to scale, initial amount dependent on qualifications. Pension Fund. Either post might be for part time if the holder were carrying on research work at the University or in the Public Libraries.—Applications to be sent to THE HEAD MISTRESS by APRIL 30.

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The Libraries Committee are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a MALE SENIOR ASSISTANT in the LIBRARIES at a salary of 50l. per annum, rising to 80l. by annual increments of 7l. 10s.

Candidates must not be less than 18 years of age, and should have experience of Public Library work. The appointment will be made subject to the provisions of the Libraries Staff Scheme and of the Council's Superannuation Act.

Applications must be made upon forms, which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Canvassing any member of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will be held a disqualification, but it is permissible for a candidate to send to Members of the Council a copy of his application and testimonials.

VIVIAN ORCHARD, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, New Cross Road, S.E., March 14, 1913.

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LITERATURE

MEMORIES AND ANECDOTES.

MR. STEPHEN COLERIDGE has been a controversialist during much of his life, and we cannot say that controversy is quite absent from these 'Memories' of his. A certain scholar was known to divide mankind into mediævalists and non-mediævalists, with subdivisions, unsound mediævalists and sound—himself and one other. Not otherwise is Mr. Coleridge disposed to partition off his fellow-men, according as they approve or disapprove of the various causes which he has zealously at heart, and even to deny altogether to the second class the title of humanity. We get an early instance of bias in the description of Thomas Izod, the Head Master of Allhallows School, Honiton, as "a monster of cruelty," a phrase which ranks him with the more atrocious despots of the Italian Renaissance. Many Devonians, no less patriotic than Mr. Coleridge, will take exception to these hard words. Izod was, no doubt, a passionate man; he was also short-sighted, with the result that his canings were both frequent and unscientific. But he was by no means devoid of generous instincts, and there are those who remember him with kindness.

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their occasional passages of invective, since sincerity, even when exaggerated, is much to be preferred to the usual mixture of eulogy and scandal which makes up most of the reminiscences of to-day. He always writes with point, and the narrative part of his book moves along with exhilarating speed. His experiences as a trader in belligerent Chile and Peru read like chapters from Anthony Hope, and it is pathetic to think that the pianos he was at so much pains to import were used as barricades in the streets of Lima. The good and bad elements in the character of the astounding Enrique Meiggs, exploiter of Peru and the British bondholder, receive, too, the neatest treatment at Mr. Coleridge's hands; and there is a touch of Clark Russell about his account of the stratagem by which the inhabitants of Huaco blew up a Chilean man-of-war. They left a boat on the beach with a false bottom concealing a tremendous charge of dynamite, and the guileless enemy promptly proceeded to haul it on board.

The greater part of Mr. Coleridge's recollections is taken up with the notable people whom he has met in the house of his father, the Lord Chief Justice, and during his own cheerful progress through society. Newman and Matthew Arnold were old friends of Lord Coleridge, and, while the Cardinal can be readily imagined as he followed a little boy from cage to cage in the Zoological Gardens, Matthew Arnold appears in the pleasing, and rather unexpected, light of a man merciful to a fool and patient of a bore. Some of Mr. Coleridge's stories belong to the Stone Age: for example, "My singular brother of Worcester"; Lowe's comment on Lord Rowton's peerage, "Caligula made his horse a Consul"; and Whistler's retort "You will" on Oscar Wilde's remark, "Well, Mr. President [of the British Artists], I should like to have said that myself." But for the most part the conversation of the dinner-table and drawing-room is reproduced in its most pleasing shape. We like Jenny Lind's rejection of a scandal then current about a well-known actor and actress with, "Ah, I haf never believed any of that; there is nothing so certain to take off the edge of affection as to make love mechanically for a year every night at half-past nine!" Better still is Lord Overstone's remark when Lord Coleridge described Gosling, the banker, as not having been very bright at Eton: "My dear Coleridge, if he were to show a ray of intelligence I should remove my account." Lord Hertford, it may be remembered, threatened to withdraw his account—not without allusion to Samuel Rogers—if an earlier "Goosey" wrote poetry.

Mr. Coleridge has naturally a good deal to say about the Bench, art, and the drama. He will have many sympathizers with his contention that nothing has been gained by the abolition of ancient ceremonies on circuit, except, perhaps, some relief to country gentlemen who have been hard hit by agricultural depression.

We delight in Mr. Justice Erskine, whom a guest, returning in search of his hat, discovered still in his robes, but dancing a fantastic jig round his wig as it lay on the floor! Among the great painters whom he has known, Mr. Coleridge has a characteristic tale to relate of Watts, who dismissed a wealthy manufacturer, armed with a blank cheque, with the would-be consoling form of refusal that he "only painted persons of distinction." Much has been written about Watts, however; and therefore Mr. Coleridge's recollections of Sir William Boxall, careless of what became of his paintings and apt to quarrel with his sitters, are perhaps of greater moment.

The 'Memories,' after some discriminating observations on Robson, Phelps, Charles Warner, and Hermann Vezin, circle round the great Lyceum tradition established by Henry Irving. It is refreshing to meet again an unstinted admiration for the performances of those brave days. Mr. Coleridge will have it that Coquelin's Mathias was "not even comparable with Irving's famous rendering." To this some will object, that, whereas Coquelin contented himself with presenting an Alsatian burgess who had committed a peculiarly mean crime, Irving created a romantic figure whose bearing was none too compatible with his deeds. However, by all means let Mr. Coleridge have his way; his enthusiasm is contagious, and we seem to be sitting by his side in that front row of the dress circle whence he beheld the sad spectacle of the goblet into which "poor dear Nellie" purported to have poured the drug, as it lay, having been accidentally upset, "with its jaws open at the audience, showing a perfectly clean and empty inside." His remarks on the bribing of dramatic critics are strange, and not easy to believe.

In July of last year Mr. G. W. E. Russell celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his association with *The Manchester Guardian* by an essay reflecting a justifiable satisfaction. That essay is reprinted at the end of 'Half-Lengths,' and we quite agree with him that, so far as journalism goes, he has every reason to feel pleased. But the question if he is well advised in reprinting at short intervals his contributions to that excellent newspaper and various magazines cannot be settled with equal ease. A book, after all, raises a challenge which fugitive pieces escape. The test must be if Mr. Russell has much to say that he has not already proclaimed to the world in 'Afterthoughts,' 'A Pocketful of Sixpences,' and his other volumes. The inevitable answer is that he has not. His ideas about Churchmanship, landlords, public schools, Gladstone, and the South African War are familiar; familiar too are his quotations from Matthew Arnold's 'Friendship's Garland' and from the novels of Beaconsfield and Mr. Vaile. Mr. Russell's new readers will no doubt be interested and amused by these 'Half-Lengths'; those who remember

his earlier books may feel that, though haggis is all very well in its way, it tends to cloy.

Mr. Russell is much more entertaining when he writes about something definite than when he discourses at large. His parallel between Newman and Manning is happily drawn, and the personal touches lend freshness to the story. In Henry Labouchere he has a thoroughly congenial subject, and, though the essay received the compliment of copious quotation when it appeared in *The Cornhill*, it is worth reading again. Labouchere's ambition to be made Ambassador at Washington stands as a singular instance of a clever man's inability to perceive his own limitations. But Mr. Russell leaves the late Duke of Devonshire and the first Lord Coleridge pretty much as he found them; and of his 'Cabinet of Miniatures' we can only say that, while some are cleverly painted, others are provokingly slight, notably that of Lord Kimberley, about whom we get a detached anecdote later. A disappointing sketch of Westcott leads up to a penetrating study of his old head master Prince Lee, who failed as a bishop because he carried into his episcopate the methods of the form-room.

The readers of Mr. Russell's contributions to journalism seem to have lured him into surveys of 'Some Uses of Wealth,' 'Relationships,' 'Friendship,' and other well-worn topics. A working-woman at Accrington, it seems, is filing his articles "in the hope that her sons may some day know how their mother treasured these things." Happy sons, and happy Mr. Russell! But a more critical estimate of his reflections produces the verdict that though he does "these things" quite as successfully as Lecky did in 'The Map of Life,' Sir Arthur Helps came nearer to originality of thought than either of them. It is but seldom that Mr. Russell rises above superior commonplace, and such merits as his essays possess are due to the aptness of their anecdotes. Thus 'Friendship' is illustrated by a story to the effect that, when Lord Houghton left the room after he had been chatting in a group of friends, one of the company said, "That's the man to whom I would turn if I were in trouble"; to which W. E. Forster rejoined, "He is the man to whom I should turn if I were in disgrace."

"Do you not think," Mr. Justice Maule, the prince of judicial wits, once remarked to a garrulous advocate,

"that, by introducing a little order into your narrative, you might possibly render yourself a trifle more intelligible? I should like to stipulate for some kind of order. There is the chronological, the botanical, the metaphysical, the geographical—even the alphabetical would be better than none."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Engelbach has not only omitted this anecdote from his collection of 'Anecdotes of Bench and Bar,' but, what is even more important, has also failed to grasp the truth it serves to illustrate. The list of works from which he has

gathered his material, though there are some strange omissions in it, is long enough to suggest that he is not wanting in industry. He ought not to have found it a very arduous task to attempt some classification of the anecdotes according to the subjects to which they relate. Mr. F. E. Smith, in his introductory note to the volume, admits that some measure of truth underlies the assertion that the wit of lawyers is rather small beer. There are many witticisms in this collection which justify this assertion; and there are many anecdotes not in the collection which might have tended to weaken it. But not a single *bon mot* of Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor Bacon, or Lord Macnaghten—three of the most scholarly wits who ever sat upon the Bench—is included. The most characteristic of all Lord Westbury's good sayings is omitted. It was uttered during the hearing of an action brought by a churchwarden against his vicar for refusing to administer the Holy Communion to him, on the ground that he did not believe in the personality of the devil. "The poor churchwarden, who did not at one time believe in the personality of the devil, seems," said Lord Westbury, "to have returned to the true orthodox faith when he received his attorney's bill." Even Mr. Justice Maule's famous address to the hawker convicted of bigamy—a brilliant piece of irony which helped to bring about the establishment of the Divorce Court—does not find a place in these pages. A well-arranged collection of carefully selected anecdotes of the courts would make a highly readable volume. It would almost be possible to compile such a volume out of material which Mr. Engelbach has missed.

THE BACONIAN HERESY.

WE have heard Baconians complain that their case is not answered. Andrew Lang's 'Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown' (reviewed by us last November) and Mr. Robertson's bulky "Confutation" just out should satisfy the keenest contestant who has any sense of logic and evidence. But there were others before whose scholarly competence no one can deny. 'The Bacon-Shakespeare Question Answered,' by Mrs. Stopes, reached a second edition in 1889, and Mrs. Stopes has from time to time published in our columns articles which depend (unlike most others on both sides of the controversy) on severe study of the actual records. She has shown, for instance, that Stratford was not a "bookless neighbourhood," and that Shakespeare's uncle was a determined litigant. To another scholar of deep learning, Mr. Charles Crawford, Mr. Robertson expresses his indebtedness, and the precise and detailed refutation contained in his 'Collectanea' (1907), first published in *Notes and Queries*, is not so well known as it should be. 'The Shakespeare Allusion-Book,' in its latest form of 1909, which

The 'Baconian Heresy: a Confutation.' By J. M. Robertson, M.P. (Herbert Jenkins.)

Mr. Robertson does not record, is also invaluable. Readers should consult at least one of these books before they give their adherence to a heresy full, at best, of possibilities, and almost invariably supported by a crowd of absurdities, and, worse still, assertions which have no basis in fact. Literary judgment and literary training are not conspicuous in this brand of heretic from William Henry Smith to Judge Stotsenburg.

Baconians, as Mr. Robertson's book amply exhibits, are always plundering and blundering. They plunder the unverified statements of their predecessors, and add new mistakes of their own. They have little idea of comparative criticism, and it is a long and infructuous business for the most part to go through point after point of theirs, and put right details of scholarship which should be perfectly familiar to any average student of Elizabethan literature. However, Mr. Robertson has found time and patience to deal "concretely, in detail, and comprehensively" with their arguments, especially when they are based on the legal and classical acquirements of the poet. Lang dealt a series of rapier thrusts with infinite dexterity, but his science was not complete; Mr. Robertson's steady rain of effective blows reduces his various adversaries to a pitiable state. He does not bring forward much that will be new to the expert; but that is the trouble: "ignorance, mere ignorance," plays a large part in Baconian claims. We are, for instance, grateful to Mark Twain's 'Is Shakespeare Dead?' (1909) for being the exciting cause of this book; but it is not a favourable specimen of his humour. The "howlers" he makes are so widely repeated and so clamorously fondled that they have ceased to be funny. The almost daily production in the press of one extravagance after another grows tedious. But the flimsiest of surmises is enough for the present uncritical and careless age, and generations hence somebody may be quoting in triumph the Rev. N. J. Halpin's conclusion that Shakespeare was a member of "one (or perhaps more) of the English Universities"; or Queen Elizabeth, as Mr. Robertson suggests, may be established in the United States as the greatest of dramatists, and incidentally escape being Bacon's mother because she wrote the plays herself. She "was a good classical scholar, and must have heard, from her law officers, a good deal about law."

Lang did not attempt to meet the case as based on legal allusions. In this section of the inquiry Mr. Robertson shows that distortion, unsupported conjecture, and amazing ignorance of contemporary writing are characteristic of the Baconians. Some of his work had been done. Thus Judge Willis had already exhibited more technical legalisms than Shakespeare's in the writing of a divine of Shakespeare's day. The evidence from contemporary drama is similar. The only advocate really worth regard is Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Robertson regards his work as "the most consummate paralogism in the

literature of biography," and the quality of that work, though it is not always adequate in research, puts Mr. Greenwood a world apart from others who deny the authorship of Shakespeare. What difficulties his theory involves Lang and Dean Beeching have abundantly shown; and Mr. Robertson brings forward much more to the same effect.

The 'Alleged Classical Scholarship' is a tremendous section, occupying nearly 200 pages. Here Churton Collins is the most serious adversary, or, we might say, the only one of note, for he had technical knowledge and a wonderful memory. We signified when his book came out in 1904 our view of his exaggerations. The search for literary correspondences unsettled his judgment. There is no real reason to suppose that Ben Jonson's famous dictum on Shakespeare's classical attainments lacked justification. Farmer, a man of wide learning, "proved to the satisfaction of the scholars of his generation that the author of the plays had little classical scholarship." The views he put forth so ably in 1767 have been strengthened since his day by the tracing of translations or English references which were available for use by the happiest of adapters, and we must express our surprise that no scholar has re-edited Farmer's work. It would be a more useful monograph than a dozen fanciful biographies of Shakespeare. When he has a chance of revision, Mr. Robertson should put *κῆτος* right. The slip appears four times (pp. 184-188) in the references to the Gardens of Adonis, one of the little traps for the unwary which have led to the plundering and blundering of which we spoke.

The section devoted to the supposed borrowing of English phrase from Bacon and similarities in style between him and Shakespeare is as convincing as any, treating some matters already considered by the author in his 'Montaigne and Shakespeare,' and showing unpardonable Baconian assumptions at their height. We know, or should know, a good deal more than our forefathers did, thanks to the wonderful collections of words with examples in the 'New English Dictionary.' Yet these are frequently neglected by writers who have the information ready to their hand. Shakespeare's borrowings from other men are being traced day by day, and, even if it were proved that he and Bacon shared a few unusual words, that would afford no proof that Bacon wrote the plays. We credit our readers, however, with sufficient intelligence to be aware of the marked divergencies between the philosopher and the poet in thought, in aims, and in style. This section is mainly a record of puerilities exposed, of words supposed to be significant, yet scattered over the whole territory of Tudor literature. We doubt if it was worth while to exhibit the vast extent of Donnelly's ignorance, but the job has been done, and will not need doing again. The Variorum Edition would have saved some other exponents of "howlers"; but, ignorant concerning the demands of research, they have not even the art of

using books of reference. Here is one of Mr. Robertson's comments concerning Dr. Theobald which must suffice:—

"Dr. Theobald undertakes to show that such everyday colloquialisms as 'it is strange,' 'it is wonderful,' 'it is certain,' 'I am very sure,' 'surely,' 'out of the question,' 'to say the truth,' 'questionless,' 'out of doubt,' are peculiar to Bacon and Shakespeare. 'So far as my reading of Elizabethan literature goes,' he declares, doubtless with perfect truth, 'the same phrases, habitually employed, are not to be found in any other writer.'"

Again, Mr. Robertson points out:—

"There is no æsthetic kinship or community between any of Shakespeare's prose and that of the Essays early or late, the 'Advancement of Learning,' and the 'History of Henry VII.'"

Ample quotations establish this position; they indicated a divergence which should have made the Baconian theory impossible from the first. As a matter of fact, Bacon uses a number of ordinary words which are never found in Shakespeare's plays.

The last two chapters on 'External and Internal Evidence: Lives and Personalities,' and the 'Conclusion,' which has a brief hit at M. Demblon's wild theory that Roger Manners, Duke of Rutland, wrote the plays, are, perhaps, somewhat brief in comparison with the rest of the work; but Mr. Robertson maintains the closeness of his argument and the trenchancy of his style to the end. The national laudation of Shakespeare as if he were a demigod or superman in every respect has led idolaters to expect an impossible standard of life and conduct. There are difficulties and unpleasant things in the life of Shakespeare as we know it, and we think it idle to deny this. But famous men of letters, as Mr. Robertson hints, are not exactly perfect. Their biographies have been described by one of them as "the wretchedest chapters in our history, except perhaps the Newgate Calendar." Until people can realize that genius is neither education nor morality, it is useless to attempt any discussion. But to-day at least there should be little difficulty in the question, Is bad handwriting a proof of illiteracy or of inferior ability? The editors and "readers" of many a paper—specially, perhaps, those which used to publish the charming work of Andrew Lang—can answer. The present writer many years since was struck by the similarity between one of Shakespeare's "scrawls" and that of another man of supreme genius dogged by ill-health—Beethoven. The "Mr. Nesbit" who deduces mental disease from Shakespeare's handwriting (p. 578) should be J. F. Nisbet, whose book on 'The Insanity of Genius' has lately been reprinted. On the next page Dr. Philip Gosse should be altered. In a few other cases we should have been glad to find more precise statement or fuller references—the more so because throughout Mr. Robertson shows a wide and accurate grasp of the innumerable details with which he deals. He completes his book with an excellent

General Index, and two more, respectively of Words and Phrases. We hope that it may be issued at a cheaper price, for a guinea will be prohibitive to many who would find it a source at once of enjoyment and profit.

SHORT STORIES.

A REVIEWER confronted by no fewer than nine collections of short stories may reasonably plead a certain diffidence in selecting his starting-point. His difficulty is, in the present instance, not diminished by the fact that he cannot call classification to his aid, for each author has striven to diversify as much as possible his or her form of entertainment. As Mr. Marsh remarks in his neat little Preface, "Here's something to each special taste!"—the stylist, perhaps, excepted.

Having mentioned him by name, we cannot do better than express our appreciation of his book, entitled 'If It Please You.' For "a master of sensational fiction" (we quote the cover) he has a surprising turn of wit, and shows it to great advantage in his humorous tales. He scores heavily with 'Tom's Bargain' and 'Two of a Kind,' and most of the others are pleasantly off the beaten track, 'Minerva' and 'In the Tunnel' being at the tail end of the eleven in point of merit.

Something of the subtlety which distinguishes Mrs. de Sélincourt's short stories marks the work of Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. In the latter's 'Studies in Love and in Terror' (scarcely a happy title) plots possess but a secondary importance, being in most instances merely pegs on which to hang psychological analyses. That these, however, are interesting no one will deny. Without question the author's most finished specimen is 'Why They Married,' in which she dexterously handles the characters of a phlegmatic Englishman, a Jew without the usual farcical trappings of fiction, and an unconventional Englishwoman. On the whole, however, her stories lack the finish of Mrs. de Sélincourt's, and she has a tendency sometimes to over-elaborate—a fault which is fatal to the technique of the short story.

Mr. C. S. Evans, so far as we are aware, has broken fresh ground in his 'Nash and Some Others.' Public and private school yarns we have had in abundance, most of them stereotyped enough, but we do not remember encountering before a youthful hero who attended a L.C.C. school. Nash is a species of cockney Tom Sawyer, and in relating his adventures Mr. Evans exhibits a keen and kindly insight into boy nature and an intimate knowledge of school routine which hints at experience obtained at close

If It Please You. By Richard Marsh. (Methuen.)

Studies in Love and in Terror. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Same Publishers.)

Nash and Some Others. By C. S. Evans. (Arnold.)

Change of Climate. By A. A. Methley. (Methuen.)

The Adventures of Doctor Whitty. By George A. Birmingham. (Same Publishers.)

Mixed Grill. By W. Pett Ridge. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Apa Suka, Tuan. By John Angus. (Stockwell.)

Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby. By Kathleen Norris. (Macmillan.)

The Contrast, and Other Stories. By Elinor Glyn. (Duckworth.)

quarters. Equipped with a neat style and a strong sense of humour, he has succeeded in rendering the exploits of Nash and some of the "others" distinctly diverting. One or two touches of sentiment could have been dispensed with.

The author of 'Change of Climate' has utilized Egypt with some skill as a background; it is a matter for regret therefore that the dozen or so stories contained in the book do not in themselves rise above mediocrity. The uncritical may, however, find pleasure in the descriptions of the Nile, &c., over which the writer has evidently taken considerable pains.

Mr. Pett Ridge and Canon Hannay have both established reputations as humorists, the one turning to account the pointed wit of the cockney, and the other depending on the somewhat more genial, and often unconscious, humour of the Irish peasant. George A. Birmingham's stories in 'The Adventures of Doctor Whitty' partake, perhaps, more of a farcical nature, 'The Pier' and 'Hygienic and Scientific Apparatus,' for instance, relying on frankly impossible situations. But they are excellent fun none the less, and the shrewd characterization of the inhabitants of the little town of Ballintra is admirable. The dialogue, too, bubbles with wit.

In 'Mixed Grill' Mr. Pett Ridge makes, as usual, effective use of the indirect narrative style, and if a suspicion of staleness is evident in one or two of his "dishes," he amply atones for it in the others. He has not entirely confined himself to humour, and one of his excursions into a more serious vein, namely, 'The Wonderful Start,' seems to us the best story in the book; but what is, perhaps, the funniest incident occurs in 'The Price of James McWinter,' a satire on the transfer of professional football players.

The Malay stories under the title 'Apa Suka, Tuan,' appear to be the work of a native with a limited knowledge of English grammar; they are badly written, and, in our opinion, pointless. Some of them, moreover, are in questionable taste.

Transatlantic sentiment will be found purveyed in sufficiently generous portions by the author of 'Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby,' which may be safely recommended for the *jeune fille*. The title-story, concerning a rich but unhappy couple, the financial crash of the husband, and the reconciliation in adversity, forms a good index to the rest.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn has attained no little popularity with the fiction-reading public, and for any one who reads 'The Contrast, and Other Stories,' the reason will not be far to seek. She deals with the primitive emotions in a slap-dash, go-as-you-please manner bound to please certain feminine readers, who like their love-scenes strewn with passages like this:—

"But I could not answer him—and so we looked into each other's eyes—and we said a wordless farewell, with scorching, burning tears—"

But though she possesses some knowledge of men and women—chiefly women—her stories, considered apart from the language in which they are written, are poor stuff.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Law.

International Law Situations, WITH SOLUTIONS AND NOTES, 1912.

Washington, Naval War College

The discussions on Situations in International Law, which are part of the regular course of instruction at the Naval War College at Washington, are published annually, together with notes on the conclusions reached. The present volume contains the discussions for 1912, which were conducted, as in former years, by Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard. The situations all deal with points of international law of present interest.

Poetry.

Idylls of Theocritus, translated into English Verse by James Henry Hallard, 5/
Rivingtons

The first edition of this version was noticed by us on June 2nd, 1894. Since that time the author has made effective alterations "for the sake of greater elegance and euphony," besides paying attention to the suggestions of Mr. R. J. Cholmeley's edition of Theocritus, published in 1901. The translations now give a good idea of the grace and ease of Theocritus. Mr. Hallard, in particular, has made an effective rendering of one of the most celebrated Idylls, 'Gorgo and Praxinoe,' in which the crude comment, the crowd pushing like pigs, and a dozen other details show that human nature has not changed in the progress of the centuries.

Bibliography.

Classified Catalogue of Works published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

This Catalogue, clearly arranged and admirably indexed, is a work of reference which is very welcome on our shelves. We wish that more publishers would produce similar records of their activities.

Geddie (William), SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLE SCOTS POETS, with an Introduction on the History of their Reputations.

Blackwood

The main object of this Bibliography is to show the varying attitude of scholars and others towards the Scottish poets of the sixteenth and earlier centuries. The Introduction is a valuable piece of work, as it gives a comprehensive view of the poets of the period, and of the varying estimation in which they were held by contemporary scholars.

Philosophy.

Bergson (Henri), AN INTRODUCTION TO METAPHYSICS. Authorised Translation by T. E. Hulme, 2/ net. Macmillan

This is a translation of the essay that appeared in the *Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale* in January, 1903. Its value lies in its lucid exposition of the starting-point of M. Bergson's metaphysics—that from intuition one can pass to analysis, but not from analysis to intuition—and, incidentally, of what he means by intuition.

Contribution to a Bibliography of Henri Bergson, 25 cents.

New York, Columbia Univ. Press

Contains a list of 90 books and articles by Prof. Bergson (including translations), and 417 books and articles about him. The

Bibliography has been compiled by members of the staff of the Columbia University as a contribution to the "intellectual and personal welcome" accorded to the Professor by his colleagues in the University.

Hobhouse (L. T.), DEVELOPMENT AND PURPOSE, 10/ net. Macmillan

The object of the present work is "to state as definitely as possible what is involved in the evolution of self-conscious mind, and to show that this evolution has in fact proceeded by successive stages from the dawn of life to the rise of modern civilised thought." The transition from animal psychology to human faculty was worked out in some detail in the author's 'Mind in Evolution,' published in 1901. The ethical side of human evolution, which seemed to the author more important, was treated by him five years later in 'Morals in Evolution.'

History and Biography.

Biographical Register of Christ's College, 1505-1905; and of the Earlier Foundation, God's House, 1448-1505, compiled by John Peile, 2 vols., 40/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This is a work of severe labour and wide research, such as might well have wearied out a less devoted lover of Christ's College, Cambridge, than its late and deeply lamented Master. It attempts as complete a record as may be of all Christ's men and of the men of God's House, the foundation that preceded Christ's, from Bingham's settlement near Clare until now. Peile, after an immensely busy life as a College Tutor, Master, and administrator of University matters, finding himself comparatively at leisure when he gave up lecturing, imposed on himself this gigantic task, and set about it with unquenchable enthusiasm. Like old Leland, who was a Fellow of Christ's in the first half of the sixteenth century, he toiled up and down the country inspecting Episcopal Registers here, there, and everywhere, and paid protracted and industrious visits to the British Museum and the Lambeth Library. The two royal octavos before us provide abundant material for all who care for the history of Cambridge or of England. Peile was largely inspired in his great enterprise by the excellent example of his life-long friend Dr. John Venn, and to him he owed, as he proceeded with his compilation, much valuable counsel and assistance. To Dr. Venn's son, Mr. J. A. Venn of Trinity, all scholars are indebted for the admirable Index to be found at the end of Vol. II., which was drawn up after the pen had fallen from Peile's hand. It is pleasant to know that the first volume at least was shown to him while he was still able to realize that one of his dearest ambitions was being fulfilled.

In such a work faultless accuracy is not to be expected, though if Peile had a virtue that easily beset him, perhaps its name was accuracy. Phrasing and style were of less account, as certainly they should be in biographical dictionaries. Ten pages of errata and addenda are given by Mr. J. A. Venn; and it would not be difficult to point out other items. But no reasonable person will be surprised at the presence of a few slips in such a vast and various collection of facts, and no competent person will be perverted or misled by them.

We wish that Mr. J. A. Venn had fulfilled in the second volume a promise made in his Prefatory Note in the first, and given us "a list of the authorities referred to." Perhaps this could be issued on a separate sheet. It would be extremely useful.

Deakin (Mary H.), *EARLY LIFE OF GEORGE ELIOT*, with an Introductory Note by C. H. Herford, 6/ net.

Manchester University Press

A careful study dealing with the preparatory years of George Eliot's life, and closing with her first great achievement. The "adolescence of genius" is of marked interest to students of literary origins; and in George Eliot's case the slow development, long submergence, and sudden outburst of her powers, were worthy of the special attention given to them in this monograph.

Fitzgerald (Admiral Penrose), *MEMORIES OF THE SEA*, 12/6 net. Arnold

In the concluding sentence of his entertaining volume Admiral Fitzgerald says: "I took up my pen to write some memories of the sea, and find that I have drifted into an autobiography of an undistinguished naval career." We take exception to the word "undistinguished," but otherwise accept the book as to a great extent autobiographic. Few—perhaps none—of his contemporaries have been more widely and more favourably known, by the naval public, at any rate; few, if any, had equal opportunities of seeing what was going on in different parts of the world during a half-century of disturbance, and thus the writer's memories carry us to the Russian War, in the Baltic and Crimea; the Chinese War; the opening of Japan; the first submarine cable; the American Civil War and the Trent entanglement; the French in Mexico and the death of Maximilian, and so on; not to mention many other incidents of less general interest, such as a cricket match at Bermuda, when the Ariadne's eleven defeated that of the rest of the fleet, the scores being Ariadne, 22; Fleet, 11+8. The Ariadnes were disposed to be "cocky," but when they got to Halifax they were "ignominiously defeated by a school of small boys, not one of whom had yet shed his childish voice." Equally telling, in a totally different way, is the account of the loss of the Captain. Our author was the first lieutenant of the Hercules, detached, with others of the squadron, to search for tidings of the missing ship. He says: "We suddenly came into a mass of wreckage, the sea being covered with broken spars, hencecoops....anything that would float....I believe that I was the first person that picked up anything." It is painful reading, and the remarks which follow are more painful, but certainly just. Admiral Fitzgerald's comments on things naval or political are always interesting, but may not always be understood apart from their context.

Grant (Ulysses S.) *LETTERS TO HIS FATHER AND HIS YOUNGEST SISTER, 1857-78*, edited by his Nephew, Jesse Grant Cramer, 7/6 net. Putnam

Much of a man's personality may be revealed in his letters, particularly when they are written to near relations or intimate friends, without thought of eventual publication. This correspondence of a simple-minded, but in many ways great man goes to show that in private life he was as sincere and straightforward as in his public capacity. He had but few of the qualities of genius, so called, but he possessed a directness of purpose which served him even better. In 1861, when Lincoln was inaugurated President, and issued his first call for troops, Grant, in a letter to his father, writes: "Whatever may have been my political opinions before, I have but one sentiment now. That is, we have a Government, and laws and a flag, and they must all be sustained." The letters in this volume are nearly all interesting,

though a few, dealing mostly with trivialities, might have been omitted.

Gupta (J. N.), *LIFE AND WORK OF ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, C.I.E.*, 2/6 net. Dent

Mr. Romesh Dutt was one of the ablest Indians who in recent years have made for themselves names in our country as well as their own. He was associated with the Government of Baroda, and we can agree with the Maharaja of that state, who says in a pleasant Introduction that Mr. Dutt was a man who would have stood high among any company of leading men in any part of the world. We welcome the Life which Mr. Gupta has given us, though there is a great deal in it that might with advantage have been omitted. Too many letters have only a family interest, and too many newspaper extracts are dull and out of date. The result is a heavy volume, but one holding facts which ought to be preserved. It first appeared in 1911, a fact the publishers might have stated.

Healy (T. M.), *STOLEN WATERS: A PAGE IN THE CONQUEST OF ULSTER*, 10/6 net. Longmans

In collating the historical, official, and legal records of a certain phase of Anglo-Irish history and recasting them in narrative form, Mr. Healy has accomplished a difficult task with considerable success. The result of his labours is an absorbing book, which deals with an historical period that has been by no means deeply explored. The author calls it "a Page in the Conquest of Ulster"; briefly stated, it has to do with "frauds practised on the Corporation of London in relation to the Plantation of Ulster." These "frauds" began three centuries ago, and "took the form of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, each parchment being put forth in such a way as to give it the semblance of royal authority."

In return for undertaking to "plant" the territories of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and O'Cahan, and to spend 20,000*l.* thereon (a sum that was actually exceeded by over 40,000*l.*), and also to rebuild the towns of Derry and Coleraine, a large breadth of land in Derry, the fishing of Lough Foyle in Donegal, and, most valuable of all, the fishery of the River Bann, were ceded to the Londoners. By means of the "fraudulent patents" referred to, says the author, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Arthur Chichester, robbed them of their bargain and annexed the river for himself. Lough Neagh, from which the river issues, was also appropriated by Chichester without royal sanction.

Step by step Mr. Healy traces the various vicissitudes and processes of litigation through which this patent has passed, up to the time when, in July, 1911, it was decided by the majority of a single vote in the House of Lords that Charles II. had transferred Lough Neagh into private hands.

As we have hinted, the author has succeeded in weaving a romantic story out of the dry material of official records and legal documents. As to his object, we cannot do better than quote his concluding words:—

"The fishermen of the North are but a friendless company. Still, the tale of their undoing has a prelude which pierces to the marrow of Irish history. It has also a living import. For their sake it is that one whose eyes have never looked upon Lough Neagh has 'written these lines and taken these pains.'"

Holmes (Clay W.), *THE ELMIRA PRISON CAMP*, 15/ net. Putnam

A record of the conditions existing during the winter of 1864-5 in the prison camp at Elmira, mostly given by means of official correspondence and letters from Confederate prisoners. There are many illustrations,

and the book ends with a list of the "Confederate Dead" in the National Cemetery.

Humphreys (Arthur L.), *MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF WELLINGTON IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, Part III.*, 5/ net.

Humphreys

In the present volume Mr. Humphreys gives a history of the Independents or Congregationalists. "To unfold the history of Nonconformity in any western town," he says, "is to reveal the lives of those who fought fiercely for the beliefs that were in them, and to bring into the light 'village Hampdens' and other heroic characters." Apart from the actual history and a list of important events from 1662 to the present day, Mr. Humphrey prints the entries in the Parish Registers of births and baptisms from 1786 to 1837, and burials from 1812 to 1837.

Iyengar (P. T. Srinivas), *LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA IN THE AGE OF THE MANTRAS*.

Madras, Srinivasa Varadachari

This, the first of a series of monographs attempting to reconstruct the history of the Indian people from Indian literature and records of foreign travellers, deals with the age of the Mantras, which ranges from the seventeenth to the tenth century B.C. References following nearly every sentence make it difficult reading.

Lloyd (J. A. T.), *THE REAL CANADIAN*, 7/6 net. Everett

The author has been led, from a consideration of the results of the recent elections in Canada, whereby a policy of reciprocity was assured in its relations to the Mother Country, to study the causes which have brought about this apparently paradoxical issue. For, as he points out, the Canadian voter then rejected what he must have believed to be for his own personal advantage in favour of a decision which, though time may prove its economic shrewdness, does not hold out to him the same immediate prospect of commercial benefit. This is rendered the more remarkable, at first glance, because the decision was given by English and French Canadians alike. Granted that we can credit the former with a genuine desire to put patriotism before profit—and of this there seems no doubt—the action of the latter is still somewhat surprising, until we seek to comprehend the causes which lie behind it. It is just this comprehension which the author offers in his absorbing book. "The two once hostile races," he says, "have evolved a unanimous nation," an evolution which "is one of the most remarkable events in modern history." He does not hesitate to affirm that there is more than an idle boast in the familiar saying that "the last shot fired in defence of the British Empire will be from a French-Canadian rifle."

With this evolution Mr. Lloyd's study is mainly concerned. He writes with insight and full knowledge of the various causes which have been at work.

In his final chapter he has something to say of the spell exercised by a country which has not been civilized out of her history, and a word or two of excellent advice for the young Englishman who enters "the difficult and historic atmosphere of Canada perhaps too complacently."

Service (John), *MEMORABLES OF ROBIN CUMMELL*, 3/6 Paisley, Gardner

These recollections of an old Scotsman are written throughout in the Scots dialect, and will be fully appreciated only by fellow-countrymen. They are amusing and characteristic. The full Glossary at the end of the book will be found useful.

Geography and Travel.

Barling (Maurice), WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA.
In Nelson's Shilling Net Library.

We have more than once referred to the notable quality of the author's Russian reminiscences.

Knowles (Archibald Campbell), ADVENTURES IN THE ALPS, 3/6 net. Skeffington

So far as we can discover, the author's adventures are to seek. We read more than once of the accident on the Matterhorn to Whymper's party, and we find notes of other equally well-known disasters, but Mr. Knowles's time seems to have been spent chiefly at spots like Zermatt and Chamonix, where adventures are rare. His style is irritating and defective. He frequently writes like this: "The two 'national' flowers, so to speak, of Switzerland, are the Edelweiss and the Alpine Rose. Both grow very high up, some say above the snow line." This is strange information; but it shows the sort of heights the author reached, and that he cannot know the Alpine Rose when he sees it. Some of his French words are odd. At Zermatt he introduces his readers to the "Musée's collection." Elsewhere he says that "it is no unusual thing to see the Roman clergy 'doing a trip' with Cassock tucked up and Soutane over the arm"; and we wish he had explained what he considers the difference between the garments. He tells us that the place which he calls "Lake Geneva" is "undoubtedly the finest of all the Swiss lakes." But, in spite of such views, and some novelty in the spelling of Swiss names, we remain unmoved by these "adventures," and cannot praise the photographs which accompany them.

Woolcombe (Rev. H. S.), BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS, 3/6 net. Longmans

Mr. Woolcombe went to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa on behalf of the Church of England Men's Society, and evidently travelled widely. He also got through much hard work, but modestly says that what he taught was as nothing to what he learnt. To quote words that he uses of another, he is "the best type of parson from the old country." Many will agree with him as to the great advantage it would be if all our emigration societies could be placed under some central authority, for, at the present moment, the societies are too numerous, and they work one against the other; while, at the same time, agencies in the Colonies paint far too rosy a picture, and induce people to emigrate who are worse than useless for a Colonial life.

Mr. Woolcombe has seen a great deal of the work of the Church beyond the seas, and he offers some excellent advice to his fellow-clergy at home. In the Colonies the chief fault of the Church of England seems to be that it is "extraordinarily unadaptable."

Here and there we note trifling slips. Kalgoorlie, for instance, should not have been described as a desert ten years ago, for the rush to that place occurred in 1893. Mr. Woolcombe should have added one or two maps to show where he went.

Sociology.

Nearing (Scott), SOCIAL RELIGION, 4/6 net. Macmillan

The author's sub-title is "an Interpretation of Christianity in Terms of Modern Life," but it affords a very inadequate idea of one of the strongest indictments we have read of our failure to give living evidence

of Christianity in our dealings one with another. There is a sufficient substratum of statistical matter to add solidity to denunciation, with a plentiful supply of references to works and workers in the social field. The outlook is wholly American, but any honest Englishman should feel the force of what is said.

Nelson's Encyclopædic Library: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INDUSTRIALISM, 1/ net.

This compilation of some thirty articles scarcely deserves its title, for it makes no claim to comprehensiveness. To name a striking omission, the Poor Law is hardly mentioned. The authorship of the articles is distributed among a striking array of contributors: Profs. Ashley, Bowley, Chapman, and Nicholson collaborate with less academic, but equally qualified writers, such as Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (who is wrongly described as Chairman of the Independent Labour Party). A certain amount of repetition is observable. Both Mr. Philip Snowden and Dr. Arthur Shadwell devote space to Syndicalism, and the Industrial Revolution is also twice shortly presented. The articles are written from an objective point of view, and are supplemented by adequate bibliographies—that on the Labour of Women and Children is specially good.

Penson (T. H.), THE ECONOMICS OF EVERYDAY LIFE, Part I., 3/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This book is distinguished from most of its kind by the continuous translation of theory into terms of actuality. It should enable any intelligent student to get a good idea of the problems of industrialism.

Psychology.

Münsterberg (Hugo), PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY, 24/ net.

Constable

Prof. Münsterberg has for some years past utilized the psychological laboratory at Harvard University for the study of problems of industrial organization, and has obtained results of much interest and some practical value. The importance of some of his tests for efficiency, by which accurate indications are obtainable of the mental qualification of a particular man for a particular job, is undoubted—for instance, in the case of drivers of motor vehicles, a case where psychical efficiency and human lives are interdependent. But the conclusions he urges as the outcome of his experiments are by no means equally obvious.

Briefly, the Professor wishes to see the psychological laboratory tests wedded to the methods of "Scientific Management." This would reduce costs of production. Unfortunately, the word "costs" is made to relate too exclusively to finance. By means of "Scientific Management" Mr. F. W. Taylor, the apostle of this new method, succeeded in making the men at a certain job, in which handling pig-iron was the principal operation, carry, not their usual 12½ tons a day, but 47½ tons! This was done by the study of physical movements, time needed for rests, &c. When these were ascertained, the men had to perform the motions over the precise periods, timed by a foreman. From a purely commercial point of view the increased capacity of nearly 300 per cent is eminently satisfactory, and the men's wages were raised 60 per cent, but this may well be at the expense of a transformation from man to automaton. Prof. Münsterberg is not entirely satisfied at the triumph of his principles—he wishes to extend them. He regrets that the effects of one drug alone in common use—alcohol—

have been closely studied; he wishes to have examined "the influences which coffee, tea, tobacco, sweets, and so on exert on the life of the industrial worker." There is obviously the danger that the labourer of the future will not be allowed to eat, still less to drink, as pleases him: he will merely take in fuel.

We have drawn attention to this work because it illustrates an outlook which is increasingly finding favour in America, and may prove subversive to the real progress of humanity. When a man has been metamorphosed into a machine, ethical considerations may cease to enter into the question of his treatment.

Folk-Lore

Field (John Edward), THE MYTH OF THE PENT CUCKOO, a Study in Folk-Lore, 7/6 net. Elliot Stock

The legend of the pent cuckoo, which is still preserved in many parts of the country, was among the tales of 'The Wise Men of Gotham,' a chapbook which added greatly to the gaiety of our forefathers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the midst of their town, so the tale runs, the wise men of Gotham made a hedge, "round in compasse," wherein they put a cuckoo, that she might sing all the year, and so give them perpetual summer. But the cuckoo flew away, and the wise men were left lamenting that the hedge had not been higher. There are many sites along the southern part of the Chiltern Hills and in the neighbouring districts known by the traditional name of Cuckoo Pens, and of these the author gives a full and picturesque account, introducing many curious tales handed down by the folk-lore of the country. The "Wise Men," however, and their extraordinary exploits provide happy material for a great part of the book. One of the oldest forms of the name Gotham was Gat-ham, meaning a goat home, and an old woodcut adorning the title-page of one of the editions of the 'Tales' pictures a man riding a goat. Hence, the author suggests, comes the present use of the word "goat" as an epithet of derision; and the similar use of "cuckoo" may be traced to the Gotham tale. There was, by the way, a long and interesting discussion of the "pent cuckoo" story in *Notes and Queries*.

Philology.

Anglo-French Journal, No. 1, MARCH, 1d.

Rosenblum's Language Institute

A publication which seeks to provide those interested in the study of the French language with a medium which will enable them to read and understand it in its most varied forms. A number of reading pieces are included, with a literal English translation placed under the French, and one in good English by the side of it.

Gaelic.

Dàin Thaghte, A CHUM FEUM AN SGOILEAN NA GAIDHEALTACHD, FO ÙGH DARRAS A' CHOMUINN GHAI DHEALAICH (Selected Poems), 3d. Stirling, Mackay

This authorized version of modern pieces begins with a spirited bit of rhetoric, and a recognition which Blackie would have appreciated. The enemy is determined on the extinction of Gaelic, and the bard replies:—

But in despite of Blackie's fight
Shall yet the Gaelic die?

"The victory," in the matter of the Celtic professorship, has had its influence. There is a revival which would have delighted the Tyrtæus of the '45. The children of the few remaining Highlanders will know the

old tongue. The difficulty will be to prevent the crowding of the country with strangers before the babes grow up. In the meantime we welcome a representative volume of good verse, and hope its merits are known in Canada and other settlements of the Gael.

One point will strike the adult reader—the prevalence of modern and English metres in the book. The assonance of vowels in stressed syllables is, perhaps, the only feature connecting modern work with the consonantal and vocalic systems which obtained as lately as the days of Duncan MacIntyre. There is some loss of speciality here, and Duncan Bàn's music is hard to beat.

School-Books.

Bartholomew (J. G.), THE PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL SCHOOL ATLAS, 1/ net.

Oxford University Press

There is a good introduction to this Atlas in the way of a chart of geographical terms and details of mapping and map-projections. The maps themselves are admirably clear, and on a comfortably large scale.

Bloomer (Mabel), SINGING GAMES, 2/

Blackie

A collection of nearly fifty "action-songs," which should be useful for teachers of infant schools. The subjects chosen, the verses, and the simple directions are all excellent; the musical standard is not so high, but one can imagine that every possible concession had to be made to the need for extreme simplicity.

Dent's Practical Notebooks of Regional Geography, by Horace Piggott and Robert J. Finch: Book I. THE AMERICAS, 6d. net.

A notebook which, if well kept, will prove of aid to future study. Maps or diagrams occupy pages which face the instructions, and a large ruled space is left free for map exercises and concise notes.

Dickens (Charles), A TALE OF TWO CITIES, abridged by Russell Scott, 3/6

Oxford University Press

The notes in this book are reduced to a few, and "the editor would willingly have dispensed with them entirely.... There is a time for literature as well as for science." We hold this latter maxim strongly in the sense that we do not believe in abridgments of excellent stories, or that "when the complete book is read a few years later, there is nothing but gain in having read" them. Surely there are enough "Readers" in existence already, and our best historical novels may be left for perusal at a competent age, instead of being adapted for the schoolroom.

French Note-Book (A), arranged by W. E. Weber, 1/4

Cambridge Univ. Press

A notebook arranged for the jotting down of things which are likely to be forgotten, yet should be remembered. Information in rough scribbling books often gets hopelessly mixed, but a notebook like this, strongly bound and nice-looking, will be an encouragement to students to build up a record of their work.

Philips' Geo-Graph Book: A GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATION NOTE-BOOK FOR CLIMATIC, ASTRONOMICAL, AND OTHER RECORDS, by J. H. Hack, Part I., 3d.

This "observation-book" should prove a great aid to teachers of geography in secondary schools and the like. It should also encourage the young student to make astronomical and meteorological observations for himself.

Philips' Visual Contour Atlas, 6d. net.

A well-printed Atlas which should be a valuable aid to teachers of physical geography. Besides contour maps, there are charts showing the isotherms, isobars, rainfall, and vegetation of the world.

Webb (W. T.), HOW TO WRITE AN ESSAY, 1/ net.

Routledge

An elementary book on essay-writing for examinations, most of the space being devoted to "sample essays." These may be useful to native pupils in India, for whom the book was evidently written, but we doubt their inspiring value to English children.

Fiction.

Bowen (Marjorie), THE TWO CARNATIONS, 3/6

Cassell

A bright and short romance which should please the general public. The scene is laid in Bath and in Paris at the time of the French Revolution. The heroine is in love with a French noble, but a masterful English merchant insists on marrying her, and uses dishonourable means to secure his end. He has, however, to endure her neglect and scorn, with other hard conditions. Needless to say, he wins the day in the end. The changes in inclination of two of the chief figures, though effective for purposes of plot, are so sudden as to be entirely unconvincing, and the book will hardly add to the author's reputation.

Barnes-Grundy (Mabel), PATRICIA PLAYS A PART, 6/

Hutchinson

This tale of a young lady, bored by affluence, going off in search of adventures among the impecunious, is clean and healthy, though wholly superficial. We commend it heartily to all generously minded folk who, jaded by the intricacy of life's problems, are seeking refreshment this Eastertide.

Brentwood (Evelyn), HENRY KEMPTON, 6/

Lane

The one socially ambitious member of a successful bourgeois family and the unheroic hero of this story is a cold, calculating, good-looking, clever egotist. Everything that contributes towards the discovery that he is also the possessor of a heart—a bruised and contrite one at the close—is traced with a masterly insight into the mainsprings of motive. The tactless, tasteless home-circle which he detests; the influences which come, on the one hand, from a magnetic, Machiavellian superior officer, and, on the other, from the devotion of a lady of birth and breeding; and the havoc wrought when the restraints of intellect and self-interest give way to an ignoble passion, are presented with no less skill than the brilliant patches of narrative concerning military life at home and abroad.

Clarke (Isabel C.), BY THE BLUE RIVER, 6/

Hutchinson

The greater part of the scene of Miss Clarke's latest novel is laid in Algeria, whither her heroine—the wife of a fraudulent financier—journeys in order to begin life afresh. The author writes with some skill of the French colony, and the heroine's love-story, if a little long, is not without charm; while an extra interest is provided by her little son and his adventure with Arabs.

Decoy Duck (The), by a Peer, 6/

Long

The Decoy Duck is the pretty, innocent, and convent-bred daughter of an Irishman who is a gambler, and uses her as a means of attracting young men to play with him. She is thus associated with an undesirable lot of acquaintances, especially on the

female side. After varying fortunes—one day in a good hotel, the next in poor quarters—she is rescued from her surroundings by the love of a rich Englishman, and, overcoming an inherited tendency to gamble as well as various feminine wiles, finds her place in a family of repute and antiquity.

"A Peer" has already five books to his credit, and writes with considerable fluency.

Jeans (A.), MINGLED SEED, 6/

Ouseley

The story opens in the Italy of 1859, united in name, but suffering from internal struggle. The author affords us plenty of excitement, which serves rather to emphasize some dull passages. He brings out well, however, the discreditable operations in politics which were a feature of the time.

Legge (Margaret), THE PRICE OF STEPHEN BONYNGE, 6/

Rivers

These 'Scènes de la Vie de Bohème' in an English setting have the true ring. Miss Legge's artists are Bohemians, but they reveal their own national characteristics. The subject is the conventional conflict between accepted morality and the "artistic temperament." In the end the "temperament" finds its outlet in hard physical work, and the heroine dies.

Mack (Louise), ATTRACTION, 6/

Mills & Boon

A lively story of an ambitious and self-confident young man, who succeeded in getting his own way by pursuing the direct method of attack in all his undertakings.

Openshaw (Mary), LITTLE GREY GIRL, 6/

Ouseley

A good story of a little Quakeress in the year 1870. She is in Paris during the siege, and though the reason and manner of her going thither seem unlikely, her fortunes make interesting reading. Her father, a merchant, two delightful "country cousins," a comtesse, and a French villain are the other principal figures in a fairly ingenious plot.

Punshon (E. R.), HIDDEN LIVES, 6/

Ward & Lock

This story of murder and theft has certainly the charm of the unexpected. The plot is too complex to be summarized, but it turns on a dual personality, which is partly cultured and artistic and partly criminal.

Roberts (Morley), SALT OF THE SEA.

In Nelson's Sevenpenny Net Library.

Ryan (W. P.), DAISY DARLEY, 6/

Dent

"Divine serenity of the spirit," the "suppression of personality," the "conquest of destiny," the tracing of the "cyclic course," are typical of the phrases which besprinkle the path of Daisy Darley's wooing. We doubt, indeed, if the average reader will want as much philosophy as Mr. Ryan has introduced into his entertaining romance.

She-Wolf (The), A ROMANCE OF THE BORGIIAS, translated from the French of Maxime Formont, 6/

Stanley Paul

The mystery and horror surrounding the Borgias have always had a fascination for readers of historical fiction. Maxime Formont here describes the life of Caesar Borgia from his murder of his brother to the death of his father. Although the story is vivid, it is to be regretted that so much prominence has been given to the central figure, to the detriment of the other characters.

Smith-Dampier (E. M.), INEFFECTUAL FIRES, 6/

Melrose

This story is somewhat loosely constructed, and the author's writing is

frequently stilted. Nevertheless, he succeeds in making us feel something of the tragedy underlying the failure which dogs the footsteps of a struggling artist who has the temperament and inspirations of a genius without the technical ability.

Underwood (Edna Worthley), A BOOK OF DEAR DEAD WOMEN, 6/ Melrose

Nine fantastic stories, the product of a fertile but morbid imagination. 'One of Napoleon's Loves,' the first of them, is supposed to be from the diary of a Polish mistress. Unhappily, on July 10th, 1806, the writer records the popularity of Scott in Russia—"the Empress reads nothing else"—when he had only published the first of his poems; and Byron is said to be the favourite poet of the Russian army the year before he began writing. This is bad workmanship, to say the least of it.

Ward (Mrs. Humphry), THE MATING OF LYDIA, 6/ Smith & Elder

Mrs. Ward's power of interesting readers at once thoughtful and domesticated shows no sign of diminution in this somewhat sensational novel. A writer more sensitive than she is to anti-climax and the comic aspect of the comfortably heroic might, if possessed of her literary gifts, have made a more inspiring tale than she has out of the conflict between love of self and love of neighbour, which jeopardizes her hero's reputation; but in that case the tale would not have been commendable as light reading: it would have exhaled a spirit of martyrdom in keeping with the Christian mandate about the offending eye and hand. As it is, it does unquestionably convey the truth that it is better to live somewhat meagrely on a small private income than to enjoy the luxury of millionaires in return for sharing the infamy of a cynical landlord whose tenants die of disease resulting from his indifference to their needs. This truth may be self-evident, but to Mrs. Ward belongs the credit of addressing it to the imagination as part of a picture, though she has not thought fit to endow the victims of misanthropic landlordism with charm as well as pathos.

Her scene is laid in a wild part of Cumberland in and near the residence of her bad landlord, a plutocrat who has lost every humane feeling in a gluttony for works of art. Mrs. Ward's culture—almost donnish at times—is seen to advantage in the presentation of this insatiate collector, whose wife and child are nothing to him compared with a bronze statuette; and we admire the dramatic suddenness with which his loathing for a young invalid, thrust by accident upon his hospitality, is turned into keen interest by the discovery that the latter owns some priceless curios.

The collector is the only memorable character in the story, though the heroine (Lydia) is a noble and attractive girl, whose choice in marriage excites interest. More might have been made out of her lover's attempt to reconcile obedience to his employer with a decent regard for humanity; but Mrs. Ward has, at any rate, avoided the imputation of confounding a novel with a tract. She has, perhaps, been a little too heedful of the reluctance of the Comfortable to look long or deeply at class problems.

Watson (Margaret), HIS DEAR DESIRE, 6/ Smith & Elder

An overmastering passion for a mill is the theme of this South Midland romance, which interprets with restrained power and evident affection the ideas of a slow-thinking, slow-speaking, thought-concealing folk. The hunting scenes are excellently done.

Juvenile.

Children's Classics (The): DRAKE AND RALEIGH, 4d.; JACK THE GIANT-KILLER, told anew by Alice M. Bale, 2d.; QUENTIN DURWARD, AN ARCHER OF THE KING'S GUARD, 4d.; THE STORY OF SAINT GEORGE, adapted from Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 3½d.; TALES FROM GRIMM, II., told anew by Alice M. Bale, 2d. Macmillan

We have drawn attention before to this useful little series. The stories of Drake and Raleigh especially should appeal to boys of from 11 to 14 years of age, for whom they are intended. It is surely an oversight to omit the name of Walter Scott from the cover or title-page of even an adapted form of his story.

Circling Year (The): Book I. RAMBLES IN SPRING; Book II. RAMBLES IN SUMMER; Book III. RAMBLES IN AUTUMN, by W. Percival Westell. Nelson

An excellently conceived little series, which is well carried out. The aim of these books is to inspire children with a love of nature, and to teach them to observe and comprehend what they see on their walks in lane, woodland, on the common, or by the stream at different seasons of the year. The coloured plates are nicely done.

General.

Book (A) of English Essays (1600-1900), selected by S. V. Makower and B. H. Blackwell, with Notes by A. F. Schuster, 2/6 Frowde

This delightful little book, which aims at variety and the common topics of life rather than the essay on literary subjects, should be certain of a welcome from the discerning, especially as it is of a size fitted for the ordinary pocket. Mr. Blackwell has, we conclude, completed the scheme which the regretted death of Mr. Makower cut short, and to which he brought both taste and enthusiasm. The insertion of essays by two hands on similar subjects is a good idea. Thus we get the views of two seventeenth-century writers on Dreams, and of Swift and Steele on the Art of Conversation.

Copping (Arthur E.), SMITHERS, a True Story of Private Imperialism, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

Smithers was a London waif who, through the "private imperialism" of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, was sent to Canada, and started on the way to prosperous manhood.

Everyman Encyclopædia, edited by Andrew Boyle: Vol. II. BAC-BRI, 1/ net. Dent

The type in which this Encyclopædia is set is likely to cause readers to skim through the longer articles, but study the bibliographical references. These, however, are not so numerous as they might be.

John Oliver Hobbes Memorial Essay:—

IMAGINATION AND FANCY, by W. Strang, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

IMAGINATION AND FANCY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE, by Stephen P. Whitaker, 1/6 net. Same publishers

The award for the John Oliver Hobbes Memorial Essay last year resulted in these two essays being adjudged of equal merit. Though they differ in their outlook in several minor points, both writers have many thoughts in common, and on the broader lines of criticism they are often found in practical unanimity. Each essay, however, is stamped with a certain individuality, which is clearly marked in the manner in which ideas, almost similar in character, find a distinctive form of expression in each case.

Lang (Andrew), OLD FRIENDS: ESSAYS IN EPISTOLARY PARODY, 2/ net.

Longmans

First published in 1890, this little collection is most welcome in a pocket edition. It shows the author at his best and liveliest, speaking with ease the tongue of the men and women he knew so well in the world of fiction.

New Monthly, JANUARY, 6 annas.

Madras, 'New Monthly' Office

An Indian journal devoted to Biography, Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts. The present number contains papers on 'The Poetry of Matthew Arnold,' 'Tennyson and his Friends,' 'Half an Hour with Shakespeare,' together with some 'Short Comments on the Merits of James Allen's Works,' and an essay on 'Humanity.'

Simon (André L.), IN VINO VERITAS, A BOOK ABOUT WINE, 2/6 net. Grant Richards

This introductory volume to a series of textbooks to be issued by the Wine Trade Club, on the subject of wines and spirits, embodies six lectures delivered by members of the Club at Vintners' Hall during the winter 1911-12. It contains a history of the wine trade in England, and discusses in a readable way vine-growing, wine-making, distillation, and the effects of alcohol on the human body.

Valley of Vision (The), SOME GLIMPSES OF THINGS UNSEEN, 3/6 Allenson

While we admit the obvious sincerity of these little intimate sketches, we are inclined to doubt the effectiveness of their appeal, to any, at least, but the unsophisticated. The sentimentality of the author's style often jars on us unpleasantly.

Wood (T. B.), THE STORY OF A LOAF OF BREAD, 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Despite its slightly catchpenny title, this little book is very nearly a perfect model of what such a manual should be. In about 130 pages, and in words so simple as to be understood by the least learned, the Drapers' Professor of Agriculture contrives to explain the rationale of the growing of wheat, the manufacture of flour and its conversion into bread. Incidentally we get the gist of the Cambridge experiments in the hybridization of the wheat-plant, which have resulted in the production, he tells us, of a variety averaging 38 bushels to the acre, of a quality which fetches in the markets from 4s. to 5s. a quarter more than "the ordinary English varieties." He also goes at length into the nutritive value of the bread produced by the different methods of milling and baking, and says that "there is no appreciable difference in the protein content of the ordinary white flours consumed by the poorer classes of the people and wholemeal flour or standard flour." This doubtless is so, and might be held to settle a much-vexed question, were it not that a new alkaloid has been discovered in cereals since he wrote. The book is well illustrated and in every way readable, while a useful table of reference to larger works bearing on its subjects is included. It forms one of the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature."

Annals.

Nelson's Encyclopædic Library: ENCYCLOPEDIA YEAR-BOOK, 1912-13, 1/ net.

An official directory, and surveys of the internal politics of all countries, and of most of our domestic matters of importance, are the chief features of the latest addition to the army of year-books. Signs of extraordinary promptitude on the part of Messrs.

Nelson are not lacking: the breakdown of the recent peace negotiations and Association Football results to January 18th are duly chronicled. We suggest that readers who wish to amplify their statistical information should be supplied with references to the appropriate official publications, as Blue-books are numerous, and unknown to the public generally.

Newspaper Press Directory, 1913. 2/ Mitchell

This 'Whitaker' of the Newspaper Press is now in its sixty-eighth year, and successive issues have shown the rapid advance made in the newspaper world of English readers, both at home and abroad. It seems beyond belief that in 1846 there was not a daily paper published anywhere outside London. Now there are ninety or more daily papers in Great Britain and Ireland. Among the original articles is one on the new Copyright Act by Mr. George E. Leach.

Pamphlets.

Baverstock (Rev. A. H.), THE FAILURE OF THE CHURCH IN THE VILLAGES, with a Foreword by the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, 6d. net. Fifeild

This pamphlet ought to find its way into the hands of all country clergymen. It is full of practical common sense, combined with a deep reverence which is not devoid of humour, and bears throughout the mark of having been written by a working parson filled with a broad human sympathy.

Betts (Arthur), CORONATION STUDIES: THE GREAT GOLD SPYRS: II. THE SERVICE AND THE CEREMONY, 1/ net.

50, Bedford Row, W.C.

An historical consideration of certain portions of the Coronation ceremonial, reprinted from *The Juridical Review*.

Darken (Edward M.), ON THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 6d. Wellington, N.Z.

The author of this pamphlet seeks to prove that Life is the refined energy of fire, produced by evolution. He does not attempt to deny that Life may be produced in other ways, but merely indicates the way in which he believes it was first produced.

Oxygen and the Mechanism of the Universe, by J. P. M., 1d.

Bournemouth, Victory Press

The object of this little pamphlet is to give an explanation of the origin of the force underlying the movements of celestial bodies.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Tolstoi (Leo), LES QUATRES ÉVANGILES. 2me Partie, 2fr. 50. Paris, Stock

This is Part II. of Tolstoy's commentary on the Four Gospels, here published as the twenty-second volume in the standard French edition of his complete works. He goes through the Gospels methodically, comparing parallel passages, and printing the Greek original by the side of each extract which he annotates. Each quotation is followed by remarks on the text, especially on the meaning of disputed passages. Tolstoy's interpretations differ widely from those of the Churches, and the work would scarcely command much respect if it had come from a lesser man. In considering the attitude of modern scholars towards certain aspects of Christian doctrine, he seems to imagine that it is sufficient to pour contempt on their ideas, without refuting them. However, a prophet is expected to be dogmatic, and no doubt his followers are satisfied.

Fiction.

About (Edmond), LE NEZ D'UN NOTAIRE, 1/ net. Nelson
Cheap edition.

Kaiser (Isabelle), MARCIENNE DE FLÛE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The heroine is a writer, and the book, crowned by the French Academy, consists of extracts from her diaries. There is no attempt to build up a plot; a slender love-interest barely unites some passages. We are presented to a delicate woman compelled to spend most of her time at sanatoria and in mountain districts, and her diaries show with an extraordinary fineness of touch the psychological effects upon her of the changing environments, and the gradual transition from the unobservant restlessness of an invalid to a settled and fully awakened consciousness of beauty in all its forms. The author has not attempted to portray a perfect woman; Marcienne de Flûe is at times opinionated or mawkish, but she is everywhere real, and towards the end it is permissible to doubt whether the book comes under the description of fiction. In many respects it suggests a comparison with 'The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft.'

Rivet (Fernand), LE PRINCE DES RICHES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

A subtle study of a religious and degenerate family. The descriptions of Madame Gallepié and her confessor, the Jesuit Father Blairet, are very good, but the central figure, "Le Prince des Riches" himself, is less successful. As a picture of French religious life at the beginning of the century the book is commendable.

General.

Angell (Norman), LA GRANDE ILLUSION, "Collection Nelson," 1/ net.

A French translation of the famous book against war. The effect it has had in and outside England is shown by the opinions collected at the beginning.

Hawthorne (Julien), CONFESSIONS D'UN CON-DAMNÉ, Traduction d'Albert Savine. "Bibliothèque Cosmopolite," No. 67, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

This is a translation from the American. The author has edited the notes of a man who spent five years in Auburn Prison, New York State. The prisoner, who was an expert shorthand writer, was a "benchmark" of a notorious bank-thief, and took notes surreptitiously of his remarks. Apart from the intrinsic interest of these jottings on prison life, they contain remarkable evidence of the corruption of the American police.

There is appended a study of the criminal from the prison governor's point of view.

Tolstoi (Léon), ŒUVRES COMPLÈTES, Tome XXVII., Traduction de J. W. Bienstock: LA MORT D'IVAN ILITCH, NICOLAS PALKINE, MARCHEZ PENDANT QUE VOUS AVEZ LA LUMIÈRE, LA SONATE À KREUTZER, 2fr. 50. Paris, Stock

M. Bienstock's translations of Tolstoy into French may be compared with those of Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer Maude into English: both aim at a close rendering of the style of the original works rather than at a polished paraphrase. This volume contains two of the most noteworthy results of Tolstoy's "conversion," with 'Nicolas Palkin,' an unfinished, but characteristic piece of self-examination, and 'Work while you have the Light.'

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Tuesday, the 4th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts recently the property of Sir Anthony Cope, the most important being the following: Ascham, *Toxophilus*, 1545, bound for Edward VI. while Prince of Wales, 138l. Astrological Treatises in Latin, English MSS., 14th century, 45l. Barnes, *The Devil's Charter*, 1607, 46l. Wickliffian Commentary on passages from the New Testament, English MS., 14th century, 80l. Evangelarium, English MS., 10th-11th centuries, 60l. Ben Jonson, *Sejanus*, 1695, 77l.; Cataline, 1611, 97l. Le Fevre, *Recueil des Histoires de Troye*, 1529, 83l. Life and Passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, English MS., 14th-15th centuries, 82l. Lucretius, *Della Natura delle Cose*, 2 vols., 1754, 41l. Marlowe, *The Rich Jew of Malta*, 1633, 63l. Molière, *Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1773, 185l. Anthony Munday, *The Downfall of Robert, Earle of Huntington*, 1601, 92l. Munday and Chettle, *The Death of Robert, Earle of Huntington*, 1601, 64l. The Tragedie of Claudius Tiberius Nero, 1607, 50l. Peele, *The Battle of Alcazar*, 1591, 132l. Les quatre Fils Aymon, 1539, 64l. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, fourth quarto edition, 1609, 520l.; *Hamlet*, fourth quarto edition, 1611, 290l.; *Titus Andronicus*, second edition, 1611, 155l.; *Mucedorus*, 1619, 85l. The total of the sale was 3,429l. 1s.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts from various sources, the most important being the following: Vincent de Beauvais, *Miroir Hystorial*, Vols. IV. and V., 1531, bound together for Peter Ernest, Count of Mansfeld, 100l. Rousseau, *Œuvres*, 18 vols., 1793-1800, 115l. Cicero, *Oraisons contre Verres*, 1640, bound for Pierre Seguier, 45l. Bidpai, *Fables*, in Spanish, printed at Burgos, 1498, 200l. Lucena, *Vita Beata*, printed at Zamora, 1483, 46l. Villena, *Los doze trabajos de Hercules*, printed at Zamora, 1483, 300l. Piranesi, *Opere*, 19 vols., 1756-91, 96l. Davila, *Guerres civiles de France*; Strada, *Guerre de Flandre*, together 4 vols., 1650-57, bound for the Duchesse de Montpensier, 95l. Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols., 1719-20, 152l. Heures à l'usage de Rome, printed by Pigouchet, 1496, and bound for François de Coligny, 90l. Horæ B.V.M., printed by Hardouyn, 1521, 40l.; another, by the same printer, n.d., 120l. Erythræus, *Virgil's Bucolics*, &c., 1538, bound for Canevari, 60l. Thackeray's correspondence with his friend Mrs. James, 198l. A collection of Shakespearean medals and tokens, 51l. Jarry, *Office de la Vierge*, written for the Duchesse de Montausier, 1655, 150l. Querelles, *Héro et Léandre*, 1801, 55l. Shelley, *Adonais*, 1821, 150l. Vincent de Beauvais, *Mirror of the World*, Caxton's second edition, 1490, 145l. Justa Edoardo King, &c., 1638, containing the first edition of Milton's *Lycidas*, 240l. Bacon, *The Two Bookes of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning*, 1605, 48l. Delahaut, *Annales ecclésiastiques de Luxembourg*, bound for the Duc de Penthievre, c. 1760, 60l. Archbishop Laud's Book of Common Prayer for the use of Scotland, a set of four copies of the first and second issues, 1636-7, 60l. A' Kempis, *Imitatio Christi*, printed by Zainer at Augsburg, c. 1470, 190l. Apuleius Madaurensis, *Opera*, 1469, 95l. Latin Vulgate, printed by Zainer at Ulm, 1480, 40l. Racine, *Œuvres*, 3 vols., 1801-5, Napoleon I.'s copy, 104l. Shakespeare, *First Folio*, an imperfect copy, 1623, 970l.; *Works*, edited by J. O. Halliwell, 16 vols., 1853-65, 59l. New Testament in Latin, 1519, Archbishop Cranmer's copy, 155l. Locke, *Essay concerning Humane Understanding*, 1690, presentation copy, 40l. The total of the sale was 7,521l. 17s.

On Friday, the 7th inst., after the conclusion of the above sale, Messrs. Sotheby sold a small collection of fine illuminated MSS. and rare early printed books, the most important being the following: Bible, English MS., 13th century, 1,000l. Bible, printed at Strasburg, 2 vols., 1469, 131l. Polyglot Bible, printed for Cardinal Ximenes, 6 vols., 1514-17, 65l. Bible Hystorialis, French MS., 15th century, 1,000l. Le viel Testament, printed by Buyer at Lyons, 1473, 220l. Evangelarium, Frankish MS., 10th century, 500l. Psalter, Italo-Byzantine MS., 12th century, 186l. Psalter and Commentary, Spanish MS., 13th century, 510l. Psalter, English MS., 13-14th centuries, 500l.; another, German, early 14th century, 61l.; another, Anglo-Norman, 14th century, 255l.; another, English, 14th century, 265l.; another, Italian, 15th century, 72l. Polyglot Psalter, 1518, 65l. Psalter in Latin, printed by Valdarfer at Milan, 1477, 140l. Psalter and Hymns, 1489, 84l.; another, Sarum use, 1522, 111l.; another, printed on vellum, 1530, 109l. The total of this sale was 5,728l. 5s.

Literary Gossip.

THE resignation of the Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, is announced as from the 25th of this month. This takes place in accordance with the provisions of the College statutes, which name seventy-five as the age at which the Rector should in normal circumstances retire.

Dr. Jackson has held office as Rector for twenty-six years. Under his sway Exeter has prospered exceedingly. He has also taken a leading part in University politics, and his reputation for moderation and common sense has lent great weight to his opinions.

MR. JOHN WALTER of *The Times* is to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held on Wednesday, May 28th, at the Connaught Rooms.

At the Annual Meeting of the Booksellers' Institution on Tuesday last, at which Mr. Charles James Longman presided, it was announced that there had been an increase in subscriptions, enabling the directors to make an addition to the investment account, which now amounts to over thirty-three thousand pounds. After the business meeting there was a concert, and addresses were given, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll being among the speakers.

MR. LEONARD PATTEN, who sent us the other day an etching of Mr. Hardy's birthplace, has now forwarded an effective photogravure from his drawing of 'Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey.' The architectural details, the altar, the stalls of the Knights of the Bath, and the beautiful roof are well brought out.

THE Committee of the London Library announce that the printing of the new Author Catalogue has begun. This Catalogue, which will occupy two volumes, enumerates all the books possessed by the Library at the end of 1912, and will run to about 3,000 pages.

MRS. MEYNELL has gathered her poetry for publication in a single volume. The contents include the early 'Poems,' which have passed through ten editions; also the 'Later Poems'; and many more not hitherto put into book form. This Collected Edition, printed at the Arden Press, and prefaced by Mr. Sargent's drawing of Mrs. Meynell, will be issued in April by Messrs. Burns & Oates.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Tuesday 'The New Testament Documents: their Origin and Early History,' by Prof. George Milligan. The matter of the book is derived from the Croall Lecture for 1911-12, but the author has taken the opportunity to subject it to careful revision, and add a number of notes.

On the same date Messrs. Macmillan will also publish the first volume of Dr.

Frazer's new work, 'The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead.' This instalment deals with the belief among the aborigines of Australia, the Torres Straits Islands, New Guinea, and Melanesia.

IMMEDIATELY after Easter the same firm will publish 'A Small Boy and Others,' by Mr. Henry James. The book is a chapter in autobiography, giving an account of the early years of the author and his brother, the distinguished Professor.

MR. MURRAY will publish in the course of the present month 'The Big Game of Central and Western China,' by Mr. H. F. Wallace, which includes an account of a journey from Shanghai to London overland across the Gobi Desert; and a book on Equatoria, recording the experiences, in sport and service, of Capt. H. A. Wilson during a stay of five years in that greatly developed region.

UNDER the title 'With the Bulgarian Staff' Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., who, with his brother the Rev. Harold Buxton, was the only Englishman permitted, as a special favour to the Balkan Committee, to accompany the staff, is publishing his experiences. The book will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, with photographs, directly after Easter.

MESSRS. PUTNAM announce a novel concerning bigamy by Grace Denio Litchfield, 'The Burning Question.' They call the title good, but we remark that it is not new.

MR. T. N. FOULIS will have ready for publication this month the last volume (the eighteenth) of his authorized version of Nietzsche. This will contain an exhaustive Index, compiled by Mr. Robert Guppy, and a translation of all foreign words and phrases occurring in the edition, by Mr. Paul V. Cohn. An introductory essay, 'The Nietzschean Movement in England (a Retrospect, a Confession, a Prospect),' is supplied by the editor, Dr. Oscar Levy.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & SONS have nearly ready 'Memorials of North Wales' in the series of "Memorials of the Counties of England." The editor is Mr. E. Alfred Jones, well known for his studies of gold and silver plate.

THE REV. C. VENN PILCHER has translated a number of Icelandic hymns, mostly from the writings of Hallgrim Petursson and Bishop Valdimar Briem. The work, under the title of 'The Passion-Hymns of Iceland,' will be published immediately by Mr. Robert Scott.

MESSRS. BARNICOTT & PEARCE, of the Wessex Press, Taunton, announce the issue by subscription of 'Early Wars of Wessex,' by Mr. Albany F. Major, edited by the Rev. Charles W. Whistler. The book will be published by the Cambridge University Press with maps, plans, and diagrams, and represents special study by the author both of local topography and of documentary sources.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MARCH.

Theology.

18 The New Testament Documents: their Origin and Early History, by Prof. George Milligan, with 12 Facsimiles, 10/6 net. Macmillan

History and Biography.

18 An Exiled King, by Sophie Elkan, edited and translated by M. E. Koch, 2 vols., 24/ net. Hutchinson

Geography and Travel.

18 The Curse of the Nile, by Douglas Sladen, 6/ Stanley Paul

Peeps at Panama, by Edith A. Browne, illustrated, "Peeps at Industries," 1/6 net. Black

The Great Western Railway, by Gordon Home, illustrated, "Peeps at Great Railways," 1/6 net. Black

School-Books.

20 The Piers Plowman Histories, seven Junior Books and four Senior Books. Philip

20 Deductive Exercises in Geography: Europe, by C. R. Dudley. Philip

Fiction.

18 Morning Glory, by Helen Wallace, 6/ Cassell

18 The Order of Release, by H. de Vere Stacpoole, New Edition, 1/ net. Hutchinson

18 Mrs. Keith Hamilton, by Annie S. Swan, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson

18 The Millionaires, by F. Frankfort Moore, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson

18 The Picture of Dorian Gray, by Oscar Wilde, Cheap Edition, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

General Literature.

18 The Passing of War, by Canon W. L. Grane, Third and Revised Edition, 7/6 net. Macmillan

Science.

18 Twentieth-Century Gardening, by John Weathers, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

The Difficulties and Emergencies of Obstetric Practice, by Comyns Berkeley and Victor Bonney. Churchill

First Principles of Evolution, by S. Herbert, 7/6 net. Black

Naturalist at the Seashore, by Richard Elmhurst, illus., "Peeps at Nature," 1/6 net. Black

Anthropology.

18 The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead, by Dr. J. G. Frazer, Vol. I., 10/ net. Macmillan

Fine Art.

Glasgow, by John Nisbet, "Artists' Sketch-Book Series," 1/ net. Black

APRIL MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal will contain the following articles: 'Atlantic Gold,' by J. J. Bell, chaps. i.-vi.; 'The Fate of Manuscripts'; 'The Ship of Shadows,' by John Foster, chaps. xix.-xx.; 'The Diamond Smuggler,' by C. Edwardes; 'Progress of the Gas Industry'; 'The German Emperor as a Country Squire'; 'Ears of Rye'; 'Air-Craft in War'; 'The Old Parochial,' by the Rev. D. C. Stewart; 'Wireless Systems,' by Capt. C. G. Crawley; 'The Door of Release,' by Charles D. Leslie; 'The Question of Anonymity and Pseudonymity,' by Coulson Kernahan; 'The Tasmanian Port Arthur,' by F. A. W. Gisborne; 'The Guardians of the Mole,' by Harry Escourt; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Water and Metal Divining,' by Lieut.-Col. Hugh Rose; and 'Corrigan's Revenge,' by Arthur Hunt Chute.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* will appear a three-fold tribute to the heroes of the Antarctic, being personal sketches by Sir Clements Markham, Dr. A. E. Shipley, and Major G. F. MacMunn, under the general title of 'Adeste Fideles.' The two serials, 'Michael Ferrys' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'Thorley Weir' by Mr. E. F. Benson, are continued. Prof. G. H. Bryan writes on 'The Income and Prospects of the Mathematical Specialist'; and the Rev. W. C. Green on 'Books and Reading: a Retrospect.' 'How Cowper got his Pension,' by Mr. H. R. S. Coldicott, is a curious fragment of literary history. In 'Recollections of Japan, 1863-4,' Commander Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith tells of a nearly forgotten passage of arms between Britain and Japan. 'Some Humours in a Colonial Bishop's Life' are recounted by the Bishop of North Queensland. Mr. G. A. B. Dewar writes on 'The Arab,' and Newton Adams on 'Jock: a Child of To-day'; Mr. Lloyd Osbourne contributes a short story, 'God in the Foothills'; while 'David Livingstone: a Postscript,' by Col. Prideaux and Sir Harry Johnston, is a sequel to the latter's article on Livingstone in the March *Cornhill*.

SCIENCE

The Science of Human Behavior. By Maurice Parmelee. (New York, Macmillan Company.)

THE title of this book is somewhat misleading; the ordinary interpretation of "behaviour" is discarded, and Mr. Parmelee applies the word, in a strictly scientific sense, to the movements of the animal organisms on the basis of their anatomical structure and internal physiological processes, stimulated by external forces. In fact, he has attempted to give a mechanical explanation of these movements.

The volume summarizes the fundamental facts and principles of modern biology, describing briefly the behaviour of the lower animals. The author touches on the most important facts in neurology and psychology. This vast field is covered in about 420 pages, and offers sufficient food for thought; but we must caution the reader not to give too much weight to some of the positive statements. For instance, when discussing the origin of the organism and the cell, the author asserts that life began in the sea, because "nowhere else could the lowest forms of life have secured nutrition." Later he says:—

"Whether protoplasm is still being generated in the sea or not, we cannot tell. If not, then all new living matter is reproduced from the old, but there is no reason to believe that spontaneous generation does not still continue."

If we do not know that spontaneous generation is now taking place in the sea, how can we tell that it ever did take place there? The theory of spontaneous generation was killed by Pasteur, and we are not acquainted with any experiments which can be said to have resuscitated it, though some of them have served to make a sensation in the press.

There is an interesting description of theories concerning the origin of species, before and after Darwin; but most space is given to definitions of instinct. Mr. Parmelee says that several authorities, notably Loeb, insist upon identifying tropisms, reflexes, and instincts with each other. Tropisms are the reactions of organisms without a nervous system to various forms of excitation. The term "reflex action" should be applied only in cases where a definite nervous system exists. Herbert Spencer was amongst the first of the philosophers to give a definite structural basis to the meaning of the term; he was also of opinion that "instinct may be described as compound reflex action." He goes on to say that "no clear line of demarcation can be drawn between it and simple reflex action." Other writers have contended that there is a distinction between reflex action and instinct, and that the latter

involves a mental element, whereas reflex action does not. Romanes belonged to this group; he defined reflex action as a "non-mental operation of the lower nerve centres in the production of apparently intentional movements," and added, "Instinct is reflex action into which there is imported the element of consciousness." Mr. Parmelee objects to this definition of instinct, because, he says, instinct does not necessarily involve consciousness; he therefore proposes the following definition:—

"An instinct is an inherited combination of reflexes which have been integrated by the central nervous system so as to cause an external activity of the organism, which usually characterises a whole species and is usually adaptive."

This view reminds us of the theory of innate ideas brought forward by Descartes in the seventeenth century. In the most recent textbook on this subject, 'Mind and its Disorders,' by Dr. Stoddart, we find it expressly stated that "instinctive action differs from reflex action in that it has psychical concomitants." It would appear that the views held by Romanes on the question still hold good in the present day. We do not feel that Mr. Parmelee has increased our knowledge by slightly modifying the accepted definition of instinct, without at the same time giving us some proof of the value of his modification.

We are surprised that he does not supply a clear description of the physical basis of instinct and voluntary action. It may be generally stated that many of the lower mammals, birds, and vertebrates lead a purely instinctive life. True voluntary action is seen only amongst mammals. There is an anatomical difference which accounts for this diversity of action. Mammals possess what is termed a pyramidal tract, which subserves voluntary action; animals which lead a purely instinctive life do not possess this path in their nervous system. Instinct may be regarded as similar to emotion, and the physical basis, therefore, in both instances, must be the same; emotion, we know, is represented by the cortico-rubral system of neurons, which in the case of the bird is called the pristine motor system.

An interesting chapter is devoted to definitions of consciousness. Many eminent writers have regarded consciousness as something spiritual which resides in all living things, and really has nothing to do with matter. Such a theory is closely related to the religious doctrine of the soul. Mr. Parmelee points out that this is unscientific, as there is no inductive evidence of the existence of any such spiritual entity, and that it

"denies the fundamental postulate of science that all things must be reduced as far as possible to the same terms, and assumes an ultimate dualism in the universe."

Other scientific thinkers, such as Prof. Jennings, believe that all organisms are

conscious. They say that, if we believe in continuity in the development of behaviour, we are forced to admit that it is impossible to point out where consciousness begins in the evolutionary process; consequently, we must admit that all living organisms are conscious. Mr. Parmelee points out that the continuity theory proves too much, and he asks why

"its upholders refuse to admit that consciousness made its appearance in the course of organic evolution, because of the continuity in the development of behavior; then why do they think that it appeared at the moment of transition from the inorganic to the organic?"

Others, again, think that mental and organic processes accompany each other, and run, as it were, on parallel lines, without affecting each other. This theory is generally held by physiologists and neurologists at the present day. Huxley called consciousness an "epiphenomenon"—that is to say, something which accompanies organic phenomena. Mr. Parmelee will not accept any of the above theories, but pins his faith to Loeb's definition that "consciousness is only a metaphysical term for phenomena which are determined by associative memory." Now associative memory is dependent on the associative areas in the cerebral cortex, and is a mark of intelligence. So, according to this theory, intelligence and consciousness are one and the same thing.

In the next chapter we see that there can be no consciousness without sensation; the latter furnishes the raw material for it. Mr. Parmelee says that unless these same impressions are conducted to the higher nerve centres, and are then connected, in the association areas, with the images of the same or other sensations, consciousness cannot result. Even now the mechanism is doubtful, and it is found necessary to call in the aid of attention, which is able to select certain sensations, to the exclusion of others which are being received at the same time. The author asks, "Is then the concentration of attention upon certain sensations an indication of the presence of consciousness?" Prof. Jennings believes that attention in the lower organisms is an indication that they are conscious. We know that these organisms will select certain stimuli to the exclusion of others. This is surely a form of attention; but our author disposes of this view by saying that

"attention is not necessarily an indication of consciousness, unless we limit the term to concentration, which involves a complex combination of images and ideas."

We do not feel that Mr. Parmelee is quite justified in assuming that attention is confined to the higher organisms, if, as he admits, lower organisms have the power of selecting or rejecting stimuli.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Case (John), A SYNOPSIS OF THE ELEMENTARY THEORY OF HEAT AND HEAT ENGINES. 2/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer

This pamphlet is of the nature of a précis. It is meant primarily for those reading for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos at Cambridge, and embodies in a condensed and clear form all the matter needed for the A paper.

Dodgson (J. W.) and Murray (J. Alan), A FOUNDATION COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY. 3/6 net. Longmans

The authors have, in common with many teachers of to-day, given up the old method of beginning chemistry with a study of the "elements." Their book assumes (and rightly) a certain amount of everyday knowledge on the part of the student. Any one who masters it should have not only a grasp of the first principles of chemistry, but also some notions of the chemistry of common things around him.

Franzen (Dr. Hartwig), EXERCISES IN GAS ANALYSIS, translated from the First German Edition (with Corrections and Additions by the Author) by Thomas Callan. 2/6 net. Blackie

This little book embodies a well-graduated series of experiments on gas analysis. Starting with examples showing the manner of manipulating the various burettes used, the author goes on to deal with the methods of volumetric gas analysis for determining the composition of substances. Numerical examples of the various methods are embodied in the text.

Gardiner (E. A.), FIRST YEAR COURSE IN GENERAL SCIENCE. 2/6 net. Heinemann

Beginners in science generally cost their teachers a great amount of labour and time. Mr. Gardiner has written this combined notebook and textbook with the idea of minimizing such labour and putting clear directions before the student in a systematic way. His book should prove valuable in schools.

Goodwill (G.), ELEMENTARY MECHANICS. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Formerly boys were taught "theoretical mechanics," a subject which dealt entirely with abstractions about ideal bodies in an ideal world, and which gave them no real insight into the facts of actual mechanical phenomena. There has been, however, a distinct progress in the art of teaching the subject, and nowadays the necessity for giving experimental evidence of theoretical abstractions is realized. Mr. Goodwill's book is based on this practical method, and he is successful in combining a judiciously chosen series of experiments with the appropriate bookwork.

Moullin (C. Mansell), THE BRADSHAW LECTURE ON THE BIOLOGY OF TUMOURS. 2/ net. Lewis

A lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons last December. After dealing with the cause and origin of tumours, the lecturer proceeds to consider two different kinds—those which spring from germ cells, and possess a more or less complete individuality; and those which spring from somatic cells, and are due to the escape from control of what remains to them of their primitive power of growth. As to their possible cure, he says the hope of discovering such a thing "must rest either upon finding some

remedy which can directly kill the tumour cells without endangering too greatly the vitality of the normal tissues, or upon stimulating to increased energy the normal tissues that surround the tumour."

New Light in Geometry: THE FAMOUS PROBLEM SOLVED—"TRISECT ANY RECTILINEAL ANGLE BY PLANE GEOMETRY." Solution by Henry Devine. Second Edition, 1/ Dublin, Hodges & Figgis

We cannot say that we regard the author's New Light as satisfactory.

Plimmer (R. H. A.), THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE PROTEINS, Part II. 3/6 net. Longmans

A second edition of a monograph which appeared some three years ago. As the author said then, the study of protein had made slow progress until quite recently, but the new methods due to Emil Fischer have led to a considerable increase of knowledge. Since the first edition appeared no startling discoveries have been made, but a more detailed account is here supplied of the analysis of the proteins, and the matter of Part II. has been rearranged so as to give a more complete idea of their synthesis.

Review of Applied Entomology: SERIES A, AGRICULTURAL, 9d. net; SERIES B, MEDICAL AND VETERINARY, 6d. net. Dulau

The first official publications of the new Imperial Bureau of Entomology, which has been formed as a result of a Conference held at the Colonial Office in August last. It is to be supported by contributions from the various Dominions and Colonies, as well as from the British Government. The principal functions of this Bureau will be to collect and co-ordinate information bearing upon injurious or useful insects; to organize a system for securing the authoritative identification of all insects of economic importance submitted by officials connected with Departments of Agriculture or Public Health throughout the Empire; to compile gradually a comprehensive card-index to the literature of the subject, and to issue a monthly journal.

Robb (Alfred A.), A THEORY OF TIME AND SPACE. 6d. net. Cambridge, Heffer

An account of an investigation of the relations of Time and Space suggested by the physical phenomena of optics. It represents a short sketch of the general idea of a theory which the author has already developed in considerable detail, and which he hopes to publish before long in book-form.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, JANUARY, 5/ net. John Murray

The contents of this scientific quarterly continue to maintain a high standard of interest. Dr. R. R. Armstrong's paper on 'The Mechanism of Infection in Tuberculosis' is a valuable contribution to the campaign against that terrible disease. Mr. Spencer Pickering continues his series of articles on Horticultural Research; and other papers include 'Scientific Problems in Radiotelegraphy,' by Mr. J. A. Fleming, and 'X-Rays and Crystals,' by Mr. W. L. Bragg. In 'The Spectre of Vitalism' Mr. Hugh S. Elliott deals with the subject of belief or disbelief in ghosts. From an able paper on 'The Dangers of Socialistic Legislation,' by Dr. Charles Walker, we quote the conclusion:—

"Any social legislation which interferes with the unpleasant process of the elimination of the unfit must result in the diminution, if not in the disappearance, of those characters which are so eminently necessary in the competition between different nations."

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—Feb. 28.—The Director dealt with the contemporary Greek-speaking populations of Asia Minor, confining himself to those communities which have spoken Greek continuously since pre-Turkish times, and are therefore surviving remnants of the Greek-speaking Asia Minor of Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine times. Their interest for the history of Greek in the Middle Ages is very great, for they have preserved the language of the eastern part of the Byzantine empire, which differs in many particulars from that of the mainland of Greece. The Greek-speaking areas of Asia are the small towns of Leivisi on the coast of Lycia, Silli near Iconium, some twenty-four villages in Cappadocia between Nigde and Urgup, the village of Pharasa and its colonies in the Anti-Taurus mountains, and the region round Trebizond where the Pontic dialect is spoken. The speaker utilized already published material, but the greater part of his remarks were the result of three summer journeys in Asia, in the course of which he visited most of these places. Besides their Byzantine character, the dialects are also of linguistic interest from the curious way in which they have become mixed with Turkish, which has penetrated not only the vocabulary, but also the grammar and even the syntax. Their future is menaced on two sides: they are in danger of being swallowed up altogether by Turkish, a fate which has in recent years overtaken several villages, and on the other hand of being supplanted by the pure form of Greek taught in the schools which are now beginning to be planted everywhere. That they have survived at all in the face of the continual pressure of Turkish is remarkable. The lecture was concluded by the exhibition of some slides showing the life of these communities.

The Librarian, Mr. F. W. Hasluck, then spoke on some mediæval evidence for the site of the Mausoleum.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ROMAN STUDIES.—March 11.—Prof. Percy Gardner read a paper on 'Aspects of Earliest Christian Art at Rome.' Art was continuous from pagan to Christian times: probably the first artists were pagans who did not understand the meaning of their paintings. In Roman mural paintings and sarcophagi of the first century we notice two tendencies: (1) to introduce rural scenes, with nymphs and Eroses; (2) to accommodate scenes from mythology which have no close relation one to another. Both of these tendencies continued into Christian paintings of the catacombs and sarcophagi. (1) Rural scenes are common, and Eroses and personifications are introduced, but Christian symbols (especially the Good Shepherd) are added. Orpheus also appears, with what meaning is somewhat doubtful. (2) In place of mythological tales we have scenes from the Old Testament or the Gospels, often crowded together without apparent connexion. Scenes from Daniel and the Apocrypha are numerous. We observe two tendencies: (a) to abridge scenes to the smallest intelligible dimensions; (b) to accept old schemes, giving them a new meaning—Daniel, Lazarus, the Creator, St. Peter. A question arises how far symbolism is employed, and how deep meaning goes. On the surface nearly all the scenes portrayed have reference to deliverance from danger or death. Ancient liturgies may be compared. In especial some seem to refer to actual persecution—Daniel, the Three Children, Susanna; others more generally to the future life—Jonah, Job, Lazarus. There is no Jewish eschatology, and little of distinctive doctrine. Of the sacraments, baptism is alluded to by symbol: the type of the Eucharist is taken from the Greek sepulchral banquet; allusions to the multiplication of the loaves are inserted.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern French Architecture,' Mr. F. Billerey.
- Geographical, 8.30.
- Tues. British Museum, 4.30.—'The Age of Imitation Hellenistic Art,' Mr. Kaiues Smith.
- Statistical, 5.
- Musical Association, 5.15.—'Colour-Music: Experiments in the Educational Use of the Analogy between Sound and Colour,' Miss E. R. Monteith.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Notes on City Passenger-Transportation in the United States.'
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Imperial Defence and the Necessity for preparing for the Representation of the Oversea Dominions in the Imperial Councils,' Viscount Hythe.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'Remarks on the Relationship of the Big Game of Africa to the spreading of Sleeping Sickness,' Dr. W. Yorke; and other Papers.
- Wed. Royal Society of Literature, 5.
- British Numismatic, 8.
- Entomological, 8.—'On the Classification of British Crabro-nidae (Hymenoptera),' Mr. R. C. L. Perkins.
- Folk-Lore, 8.—'Innate Ideas of South Sea Islanders,' Sir Everard im Thurn.
- Geological, 8.

FINE ARTS

Antike Porträts. Bearbeitet von Richard Delbrück. "Tabulæ in Usum Scholarum." (Bonn, Marcus & Weber; Oxford, Parker & Son.)

THIS is the second book on antique portraiture, especially Greek and Roman, which has come under our notice within a year. Both are adorned with excellent photographs giving us a wide selection of specimens from various ages and schools. The present book has a wider range than the other, in that it starts from Egyptian portraiture, and includes some paintings from Hellenistic coffins as well. Besides this wider choice, it is also cheaper and handier, and, what is far more important, it is scientific in its treatment of the subject. Instead of trying to guess the characters of men and women from the busts which have survived, Prof. Delbrück states in a brief but pregnant Introduction the grounds or origins of the art, its gradual development, and its limitations.

What he says applies, more than would appear at first hearing, even to modern portraiture. In both the production of an accurate likeness of a living man is by no means the main object, though this statement will surprise many a reader. The first thing we now say in criticizing a portrait is that it is, or is not, a close and accurate likeness, and, if it is not, then the work is set down as a failure. But this condition of accuracy can only apply to the judgments of contemporaneous people who were intimate with the man painted during the few years of his mature life. In the next generation the questions that remain are these: Is it good as a painting?—i.e., as a harmony in composition and colour; is it typical of a character?—i.e., does it express the sort of man we understand the subject to have been? Whether it was "the living image of the man" is a question of less importance. Who cares to know now whether the heads of Jewish Rabbis by Rembrandt represent any particular Rabbi whom the painter saw and studied accurately? What we seek and admire is the representation of a type in an individual man, the expression of the mental characteristics of his class and age, the richness with which he is reproduced on canvas in sombre but glowing colours. So we call such a portrait rather a Rembrandt or a Raeburn than the Duke of X or Prince John of Y. The great artistic value of the portrait is its value as a type of man, representing a type of art, and the development of that type in a school of sculpture or painting.

All these considerations come out even more strongly in the editor's handling of the origins of the portrait in Egypt and in Greece. It is plain that the early statues of Egyptian kings were not attempts to produce accurately the peculiarities of feature of a particular king in a particular moment of his life. The

great mass of ancient Egyptian statues represent men and women in the prime of life, and this is likewise true of the early epoch in Greece. The royal dress and special ornaments, as well as the cartouche of hieroglyphics, gave the name of the individual king, and that was enough. The features were typical, with here and there variations suggested to the artist by the peculiarities of his model. But these were usually kept subordinate. Prof. Delbrück, however, does not tell his readers that there are, especially in the Early Empire or Pyramid epoch of Egyptian history, traces of a realistic school, in which peculiar features, even if ugly, were boldly reproduced. As an example he could have shown the famous Sheik-el-Beled from the Museum at Cairo, an old, stout man almost naked, holding a stick—a masterpiece carved in cypress wood. It seems to us surprising that he never mentions it. But he does tell us that the intention of the stone statue found in tombs of that empire was to supply a body for the soul of the departed when he revisited the earth. If so, what signifies the carefully preserved mummy of the same person? For we have never heard that the carving of a likeness in stone caused the Egyptians to dispense with the careful preservation of each man's body to serve as the envelope of his soul when it returned to life. Such questions, however, are too deep to ask in regard to a handbook for students, as the volume before us professes to be.

The selection of portraits of great Greeks and Romans is very good and ample, and in the remarks upon them, which discuss briefly the provenance and probable age of the work (which is almost always only a copy), the fact comes out clearly that only in a very few, and then from the Hellenistic age downward, can we assume any attempt at the faithful reproduction of the features of any single man. They are one and all "fancy portraits." The extant bust of Pericles is probably not different in this respect from that of Homer or of Euripides. They are each represented in the form in which the artist thinks they ought to have lived. How different is the bust of Pompey in this respect from those of Caesar! The former is the earliest Roman head which seems to us no more than a likeness. The latter are all idealized, and have accordingly only a general likeness one to the other.

We cannot here follow the interesting development of the statues of the gods, originally rude blocks with only a semblance of life, down through archaic rudeness to the perfection reached by the Apollos and the Aphrodites of the art of Praxiteles—all this is treated in a brief but interesting form in the Introduction. Whether an original intention was to limit the god or ancestor to a residence in the house where his image was seems to us doubtful. At all events, in the case of statues of athletic victors, the intention cannot have been more than to glorify the victor, his city, and the sacred enclosure where the statue was set up. In its day

it was thought a far more permanent memorial than the parallel celebration by the poet Pindar; yet the bronze and marble have vanished away, while the winged words of the poet are "more durable than brass."

There is, however, another point of view, from which the passing fashions of a generation have remained to afford us historical evidence. There is nothing more carefully attended to by the Greek artists than the accessories of their portraits, and especially the style of reproducing the hair and beard. So definite were the various ways of dressing the head, that we can tell with certainty that such a head cannot come from such an epoch, but must belong to another. On this the masterly article of Steininger in Pauly's 'Encyclopædia' ('Haartracht') offers a vast amount of evidence, classified with the most commendable care. The present author refers frequently to this article, which is indispensable to all students of the fashions of Greek statues, not to speak of the wonderful pyramids of hair worn by Roman empresses.

We will conclude by praising the excellence of the illustrations and the peculiar beauty of some, which are not to be found in ordinary publications.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Johns (C. H. W.), ANCIENT BABYLONIA, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

At first sight nothing seems much more difficult to compress than the history of Babylonia, which begins any time before 3000 B.C., and comes to an end with its conquest by Cyrus in 539 B.C. Yet Dr. Johns has accomplished the task, and has done it well. Here we have all the main facts set down, and the sources from which they are drawn stated with sufficient precision. To do this in the compass of less than one hundred small pages is no mean task.

Dr. Johns is doubtless right when he says that the relation of the Sumerian language to other known tongues is still obscure; but, on the whole, we think it might have been stated that Chinese is its nearest living analogue. There is doubtless a slip in the statement that "royal inscriptions were composed in Sumerian up to the last," if by this phrase the Persian conquest is meant. In all probability Sumerian died out about 1200 B.C., and, although inscriptions in it may have been copied for some time longer, it is very doubtful whether any one could have composed anything in it so late as the sixth century B.C. Apart from this, Dr. Johns follows Mr. Leonard King closely, and he could hardly have a better guide. Excellent illustrations—including reproductions of the silver vase of Entemena bearing the famous eagle "displayed," which was the emblem of the city of Lagash; and of the stela of Naram-Sin, showing that king climbing the mountains at the head of his troops—and a sufficient map help to make the book complete.

Lucas (E. V.), THE BRITISH SCHOOL, 2/6 net. Methuen

Mr. E. V. Lucas is careful to emphasize in his sub-title that his book is "an anecdotal guide to the British painters and paintings

in the National Gallery." This qualification sufficiently indicates its purpose. It has been written not so much for the serious student of art as for the larger public that is glad to have a little biographical information and a few good stories. The guide is admirably arranged in alphabetical order according to artists. A condensed life of each is followed by short notes on his paintings at the National Gallery, which tell us something of the scene or person depicted and the history of the picture, but are never elaborated into technical criticism or an æsthetic appreciation.

In the Introduction, however, wherein the history of the National Gallery is ably summarized, Mr. Lucas permits himself a little criticism on the disadvantageous division of British pictures between Trafalgar Square and Millbank:—

"It were better, I think, if the Tate Gallery respected a time-limit and had, let us say, no picture painted before 1840, while the National Gallery had none painted after. Landscape artists so much in the great British tradition as, for example, Stark, Linnell, and Müller, should, one feels, be represented in Trafalgar Square; while Millais' two portraits would be more at home in the Tate, which is largely a memorial to his genius. The rule which the authorities attempt to follow is that in Trafalgar Square should be no artist born after 1800, and at the Tate no artist born before. It, however, breaks down in several cases in both Galleries; for Landseer, for example, who has five pictures in Trafalgar Square, was not born until 1802, while John Linnell, who is hung only at the Tate, was born in 1792."

The book is illustrated with fifteen half-tone reproductions after pictures by Constable, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner, &c., and a portrait of Mr. George Salting forms the frontispiece.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

IN dealing with the Royal Academy we have frequently had occasion to admire the cleverness of Mr. A. J. Munnings, and a collection of his work shows him no less advantageously in this respect. He has considerable familiarity with animal structure, an eye for human character of the obvious sort, and a creditable knowledge of the chromatic effects of light. These qualities are displayed at the Leicester Galleries lavishly—too lavishly, in fact: his least pretentious pictures are Mr. Munnings's best. *A Norfolk Heathland* (13), for example, is much to be preferred to No. 46, *In the West Country*, with its confident exploitation of all the resources of the modern illustrator. Even in this, however, as in No. 56, *The Spinney*, and the clever design for an equestrian portrait, *Through the Wood* (49), there is so much healthy feeling for outdoor life that we almost hesitate to complain of the somewhat vulgar parade of ability. These pictures are on a smaller scale, very like the paintings of similar subjects by the late Charles Furse. They show almost greater capacity and the same defects. Like Furse, Mr. Munnings does not seem to have enough seriousness to be naive or enough intellect to be scholarly, and examples of clever execution unsupported by these qualities look a little pointless and undistinguished.

It remains to be admitted that his work is far more sincere and far more learned than the uninspired "drawings and studies" by Mr. Herbert Draper in the next gallery.

To turn from these performances to the masterly precision and cautious confidence of William Callow's pencil drawings is a relief. We cannot help regretting that, commercially regarded, the modest and delightful art of record is dead, for no

photographs will hand on to future generations the aspect of the world to-day with the lucidity and eloquence which belong to these drawings.

MR. SICKERT'S STUDIES AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

THE regrets just expressed are the more poignant by reason of a passing opportunity of securing for a public collection a series of drawings which, we cannot but think, would be of priceless value for future generations, as fixing with unsurpassable vividness the intimate aspect of certain phases of modern life. Of the pictures for which these studies are the documents we have frequently expressed admiration, but without being prepared for the impressiveness of such a collection of drawings—the essence of half a lifetime's penetrating and impartial observation. Other contemporary records, apparently of a like nature, are, by comparison, biased by the desire to be lively or dramatic, elegant or depraved. Mr. Sickert tells the humble truth. He has a marvellous gift for complete absorption in his surroundings; his pencil, gravely responsive, genial, incisive, hints at an amazing range of sympathy which yet never overpowers him. A painter from whom the exacting among us have so long been impatiently demanding a masterpiece of the usual deliberately constructed pattern exhibits the unpretending notes of his daily existence, and, behold! gives us a masterpiece *sui generis*—a series which it would indeed be lamentable to disperse.

For whereas in isolated drawings we may admire the executive gifts of Mr. Sickert, and gladly note that these gifts (as with many artists in their supremely fortunate moments) are united for once with perfect candour, it is only cumulatively, as with little short, firm strokes he sets down the significant small things of experience, that we realize the grandeur of the revelation that such candour brings. There is a popular belief—perhaps erroneous—that before a drowning man all the outstanding features of his existence are passed in review in his last moments. If such were the case, we should probably be surprised at the nature of some of the pictures rescued from oblivion—odd things which had not appeared dramatic or remarkable, but at that moment take on a queer significance—the aspect of hats on a rack, or the tart smile of a prosaic and disagreeable woman—scenes of what is called "vulgar gallantry," presented with complete detachment from social or moral standards, yet no weakening of human interest.

Mr. Sickert's drawings might be the links in such a perspective, evoked from a past as rich in experience as that of the author of the 'Comédie Humaine.' He has a more Olympian tolerance than Balzac, and perhaps the thing which proclaims him most vividly as enamoured of existence is his keen relish for the dull grey things of life, as being in a sense the most typical. It is belief in the physical basis of life that makes him a great illustrator—for the scientific reader of centuries hence.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 7th inst., the following drawings: D. Cox, Crossing Lancaster Sands, 105*l*. C. Fielding, The Mountains of Mull, seen from Loch Etive over Dunstaffnage Castle, 241*l*. 10*s*.; Vessels in a Fresh Breeze off Folkestone, 273*l*. Birket Foster, Sheep in a Turnip Field, 141*l*. 15*s*.; Harvest Time, 110*l*. 5*s*.; The Watering Place, 105*l*.; The Farmyard, 141*l*. 15*s*. Pictures: L. C. Müller, Eastern Hospitality, 315*l*. J. Stark, A Norfolk River, with a barge entering a lock, 693*l*.

MUSIC

Clara Schumann: an Artist's Life. By Berthold Litzmann. Translated and abridged from the Fourth Edition by Grace E. Hadow. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE author of these two volumes was asked by the eldest daughter of Clara Schumann if, with the help of the available letters and diaries, he would write the biography of her mother. After some hesitation, he consented. What we have before us is a translation and abridgment of that interesting work. Diaries and letters are, of course, very useful; they are better than the finest writing. They reveal the personality of the writer; but in not a few instances those printed here might, we think, have been shortened.

Clara Wieck, anyhow, was an interesting personage. As a young girl she was very practical, as a wife very patient, and as a widow most energetic. As a musician she was brought up to play showy things, but as she acquired a deeper interest in Robert Schumann's music, and that of the masters whom he admired, she threw aside all that was superficial, and, after her husband's death, she greatly helped, by playing Schumann's music, to put an end to the ignorance of the public and the prejudice of certain influential critics.

The story of her married life has been often told, and there is no need now to repeat it. Robert Schumann's early years were full of glorious promise, and no one knew it better than Wagner. Schumann, however, though a clear-sighted prophet as regarded Chopin, did not perceive that Wagner was a coming man. Readers of the letters will more fully understand how devoted Schumann was to his art, and how wonderfully Clara Schumann sacrificed herself for his advantage. She was no mean pianist, but during her married life she would not practise if she was at all likely to disturb him while composing. The following few sentences in a letter written by Schumann to Clara the year before their marriage give a good idea of both:—

"You are a wonderful girl, Clara! In you are united so many beautiful and various characteristics that I cannot think how you have contrived to develop them all in the course of your short life, especially in such surroundings. One thing I know: that I, with my gentle manner, early made an impression on you, and I think you would have been a different girl if you had never seen and known me. Let me be happy in the belief that I have taught you love, your father hate (I mean it in the best sense, for one must know how to hate), that I have made you into the ideal bride of my dreams; you were my most gifted pupil, and as recompense you have said to me: 'Take me, too.'"

There are many corrections which could easily be made in a new edition. On the whole, however, the translation is good.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

An Smèorach (THE MAVIS), edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, Music by C. H. Mackay, 3d. Stirling, Mackay

This little volume is well adapted to its purpose, "a representative selection of Gaelic song in two-part harmony" for schools and choirs. It includes MacMhaighstir Alasdair's well-known 'Agus hó Mhórag' and 'Tha m' Fhearann saibhir,' Duncan Bàn's 'Farewell to the Mountains,' and the anonymous 'MacGregor of Roro,' with his "tararach pioban." Other pieces are of varied interest, but all suitable. Many are adapted for "action" songs.

Zwei Opernburlesken aus der Rokokozeit: TÉLÉMAQUE, UND THE BEGGAR'S OPERA, mit sieben Abbildungen, zum erstenmal mit der Musik neu herausgegeben und übersetzt von Georgy Calmus. Berlin, Liepmannssohn

The parodies of operas given by "Les Comédiens Italiens du Roi" in the seventeenth century were at first improvised, but afterwards, when French was used, they were written. Lesage wrote 'Télémaque' as a parody of 'Télémaque et Calypso' by Destouches and Pellegrini.

The music consists of street and drinking songs. The accompaniments arranged by Gillier to the tunes in this parody are lost, but fortunately the Overture and a characteristic Storm by Marais have been preserved, and are published here, as well as the piano version of the score. Many details respecting this and other French parodies are given in the author's valuable Preface. 'Télémaque' was produced at Paris in 1715.

In England 'The Beggar's Opera,' given in 1728 at Lincoln's Inn Theatre as a parody of the formal operas sung in Italian, brought a fortune to its promoters, but disaster to the "Royal Academy of Music," at the head of which was Handel. Much of the satire was directed against Walpole, and this was clearly indicated by Pepusch in the Overture; for in the Allegro section he introduced the popular folk-song 'Walpole, or the Happy Clown.' Hawkins and Chrysander, as Herr Calmus remarks in his Preface, both speak slightly of the work and make scarcely any reference to the music. Yet the satire in Pepusch's arrangements of the folk and other tunes must have had its appeal to the audience, like Gay's libretto; just as allusions to the fads of the day and to music of different kinds were appreciated in Gilbert and Sullivan's operas by a later generation. Now, even the latter might need explaining, while the hits of nearly two centuries ago are difficult to recover. The Preface calls attention to several of the musical parodies, and it is probable that others cannot be traced. To take one instance, the style of Handel's operas was chiefly parodied, but his March from 'Rinaldo' was introduced, and proved very popular. In 'Rinaldo' it was used for a brave army marching past their leader; in Gay's opera for a gang of highwaymen with loaded pistols receiving their last instructions from Macheath, a second Jonathan Wild. Now Purcell's music was also popular, and "If love's a sweet passion" from his 'Fairy Queen,' produced in 1692, was introduced into 'The Beggar's Opera.' But in the useful list of songs at the end of the volume, in which the sources of most of the tunes are given, there is nothing said of that particular song. Herr Calmus, in spite of all his research, failed to trace it.

Musical Gossip.

MR. FREDERICK DELIUS'S 'A Mass of Life' was performed at Covent Garden on Monday evening under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. Madame Gura-Hummel, Miss Doris Woodall, and Mr. Frederick Blamey, sang in German, and Mr. Charles W. Clark, whose part was the most grateful, in English. The choral music was undertaken, as in 1909, when the work was first heard in London, by the North Staffordshire District Choral Society. From first to last one feels that the composer is in deadly earnest, with the result that the music is overwrought. In other works he has shown gifts of a high order; in the present one, however, there is a constant sense of effort, a striving without attainment. In addition to this, the writing for the voices, especially for the chorus, is, to put it mildly, uncomfortable. The excellent Staffordshire choir found it very trying. Mr. Delius, anyhow, is not nearly so successful with his vocal as with his instrumental music. Mr. Beecham is evidently a strong believer in him, but a great musician often makes a mistake. As such we regard 'A Mass of Life,' yet it is one which ought to lead to something higher.

THE DEATH of Mr. Robert Hilton removes an excellent bass singer. He made his début forty years ago in Cusins's 'Placida,' and for many years he was constantly engaged in oratorio and cathedral work. He was a leading member of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club, also of the Madrigal Union, and the Abbey Glee Club.

FERENCZ KORBAY died suddenly on Sunday last. Born at Budapest in 1846, he sang there as principal tenor at the Opera-House. He came to London in 1871, but soon left for New York, returning after twenty years. In 1894 he was appointed Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music. He distinguished himself not only in that capacity, but also by his transcriptions of Hungarian songs. As a man, he will be missed by all who knew him.

FELIX DRAESEKE, who died last month at the ripe age of 78, was almost unknown to the present generation. He was, however, a prominent man over fifty years ago, when there was much opposition to Wagner and Liszt, chiefs of a revolutionary school trying, it was thought, to upset all the laws and traditions of a glorious past. Now that Liszt's music, except his piano pieces, is seldom played, that Wagner has become a classic, and that the old masters are still held in honour, it is impossible to realize how intense the excitement was in the middle of the last century. Draescke was then a prominent and formidable champion of the new school.

NAPOLEONE ZARDO, whose death is also announced, was a singer of note. He appeared as principal baritone in many Continental cities, also in the United States. In 1906 he was appointed Professor at the Guildhall School of Music. He was born at Crespano in 1858.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Irish Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Cheltenham Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
THU.	Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Royal Choral Society ('Messiah'), 7, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 7.30, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'OPEN WINDOWS' AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

HOME SECRETARIES, without doubt, have domestic problems to tackle as well as public ones. Mr. A. E. W. Mason introduces us to a case of this sort.

A recently appointed Home Secretary, after twenty years of happy and successful married life, begun when his chief asset was a belief in himself, suddenly discovers that the girl born in the first year of wedlock is not his child. What is he to do? He takes three days to think out the position, and then, being convinced that his wife's life, outwardly one of love and devotion, has really been one long acted lie, insists upon breaking up the home. His wife, failing to persuade him that his summing-up of her conduct is unfair, points out that this will mean the breaking off of her daughter's engagement and her ostracism by Society. Although the news regarding her parentage has made the husband shrink from contact with a girl he has loved for twenty years, this last argument shakes his determination. There is, however, a greater complication in that the real father insists that his daughter must be made acquainted with the facts, but, when the opportunity presents itself for carrying out his intention, he finds himself unequal to a revelation which will wreck her happiness. The curtain finally falls on the husband's determination that the life of the three shall be allowed to continue undisturbed. This decision, we take it, is the evidence of the open windows of the Home Secretary's soul. To others it may seem little more than the letting in of air by a slight raising of a window which has been shut and bolted as the outcome of a too successful and satisfied life. However, the audience at the St. James's evidently thought otherwise, and was quite satisfied.

Sir George Alexander plays the Home Secretary with characteristic adroitness, and convinces a large part of his audience that a man who has surrounded himself with materialistic gods is no other than a hero. Miss Irene Vanbrugh as a woman who, marrying to give a name to her child, learns to love and serve both husband and daughter, has a far more broadly human part, of which she takes full advantage.

Mr. Sydney Valentine is admirable as the father, a man whose career has been ruined by a species of fraud not long ago associated with an Arctic explorer; and Miss Rosalie Toller, as the daughter, almost made us tolerant of an upbringing based on fraud and priggishness.

Mr. Mason has provided Sir George Alexander with a play capable of holding the attention of large audiences for many a night to come, and no doubt a little roughness in the acting will be smoothed out by a management renowned for the perfection of its finish.

MR. FARMER'S FACSIMILES.

Trinity College Library, Cambridge, March 3, 1913.

IN your issue of the 1st inst. you welcome Mr. J. S. Farmer's new series of facsimiles of Old English Plays. It is, no doubt, a good and desirable thing that facsimiles should be brought within the means of the ordinary student, but at the same time I am not quite sure that those who subscribed to Mr. Farmer's original series at considerable cost, and thereby enabled him to carry out his design, will altogether welcome its reissue in substantially the same form at about a quarter of the price, or will be quite pleased with Mr. Farmer's methods as a publisher.

But there are certain other points to which I think it right that attention should be called, and as to which subscribers ought to be warned. One of the most recent of Mr. Farmer's facsimiles is that of 'Solimon and Perseda.' In his prefatory note he writes: "This facsimile is taken from the best of four copies in the British Museum. The Grenville Copy is undated, but another is dated 1599." I do not know what Mr. Farmer intends by this, for his facsimile is taken from the Grenville copy, and it bears at the end the date 1599. This, however, happens not to be the date at which the copy in question was printed. It is a modern reprint made about 1815. I regret to say that the error of describing this as an original appears in my 'List of Plays' issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1900. I corrected it, however, in *The Modern Language Quarterly* in December, 1901, and in my 'List of Masques, &c.' in 1902. Nor do I think that I can have misled Mr. Farmer, for had he followed my list he would not have confused the reprint with the other edition dated 1599, and asserted that there were four copies of the latter at the British Museum. There are two copies of the reprint (which I always distinguished from the original edition, though I was not aware of its real date), two (with variant title-pages) of the edition of 1599, and one of an undated edition, which is almost certainly the earliest, and should, therefore, have been selected for reproduction. At the time when I compiled my 'List of Plays' the reprint was wrongly catalogued at the British Museum itself, but the entry has since been corrected, and would have saved Mr. Farmer from a blunder had he consulted it.

I venture to think that subscribers have a right to demand rather more care than this in an editor; for the above is not an isolated instance. It is not the first time that Mr. Farmer has innocently reproduced a modern reprint under the impression that it was a genuine original. The copy from which he reproduced the interlude of 'Gentleness and Nobility' had several leaves in modern reprint. This was pointed out to him, and he very properly himself drew attention to the fact in your journal, if I remember right, and promised that facsimiles of the leaves in question from a genuine copy should be issued to subscribers. This promise has never been redeemed.

In other ways, too, Mr. Farmer has shown himself strangely uncritical in his choice of originals for reproduction. He reproduced several late and inferior editions of early plays because they had acquired some notoriety by being included in what he is pleased to call the "Irish find." His very last publication is a play of Rowley's reproduced from an edition of 1613, though one of 1605 is extant. Being unable to obtain access to two early interludes in a private collection, he issued reproductions

of Mr. Ashbee's facsimiles, which he asserted were "as scarce....as the early printed copy," of which but a solitary example is known! At least he made this statement in the case of one of the plays. In that of the other he merely referred for "bibliographical details" to the companion piece, and thus avoided mentioning the fact that his facsimile is not a facsimile of the original at all.

One other warning I feel I ought to give Mr. Farmer's subscribers. Two plays, 'The troublesome Reign of King John' and 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton,' were reproduced from the Capell Collection at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the introductory notes to these plays Mr. Farmer asserted that the facsimiles had been compared with the originals by Mr. R. B. Fleming, the photographer, that is, who took the photographs and executed the collotypes. I am in a position to assert that no such comparison ever took place, and I have Mr. Fleming's word for it that the assertion was not made with his authority.

W. W. GREG.

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LITERATURE

The Ancient History of the Near East.
By H. R. Hall. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. HALL'S history, which ranges from "the earliest times to the Battle of Salamis," is intended, we are told in the Preface, mainly for the use of students in the school of Literæ Humaniores at Oxford, and as a companion to Herodotus for university students generally. The first requisite of such a book is, we take it, that it should be rigidly accurate, and the second that the author should leave on one side, so far as may be, matters which are still the subject of dispute. A coach who made his instructions the means of airing his own personal opinions on points of controversy rather than of giving his pupils the power of satisfying the examiners would, we fancy, soon find himself short of an audience. We are therefore a little astonished to find Mr. Hall not infrequently giving on one page what appears to be his own judgment on some disputed point, and a few pages later casting doubt on the judgment before confidently expressed. This tendency will puzzle the university student who is to take the book as his guide. It is so much more marked in one part of the book than in any other that we confine the bulk of our remarks to that part.

To come to particulars, it is especially on the early history of Egypt that we should have expected enlightenment from Mr. Hall. Apart from his position in the British Museum, he has assisted Prof. Naville—as he reminds us more than once—in his excavations both at Thebes and

Abydos, has travelled much in Egypt and the Sudan, and has more than a competent working knowledge of hieroglyphic inscriptions. Hence it is here, if anywhere, that he is writing from facts coming to his knowledge at first hand, and we notice that he says in his Preface: "Only in those chapters of the book which are written more or less from the Egyptian point of view... have I not submitted my work to the judgment and criticism of another." Yet after carefully reading his remarks on the beginnings of Egyptian history we are bound to say that we find ourselves still in doubt as to what he is driving at. He first tells us that, although the Neolithic Egyptian was "partly descended from the palæolithic desert-dweller," who was presumably autochthonous, yet "many considerations go to prove that the main stock of the predynastic Upper Egyptians came from North Central Africa." Later he returns to the older view that the Egyptians—he limits the expression to the "Upper Egyptians"—came from Somaliland through Abyssinia and Nubia, and that they were, in fact, Nubians, the present race of that name being the descendants of those who remained behind with a large admixture of negro blood. But North Central Africa, if it means anything, surely means the south shore of the Mediterranean between (say) Carthage and Marmarica, which is roughly the central strip, and this partly agrees with what he says elsewhere about "Libyans." Which story would he have us believe?

We find him equally hard to follow with regard to the Northern or Lower Egyptians, to whom he is apparently anxious to attribute a partly Semitic origin. He begins by asseverating that a study of Egyptian religion "does seem to show a very early Semitic element, and the philologists claim Ancient Egyptian as a more or less Semitic language." This submission to the views of the Berlin School is followed by the assertion that "the early representations of Northern Egyptians" on the Hierakonpolis monuments show them as decidedly Semitic or Semito-Libyan in type. "We have in Northern Egypt the Semito-Libyans," he says again, "bridging the gap between the Berbers of North Africa, whose languages are akin both to Semitic and to Ancient Egyptian, and the true Semites. Evidently they came from the East." Still later we find him saying that "it seems more probable that the (undoubted) proto-Semitic element in early Egypt belongs to the conquered North... and must have entered the Nile Valley by way of the Isthmus of Suez." Are we then to believe that the Semites, coming from the East, first settled in Libya, to get at which they must have marched across the Delta, to return thence in early historic times, or that they came from the East and from the West at once?

These are instances of confusion of thought produced, perhaps, by the writer's desire to show his acquiescence in theories just promulgated which he

fancies may command general acceptance. But there are other cases where he exhibits a lack of acquaintance with the matter in hand that rather astonishes us. The expert is aware that the very little knowledge we possess of the racial characters of the early Egyptian is mainly derived from the Hierakonpolis monuments above referred to, which are either huge mace-heads or large shield-shaped objects with a circular depression in the middle, in both cases covered with reliefs depicting the wars of the king and the triumphs of the gods depicted under the guise of their totem-animals. Mr. Quibell, who discovered the most important of them, thought that the shield-shaped objects were "survivals" of the "palettes," or fragments of slate which the prehistoric Egyptians seem to have used for rubbing down the malachite with which, it is supposed, they made green paint wherewith to smear their faces, and thus possibly to alleviate the skin irritation and ophthalmia produced by the burning Egyptian sun. Others, after collating the Hierakonpolis specimens with similar objects, possibly from Abydos, to be found in different museums, have thought it more likely that they were shields, and this is more probable, as the mace and the shield are the two weapons with which the earliest Egyptians depicted the warrior. Mr. Hall gives judgment on the point in this manner. He speaks of the uncarved slates, probably correctly enough, as "palettes upon which to grind the green malachite which the prehistoric Egyptians used to paint their faces." He tells us in a note that at "M. Naville's excavations at Abydos during 1909-10 they were found with the antimony used for making the paint and with pebbles for grinding it." He is mistaken here, since the discovery of slate palettes with pieces of malachite and rubbers is attributable to another excavator and place, and a much earlier date. Then he explains the carved reliefs on the Hierakonpolis specimens by the remarks that "one may assume that the painting with this *kohl*, as the Arabs call it, was a ceremonial act of mystic significance," and that the palette on which the "antimony paint" was ground was a sacred object. But here it is evident that he is talking, so to speak, "in the air." *Kohl*, of which sulphide of antimony forms the chief ingredient, is a very fine black powder used for powdering the eyelashes all over the East, and requires no grinding, on palettes or otherwise. It has nothing whatever to do with the green oxide of copper, which is obtained by the grinding of malachite, and which was used, presumably, for painting the face. One might as well confuse eye-lotion with the henna with which the Eastern lady still reddens her hands and feet.

In like manner, it might be shown that there is no good authority for Mr. Hall's constant use of the word "brunet," which he has apparently taken from Prof. Elliot Smith, or for his assumption that the Libyans were of Semite race.

We have, however, said enough to show that the student who trusted entirely to the information contained in the book would be likely to find himself "out of it" in any examination. This is not to say that it is not readable, and that there are not many things in it which will be read with pleasure by every one sufficiently versed in its subject to be able to "place" Mr. Hall's information. This is especially so with regard to the Babylonian and Assyrian history, where he has had the help of his colleague Mr. King, and in the chapters on Syria and Palestine, where he is indebted to Dr. Burney and others. We are far, indeed, from saying that with stringent revision and correction it might not be made into a valuable work for all purposes; but, as the author rather challenges criticism upon its main aspect, we have thought it best to deal with that side only. The illustrations are good of their kind, and there are several maps of a useful, but rather sketchy character.

Dame Fashion: Paris-London, 1786-1912.

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THIS handsome record of the principal variations in female attire during a century and a quarter might be styled a "Tale of Two Cities," for only Paris and London are comprehended in its range—Vienna and Berlin, though esteemed worthy of a place in some similar compilations, being excluded. It contains much that is interesting, though not perhaps—for those who have made a study of the subject—much novelty; and there is an additional attraction in contrasting the author and his theme. An ex-war correspondent on frills and furbelows! An artist on the deformities of fashion! The combination should be piquant indeed.

The journalist certainly is throughout rather painfully in evidence. Mr. Price's colloquialisms frequently strike us as being what he is pleased with iteration to call *infra dig.*, or, as others might prefer to express it, beneath the dignity of literature. The artist, to our regret, is represented only by the charming 'Portrait of a Lady,' reproduced as frontispiece, and perhaps by one other illustration near the end of the book. We cannot but wish that he had yielded, at least partially, to "the temptation to execute the drawings myself"; yet there is undoubtedly justice in his contention that the use of "contemporary plates" gives "not only authority, but pictorial value to the text." There are over two hundred illustrations, of which considerably more than half are coloured. They are taken, for the later years, from such standard authorities as *The Queen*; and, for the remoter period, from kindred sources of equal importance in their time. They form an arresting, if not precisely a beautiful collection, and a comparison of the different epochs brings home to us

the truth of Mr. Price's remark that in respect of "character" the modern fashion-plate has sustained a "remarkable deterioration." We have often noticed in the earlier fashion-artists some kind of attempt at representing individual human beings, some faculty for recalling faces actually seen, which their latter-day successors have generally disregarded.

In his attitude towards a subject which has often aroused a spirit of the most savage satire, Mr. Price is entirely human and kindly, but his sympathy, naturally, is not of the all-comprehending description. Take, for example, his astonishment that "any woman in her senses" could have approved of the crinoline. Mrs. Oliphant, who may surely be considered a woman in possession of her senses, warmly defended that institution, on two grounds: that the full draperies which accompanied it had a graceful effect, and that by supporting the weight of the skirts it saved its wearers a great "weariness." The first of these arguments may legitimately be disputed from the spectator's point of view, but the second plainly depends on personal experience only, and we have heard it confirmed from the lips of many women belonging to a generation which has now passed away. This advantage was, of course, entirely sacrificed by those Parisiennes who, in obedience to the Empress Eugénie's mandate, as Mr. Price reminds us, abjured the steel cage, while supplying its place with "a dozen or more starched flounced petticoats at once." One such, known in her declining years to the reviewer, suffered from an internal disease produced in great measure by her heroic endurance of the burden thus entailed; but her pride in the achievement remained unimpaired.

In like manner the author's remarks on that extinct horror euphemistically styled the "tournure" or "crinolette," while showing full appreciation of its hideousness, leave its unhygienic qualities out of account. Though he is lenient in his criticism of the "more or less eccentric effects" attending the prevailing fashion, he seems unconscious of its one supreme merit—the tendency to a minimum of weight. The species of skirt rather neatly denominated "second cousin to a hobble" may, indeed, be numbered among the most comfortable garments evolved by civilized femininity.

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Col. Samuel Rice, the subject of the present memoir, served with the same regiment for thirty-eight years, and was a man with no pretensions to be considered famous. As a young officer he was fighting with the 51st Regiment in 1793 at the beginning of the Great War, and was still with his old regiment, and in command, at Waterloo. He wrote many letters to his family, who fortunately preserved a sufficient number to enable Col. Mockler-Ferryman to give us this biography.

Rice joined his regiment at the time when Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Sir John) Moore held the command. He was at the taking of Corsica, and in his letters tells how we lost that island. Nearly all our men soon fell ill, and deaths from sickness were very numerous. Rice's regiment was the healthiest of the lot, but he wrote home:—

"We cannot muster above a hundred-and-fifty men fit for duty now, and I am afraid it will be some time before we can call ourselves a regiment again."

In spite of this he is praying that the French may come and try to recapture

the island, as the English "will give them a warm reception."

After the evacuation of Corsica Rice went to Spain, and thence to India and Ceylon; he was in Ceylon till 1807, and never really recovered from the effects of illness contracted there, though he managed to fight through subsequent campaigns.

There is a very readable account of Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, in which Rice's regiment played its part, but there is nothing in the story to show what information comes from Rice himself, and it seems to be almost entirely the work of the editor, with little to distinguish it from other histories of the war.

Illness saved Rice from taking part in the unfortunate Walcheren Expedition; but in 1811 we see him off again to the Peninsula, and hear of him at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. On April 10th, 1812, he writes that he has just been reconnoitring the ground of the Battle of Albuhera, and was "conceited enough to think that even" he "could have managed it better. The blundering was great, and terrible the sacrifice." Long afterwards this opinion of Rice's was fully confirmed by Napier, who said that Marshal Beresford had chosen his own field of battle a month before the action took place, yet occupied it in a way that made defeat almost certain.

Rice was invalided home before the end of the Peninsular War, and in January, 1813, landed at Falmouth "fatigued and jaded beyond description."

In 1815 we find him in command of his regiment in Belgium, and a letter posted on June 13th—immediately before Quatre Bras—shows that, as in the Peninsula, no one knew anything of the Duke of Wellington's plans:—

"We are at present quiet; all a matter of conjecture as to what is to be done. The Great Duke knows, but we poor devils know nothing."

Rice was at Waterloo, but saw little of the battle, and the one letter from him about it explains that he was so situated as to have only "a partial view of the field," and miss "the great fight that was raging." The story of Waterloo is briefly and clearly told, but is, we imagine, nearly all due to Col. Mockler-Ferryman.

One quotation from Rice in 1811 shows the spirit of our young officers in the Peninsula. Writing from Campo Mayor, he says:—

"On what point the attack is likely to be made, I as little care as I am able to form an opinion, but, wherever it is, they will certainly get cursedly licked."

There is a sickening account of the way in which soldiers were flogged in the Peninsula for trivial offences; and of courts martial in Spain Rice says:—

"We generally hang or shoot half a dozen fellows, notwithstanding every soldier is a gentleman and a man of honour, and receives votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, which he does not value so much as a pot of Whitbread's Entire."

The book also gives a good idea of the dress of the Army in 1793 and later years.

The Odd Farmhouse. By the Odd Farmwife. (Macmillan & Co.)

If the adjective of the title is to be taken in the sense of unusual, "the odd farmhouse" certainly deserves its name. That "long, low Jacobean house of simple but beautiful lines," with its fourteen rooms, coach-house, and stables, its acre of garden abounding in quince-trees and crimson ramblers, its trout-stream and tennis-court—all at a yearly rent of less than 40*l.* and no taxes—might surely figure on estate agents' catalogues as a "unique residence," even without such extra attractions as modern water-supply, a gravel soil, and chimneys warranted to "draw."

That the epithet in question is also rightly bestowed on the lady who here relates her experiences may be conceded in so far as it marks her remoteness from the instincts and aspirations proper to the authentic farmer. The picturesque—not the utilitarian—side of agricultural life is what engages her attention. Ripening cornfields and browsing sheep are to her merely pleasing features in the landscape, and the countryman's protective war against predatory "fowls of the air" assumes the guilt of murder in her eyes.

An American of the Southern States, she naturally resents the indiscriminating label "Yankee" as strongly as a Highlander objects to being called a "Scotchman." Her impressions of English scenery and character have the freshness of an observation which has not been blunted by over-familiarity. Sometimes, no doubt, she misjudges us, as in supposing that our University towns are still strongholds of orthodoxy, political and religious. Even more remarkable is her depreciation of a national antipathy to the use of the onion in cookery. The festal goose, the fried steak, the homely leg of mutton—are these essentially British institutions unknown to her, with their appetizing suggestion of the desired vegetable?

The author brings a discerning eye and a sure descriptive touch to her observation of nature. Now and then we come on a passage vividly reminiscent of her Southern origin: "Maréchal Neil trailing a tapestry of solid gold from balcony to balcony," in New Orleans, or "the hot, aromatic noonday smell that magnolias pour out of their great ivory chalices." But side by side with these gorgeous memories we have an ecstatic tribute to the fragrance and varied loveliness of an everyday wallflower border. She finds, too, that in England, "more than anywhere else," the infrequent sun "strikes beauty from the earth and an infinity of colour."

The gifts of imagination and graceful expression are possessed in no small measure by the "Farmwife." Yet sometimes she gives us a shock or a surprise; when, for example, she brands the martyr's spirit as "self-flagitious," and wonders if "Amarylli" is the plural of "Amaryllis." Sometimes, also, we are

conscious of lapses in taste. The pun suggested by "Swallow, my sister," and the elaborate variation on that poor worn-out *motif* "the Curate's slippers," are examples in point. Sometimes we are even inclined to cavil at the author's extraordinary predilection for metaphor. "If the violet is a nun, the snowdrop is a saint," is a pretty conceit enough; but it needs a flight of fancy beyond most people's reach to "like round seeds" because "the germ of life should be spherul, orbal."

We seem throughout conscious of two influences often enough combined at the present day: a genuine, almost an enthusiastic interest in nature and humanity, and a watchful eye for the possibilities of "copy" latent in every trivial occurrence—a sleepless night, a snowstorm, a letter from a discontented girl-friend. The result is not always satisfactory, but usually entertaining.

The few pieces of verse scattered through the volume are well above the average in distinction and technique.

Saint Augustine of Canterbury. By Sir Henry H. Howorth. (John Murray.)

In this learned, lucid, and always interesting book of nearly six hundred pages, Sir Henry Howorth completes his great work on the birth of the English Church. The first volume, a *Life of St. Gregory*, prepared the way for this one, in which he tells in detail the story of the Pope's mission to these islands, a mission he regards as "essentially a failure," mainly because it was entrusted to monks—men out of touch with the realities of life—instead of the secular clergy. Following an interesting Preface, in which he treats of the ideals of the early monks and their methods of attaining them, the author goes on to enumerate the documents upon which he relies. He analyzes various correspondence, especially the letters of Gregory bearing upon Augustine's mission, and certain documents and charters purporting to secure lands and privileges for the Church; and then deals with "another series of notorious forgeries," the Malmesbury letters. He also examines critically the materials supplied by Bede, to whom he pays a high tribute. The impression left upon the mind of a lay reader will be, we think, that the forging of legal deeds was one of the favourite ecclesiastical recreations of that age.

The first chapter brings the missionaries within sight of their goal; the second describes the condition of the country they are about to visit, and tells the story of their arrival and settlement in Canterbury. The third, the main part of the book, offers an account of St. Augustine's labours, the result of which is summed up thus:—

"When he died he had succeeded in converting the King of Kent and overlord of the greater part of Britain to the Christian faith, and...a considerable number of

people of note, but a large number of Aethelbert's own people clung to their own faith and to the gods which their fathers had worshipped."

Augustine consecrated two bishops and built five churches, but

"the Church he planted was a plant with a feeble constitution from the first, and it needed a more vigorous personage....a greater scholar....a bigger man, to set it going again on a more promising journey. He presently came, and his name was Theodore."

The author's estimate of Augustine is not flattering:—

"The best that can be said of Augustine is that he was a commonplace man, with good motives and high standards, set to do a work much beyond his capacity and for which he had a very indifferent training."

The remaining chapters deal with the English Church under Augustine's immediate successors—Laurence, Mellitus, Justus, and Honorius—digressing every now and then into fascinating bypaths of Church history.

Apart from biography, the book contains an account of the existing remains of the English ecclesiastical architecture of the period. In questions of ritual Sir Henry Howorth relies mainly upon the researches of Duchesne.

The book has three appendixes, all interesting: the first, a gruesome narrative of the Bubonic Plague in the sixth and seventh centuries, the most "dismal episode in the world's history"; the second, a discussion of Pope Honorius and the Monothelites; and the third, an account of the Papal nuncios at Constantinople.

Excellent illustrations, maps, tables, and Index add greatly to the value of the work.

Three Years in the Libyan Desert: Travels, Discoveries, and Excavations of the Menas Expedition. By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. (Fisher Unwin.)

HERR FALLS is, in his own words, "a country schoolmaster" who was taken by his cousin Monsignor Kaufmann on an excavating expedition to the Libyan Desert some nine years ago. The first object of the expedition was the exploration of the Pentapolis, the name of which, at any rate, is familiar to readers of Kingsley's 'Hypatia.' The site, however, was decided by the authorities to be too dangerous to meddle with, and the Monsignor accordingly turned his attention to the search for the shrine of St. Menas, the most popular of all the Christian saints of Egypt. The search was successful, for "the city of St. Menas" was duly run to earth in Karm Abûm, or Bumna, which seems to lie in a westerly direction from Alexandria. Its place on the map is nowhere described in the book, but as the two explorers went to

Alexandria once a fortnight for money and other things, and the author tells us that Alexandria was once proud to be called the "Metropolis of Menas," we gather that it is not very far distant from that city. Here Monsignor Kaufmann and his cousin remained for two or three years, laying bare—among other things—the tomb of St. Menas himself; and the author found an opportunity of accompanying the Khedive on a State visit to the oasis of Siwa, at that time one of the chief seats of the sect of Senussis. The excavations have, we gather, been described in more learned form elsewhere, and the volume is mainly to be regarded as a book of travel.

In this respect the nearness to Alexandria robbed the journey of much of its adventure, and the hardships and incidents which the writer studiously chronicles would have been taken as part of the day's work by the excavator in the deserts of Upper Egypt. He tells us, however, a good deal that is worth reading about the Senussi, the "Jesuits of Islam," of whom we have lately heard a good deal. He notices that they were far from cordial in their reception of the Khedive, and he tells us, on what seems good authority, that they were then equally hostile to the Turks, which hardly coincides with what we heard during the Tripoli campaign. He says the seat of the Grand Master of the sect has now been shifted to "Karu, between Kufra and Abescher, the capital of Wadai." Thence, he thinks, in due time a fresh Mahdi will arise, who will endeavour to spread the gospel of Pan-Islamism with fire and sword. It will doubtless be left to Great Britain, as the policeman of this part of the world, to cope with him.

A disagreeable feature of the book is the hostility to ourselves and our rule in Egypt which is prominent in it. "Lord Cromer's iron rule, which suppressed every movement of Egyptian liberty," is more than once alluded to, and we are told that the Khedive not only chafed under it, but also confided his sorrows to the writer. We hear much about the Kaiser Wilhelm, "the Grand Seigneur, the Sultan of the Franks and the Almâns," who in alliance with the Sultan of the Turks is to rule the world. But, while the Monsignor and his cousin were allowed to fly over their excavations the German and Egyptian flags side by side, to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday, and to do other things to promote "Germanism" in Egypt they were evidently well protected by "Hopkinson Pasha" and our police and soldiers, who more than once rescued them from an awkward situation. One wonders what would have happened in similar circumstances to British explorers in a German protectorate.

The translation is not very well done, the English being often clumsy, and not the work of one familiar with the scenes described. On the other hand, the photographs with which the volume is illustrated are both good and clear, and form not the least valuable feature in the book.

The Century Bible.—The Book of Daniel. Edited by R. H. Charles. Revised Version, with Introduction, Notes, Index, and Map. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

DR. CHARLES'S edition of the Book of Daniel, which worthily completes the popular, and at the same time thoroughly critical Century Bible series, is likely to arouse a fresh and lively interest in problems which are apt to become fascinating in the process of study. The Introduction and notes, though limited in extent owing to the general plan of the volumes, may thus not only serve the purpose of necessary immediate instruction, but also point the way to further reading, and possibly in some cases even lead to fruitful original investigation in one direction or another.

One important question to answer is whether an historical kernel from exilic times is preserved in the earlier chapters of Daniel. That the book in its present form dates from the stirring period of the great Maccabean revival can no longer be doubted. That, moreover, the Daniel who, as a character excelling in righteousness, is placed by Ezekiel by the side of the patriarchs Noah and Job, can in no way be identical with the hero of the book bearing the same name, must also be conceded. But is it, on the other hand, necessarily mere coincidence that not only a highly placed Daniel, but also leading personages bearing the names of Hananiah, Misael, and Azariah are named in Ezra—Nehemiah among those returning from the exile? Dr. Charles only gives the references to Daniel in the historical books just named, thus unintentionally foreclosing a possible line of investigation of which his readers should have been made fully aware.

The strongest argument against the presence of earlier traditions in our Book of Daniel is by Dr. Charles and others derived from the fact that Ben-Sira, writing about B.C. 200, mentions no Daniel in his famous "Praise of the Fathers." But strictly that circumstance merely serves to show that, if narratives about a Daniel of the period of the exile were current in the time of Ben-Sira, he attached no canonical value to them, a value which in any case was no doubt derived from the powerful influence which the book must have exercised on the pious Israelites who enthusiastically ranged themselves on the side of the Maccabean leaders.

If the possible existence in early times of floating traditions about Daniel be once admitted, the further supposition that they were written down, say, some time in the third century B.C. would be almost a matter of course. The bearing of this hypothesis on the problem presented by the bilingual character of the book is obvious enough. Dr. Charles's view is that the whole was originally written in Aramaic; but the line of argument here suggested would serve to support some form of the theory of composite origin which is held by such scholars as Meinhold and Dalman.

Commodore Sir John Hayes: his Voyage and Life. By Ida Lee. (Longmans & Co.)

THE names of Mrs. Marriott and Ida Lee are not new to geographers, but they have never heralded better work than this memoir of Sir John Hayes, whose fame has fallen into oblivion. Yet, in his day, Hayes was a distinguished servant of the East India Company and the Crown; and as an explorer, a fighting man, and an administrator he rendered important services, which the home Government tardily and inadequately recognized towards the end of his long career. But then news took longer to travel or to scatter, and his name was scarcely known out of India.

Hayes's family seems to have been connected by blood or old friendship with Henry Fletcher, a sea captain in the East India Company's service, and afterwards a director of the Company. In 1781 his godson, Fletcher Hayes, was appointed to a writership in India; and two years later a younger brother, John, then aged 13, to a cadetship in the Bombay Marine. Mrs. Marriott seems to think that there Fletcher's influence stopped; the papers which have passed through her hands do not show any correspondence between the boys or young men and Fletcher; but the mere name of a director carried great weight, and it is difficult to believe that in that day merit alone raised young John Hayes to the rank of lieutenant by the time he was 23.

His first notable act was to organize a small syndicate and go in search of nutmegs of a particularly good quality in the west end of New Guinea. The little expedition of two small ships, Hayes in command, sailed from Calcutta in February, 1793, too late in the season, for the easterly monsoon was blowing strong before they got down to the north coast of Australia. This compelled them to go south about, and turned what was intended as a comparatively simple trade venture into a voyage of discovery. They anchored near the south point of Tasmania, or rather, as it was then called, Van Diemen's Land, surveyed in a rude manner the adjacent coast, and explored the inland country, then unknown, though, as a matter of fact, it had been visited a few months before by the French admiral D'Entrecasteaux, of whose voyage Hayes was entirely ignorant.

From Tasmania he stretched across to New Caledonia, examined the coral reef which guards the west coast, and found a passage through it into "an indifferent harbour" which cannot now be determined, but he was scared out of it by a volcanic disturbance which hurled "masses of stone and pumice" at the party. He then passed on to the westward, and after a voyage of great geographic and hydrographic interest reached the western end of New Guinea, where he anchored in a small bay to which he gave the name of Restoration Bay, as his crew, who were

almost all down with scurvy, were there restored to health. This bay is itself an inlet of the very large Geelvink Bay, which, by an error of type-writer or printer, Mrs. Marriott is made to describe as 500 miles wide. It is really somewhat less than 200.

Hayes found the climate good, the natives friendly, and abundance of nutmegs, with which and other spices he filled up one of his ships; the other, which was pronounced unseaworthy, it was decided to leave behind, in charge of a volunteer crew, for whom Hayes built a fort on shore, and, in the name of King George, took possession of the whole district, which he named New Albion.

Hayes then sailed, intending to go to Calcutta; but want of provisions drove him to Batavia, where he fell in with a Company's squadron going to China, and was ordered by the commodore in command to accompany him. At Macao or Canton he found a lucrative market for his spices, and ultimately returned to Calcutta, after an absence of twenty-two months, in December, 1794. To his great disappointment the Governor-General and Council, after a long and apparently fair examination, decided that Restoration Bay had been previously surveyed by Capt. McCluer, who had named it Dorey Harbour; and that to McCluer, therefore, belonged the credit of the discovery; they refused to accept Hayes's opinions of the commercial value of the place, the friendliness of the natives, and the excellence of the climate. Later and fuller knowledge seems to have proved that the Council were correct, but to Hayes at the time their decision was a painful mortification, and it was not alleviated by their refusal to support, in a practical way, the publication of his journals, which thus remained unknown. Much — most — that Hayes saw and recorded existed only in his manuscript, and when that was lost, these early observations and descriptions, valuable to the geographer and still more to the anthropologist, vanished—it is to be feared, for ever. It has, indeed, been suggested that, on their passage to England, they were captured by a privateer, and may be in France at the present time. There is no evidence of any kind to support this; no evidence even of their having been sent out of India; and it is perhaps more probable that they passed in due course to Hayes's only son Fletcher, a captain in the Indian Army who perished in the Mutiny, and whose belongings were burnt in Lucknow.

Hayes was still a young man, but the rest of his life, though distinguished in the Bombay Marine, was comparatively commonplace. The special duty of the Marine was to keep down the Mahratta pirates, who swarmed in the Western sea, and made up by their numbers and reckless bravery for what they wanted in skill and equipment. Noteworthy combats between the Company's ships and the pirates were common—combats which want only the *vates sacer* to equal 'The Last Fight of the Revenge'; and not the least remark-

able among these is that which was maintained by the Vigilant, under Hayes's command, January 13th, 1797, off the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, against four pirates well manned and armed, and officially described as each more than double the size and strength of the Vigilant. This was a small ship with a paltry armament of six small guns and a crew of eighteen Lascars, but strengthened for this particular cruise by the addition of nine Europeans and twenty-two Sepoys; her total force was thus ten Europeans and forty natives. Her feeble fire was unequal to keeping the pirates at a distance, and the greater part of the fight was a hand-to-hand struggle on the deck of the Vigilant. After four hours the pirates were beaten off, leaving the Vigilant's deck covered with their dead and dying. One of their last retreating shots struck Hayes in the face, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which he suffered for many months. In May, 1798, the directors voted him "a sword of honour" of the value of fifty guineas; but as his only child, at that time, was a girl, the sword was, at his request, changed to a cup.

Three years later (1801) Hayes had command of the East Indian squadron detached for the reduction of Ternate, the last of the Dutch Islands, the Commander-in-Chief with the ships of the Royal Navy being employed elsewhere. The island was obstinately defended for fifty-two days, and yielded at last to the stringency of the naval blockade, which led to the refusal of the garrison to die of starvation. Dutch writers have called this refusal "treachery," and the English seem to have believed that the surrender was due to their valour alone, so that a somewhat angry dispute broke out between Hayes and Col. Burr, who commanded the land forces, as to the relative share of the army and the navy. After another ten years a squadron of the Marine under Hayes co-operated with the ships of the Royal Navy under Commodore Broughton in the capture of Java. Broughton had previously done some good work as a surveyor; but as a fighting officer he did not win glory or even respect, and, "dressed in a little brief authority" at Java, he played various fantastic tricks which made Hayes extremely angry. The quarrel was specially unfortunate, for—in great part at least—it prevented a due recognition of the services of the Marine.

Of the details of Hayes's long period of work on shore as Master Attendant at Calcutta it is impossible here to speak. Worn out by wounds and hard service in trying climates, perhaps also to some extent by a fiery temperament, he died in 1831, at the age of 61.

Mrs. Marriott has written, especially of his exploring voyage, with a woman's admiration of a noble man, and an Australian's enthusiasm for the author of a chapter in the early history of her native country. We cannot always share the enthusiasm to the full, but we readily accept and approve the spirit in which she writes.

The Guadalquivir: its Personality, its People, and its Associations. By Paul Gwynne. Illustrated. (Constable & Co.)

THERE are books which depend for appreciation upon the transient moods of their readers. One day we "feel like" dipping into 'Tristram Shandy'; another time it is just possible that some may seriously incline to 'Daniel Deronda.' So Mr. Paul Gwynne must risk being on his day. If one is not in the mood, his *olla podrida* of life and scenes on the Great River will be tasteless, his rather forced poses will seem ridiculous, and his constant habit of running away from the point and introducing immense rambling, impertinent digressions *à propos de bottles* will be insufferable. But wake up next morning and get out of bed on the right side, and see how charmingly Mr. Gwynne writes—a modern 'Gil Blas,' you will say, with a delicate humour (the real Spanish *gracia*), and a real fund of interesting lore about the whole course of the famous Andalusian river, which has never before been described in all its fascinating coils.

Mr. Gwynne is not the man to press learned information upon us out of season. He has his views on the Iberian race and on Phœnician influences, on Cordoban art and Mr. Whishaw's last discoveries about Yemenite and Copto-Arabian derivatives at Seville, or, as he correctly and more musically writes, Sevilla; he is tenacious of the accent in Andalucía; but he hastens to quiet our suspicions by a good story—as how the alcalde stole the priest's silver snuff-box in the confessional, confessed the theft, yet contrived to keep the box; how the 'Acta Sanctorum' scattered a litter of pigs under the schoolroom window; how no man in the whole mixed company had any matches when the lamp went out; or, again, how Don Manuel's cook measured the boiling of eggs by Paternosters, and the ladies of that courteous and hospitable hidalgo's family spent the day sitting in the cane partition in the river, clad in straw hats, and reading to their hearts' content. The open-air life of the Andaluz, so incredible to mere Northerners—the bed in the heather, and heather for counterpane, with a pillow of wild rosemary—Mr. Gwynne revelled in it like Mr. Hewlett's Senhouse, only in much more favourable conditions. What he did not so much like was the barber's invitation to put a walnut in his cheek to stretch it for the razor. Had it been a fresh walnut, well and good, but this was the common property walnut, and "there is a limit even to love of one's neighbours." There was another barber, a genius, a magician, who was also a brilliant watchmaker, and, holding proper views about the maturing of lathered faces, would leave his client to develope, while he stuck his little glass in his eye and attended to a hair-spring. The Barber of Seville is own brother to the Barber of Baghdad in his elaborate deliberation.

Mr. Gwynne knows Spanish life well—did he not write 'The Bandolero'?—

and he can not only tell us about the excellences of Spanish artificers and the lamentable lack of organization in all trades, but he can also name the various vintages, so to speak, of spring water distinguished by connoisseurs of Andalucía, and how long they should be kept in the perspiring *botijo* before they are fully matured. Or, again, for a picture of the *señorito flamenco*, or Spanish buck, the *guapo*, and those ingenious swordsmen the *madrugadores*, or "early risers," who get the first lunge into the food for worms, we cannot do better than idly turn over these lively pages. But the gem of the collection is Angel—Don Angel Pizarro—the Sancho Panza of this itinerary, whose ingenuities and graces and scapegraces run through the chapters. He had his faults; he found more female relatives on the road and saluted them with more cousinly fervour than was in reason, and his ideas of veracity and honesty were more humorous than moral. But he "had a way with him," and could "put the comether" on the most unpromising passers-by. He occupies—and occupies with dignity—fourteen pages in demonstrating to a fascinated company how to put on and manage the famous *capa*, a garment which forms part of the Andalusian soul, the equivalent of the Englishman's umbrella, and so various and delicate in its expression that there are no less than 33,944 distinct modes of donning, wearing, flirting, doffing, and generally manœuvring it, to say nothing of its use in the national knife-fight. Angel's fourteen pages are but an excerpt, but there is no other article of apparel that yields material for such a display. A fan is not apparel, and its field of operations is distinct. The tale of the poor schoolmaster of gentle birth and the curiously tempered austerity of the hidalgo his father is of a different order; but there are all sorts in this book, and the difficulty is, after chuckling over Angel's sallies, to compose one's features to a proper expression of attention while the conclusions of that very learned antiquary, Mr. George Bonsor of Carmona, are expounded. With all his garrulous inconsequence, Mr. Gwynne manages to convey an eloquent picture of his beloved Andalucía, which Mr. Edwards's illustrations well bear out.

Πελασγικά. ἦτοι περὶ τῆς γλώσσης τῶν Πελασγῶν. By Jacobus Thomopoulos. (Athens, D. Sakellarios.)

MANY strange things have been written about the Pelasgians, many strange things about the Etruscans, many about the Hittites; when we find Pelasgians, Etruscans, and Hittites all in one volume, accompanied by Lycians, Carians, and Eteocretans, we must be prepared for strange things. That is not to say they are untrue, but, if true, they are remarkable indeed. Put briefly, the author's thesis is that all these languages are connected, the Pelasgian being the source of them all; that the Pelasgian was a Greek

dialect; and that it is closely represented by modern Albanian.

Mr. Thomopoulos is not the first to maintain that the Pelasgians spoke a dialect of Greek, but he is the first to bring detailed evidence in proof of it. The statement of Herodotus that they spoke a barbarian language does not go for much. The Greeks said that Alexander the Great and his Macedonians were barbarians, and we know they were not. Dialects of one language may differ so that those who speak one cannot understand those who speak another, and a Gaelic-speaking Scot might think an Erse-speaking Irishman to be barbarous—he would not suppose that the two dialects were akin. Granting, then, that the Pelasgians may have spoken a dialect of Greek, we may take note of a number of ancient hints or statements connecting them with Crete, with Asia Minor, and so forth; but anything further is hypothesis, unless the remains of the various languages can take us a step further. This step our author believes that we may take.

After examining with care a great part of the evidence here given, we do not feel confident that the author's critical power is sufficient for his task. It is true that the resemblances are many and startling, but the parallels seem to be often vague resemblances in sound rather than what might be called exact. If the study had been introduced by a phonetic table, showing the genesis of the Albanian sounds or inflexions, we should feel happier. And the likeness is sometimes so close that it seems hardly possible to have persisted from prehistoric times; whilst oftener it is quite vague, and the Albanian forms themselves seem to vary in an unaccountable manner. This may be dialectal: anyhow, it is there. Perhaps the most startling parallel is this: Hesychius has a Cyprian gloss (Pref., p. 43) ἀγαθός· σιωπῆ, a very odd thing indeed; but here it is in Albanian as γιά θός, "he said nothing." It is obvious that the form ἀγαθός has been influenced by the Greek adjective; but, if it is at all like the Cyprian phrase, this parallel is startling. On the other hand, many of the parallels are of no weight, such as ἄδρα, Alb. *drōa*, both from one of the commonest Indo-European stems. Many, again, are fanciful or downright unscientific; as to derive ἀργίπους (epithet of the eagle) from ἀργός, "quick," and Alb. *híp* "ἀναβαίνω," Gr. ἵπταμαι (p. 41 of Introduction); or to see in the ending of Λαβρανδεύς the name Δεός=Ζεός. Suggestions like this make the reader suspicious; although a man must ride his hobby, the critic is he who can guide it. With all allowances, we think that the author has made a *prima facie* case for investigation which ought to be followed up.

It is remarkable that some of the Albanians call themselves Τύραννα and some Τόσκε, which recall closely the names of the Etruscans; and it is also remarkable that the Albanian supplies possible translations of a large number of inscriptions, some hitherto unexplained. These inscriptions are taken in minute detail—

too minute, indeed, for many pages are wasted on views and interpretations which our author holds to be false. Thus are treated the Pelasgian inscription of Lesbos, the three Cretan inscriptions in an unknown tongue but Greek letters, the Etruscan bilinguals, the Lycian bilinguals, a long Hittite bilingual, other Hittite inscriptions, with some others; all the ancient glosses of the various dialects in question are also examined, and comparisons are made between them. Finally, we come on an Albanian grammar and a "Pelasgian lexicon."

One point deserves special mention. The Lycian bilinguals (and, indeed, others also) have been treated by scholars as if they were word-for-word equivalents. Our author gives reason to think that they were not; and, indeed, it would be strange if they were. His analysis seems to disclose the fact that proper names were often translated (not transliterated); and he makes a good point here, which may help to ascertain the meanings of some more words.

A subsidiary test of this theory is the sense of the inscriptions as interpreted. With the bilinguals this does not materially differ from the Greek, but it is true there are both additions and omissions. With the Etruscan and Cretan inscriptions we have nothing to guide us; and it must be admitted that the version does not convince one by its naturalness. At the same time, the versions are not impossible, and we have not with these, as with Greek inscriptions, standard types to judge by.

Le Mouvement littéraire belge d'expression française depuis 1880. Par Albert Heumann. (Paris, 'Mercure de France'.)

"TO-DAY, the Belgians have virtually no literature," wrote Taine in 1868 when he was studying the art of the Netherlands in his 'Philosophie de l'Art.' The remark was then quite just; but the critic went further, and proceeded to found on it a general conclusion that the inhabitants of Belgium were fundamentally incapable of literary or philosophic creation. Yet at that very moment the men were already living who were to prove the falsity of such a judgment.

Many causes had combined in Belgium to stifle that growth of national consciousness which has borne such wonderful fruit in the literary movement of 1880 and the years which followed. For centuries the Low Countries had been a mere plaything in the hands of Spain, Austria, and France. During the wars of Louis XIV., and later during the period of the Revolution, Belgium was used again and again, in the words of the author, as "the battle-field and the cemetery of Europe." How could literature or the arts thrive among men so beset by material difficulties and dangers? Even after the establishment of the Belgian mon-

archy in 1830 it was inevitable that the immediate political and social needs of the new state should absorb the best energies of its citizens for a considerable period. So it came about that the modern literary movement in Belgium dates only from about 1880, the year in which the poet Max Waller founded the review *La Jeune Belgique* (quickly followed by *La Basoche*, *La Wallonie*, and others), and gathered about him a group of young writers who were determined to break with tradition and champion the new ideas in literature and art. Within a decade (in spite of bitter opposition) the earliest works of Lemonnier, Verhaeren, and Eekhoud, had attracted widespread interest; a fresh current of literary creation, which was to grow steadily in power and importance, had come into existence.

In this book M. Heumann indicates the origins of the movement without tracing its history in any detail. His aim has been to review Belgian literature as it presents itself to the observer to-day, noting the main tendencies, and analyzing especially those qualities which distinguish the Belgian writers sharply from their fellow-workers in France. For, in spite of the deep and vital influence of French culture in Belgium (nearly all the chief leaders of the movement have spent part of their lives in Paris), the literature of the latter country has preserved an individual character which is immediately recognizable; the work of many of the Belgians is French only in language; and, generally, it is probable that they have given more to France than they have received from her. The differences between the two races as expressed in their creations are excellently defined by M. Heumann. The Belgians, whether poets or prose-writers, and particularly those of Flemish nationality, are essentially painters and colourists. Their characteristic power lies in vivid, often extravagant pictures of country and city life throughout Flanders, where the busy, exuberant movements of market or kermesse often contrast strongly with the flat desolation of the landscape. If, for the most part, they are deficient in the French qualities of psychology, clearness, and order, they give proof of a fierce energy and an impressionistic power rarely found elsewhere. Their very faults of incoherence and violence, the reckless grossness of description and subject-matter frequent in the work of the novelists, are yet marked by a freshness and spontaneity which separate them clearly from the pornography of Paris. By the side of such qualities as these, or sometimes strangely blended with them, we find the peculiar Flemish strain of melancholy and mysticism, which appears in its purest form in the works of Georges Rodenbach or in M. Maeterlinck's first plays.

Unlike most French critics, M. Heumann, who uses with a sure hand the flexible, slightly mannered style of the *Mercure de France*, relies rather on imaginative sympathy with his subjects than on methodical judgment and classification, though it

must not be inferred from this that his book is ill-constructed. It is, on the contrary, clearly and simply planned. After studying in an introductory chapter the general features of Belgian literature, he deals successively with 'The Novelists,' 'The Poets,' and 'The Dramatists,' and closes with a discussion of the state of criticism and scholarship and the main currents of thought in Belgium at the present time.

It is impossible, within the limits of a single review, to dwell at any length on the individual writers included in the plan of the present volume. Except M. Maeterlinck, and perhaps M. Verhaeren, scarcely any of them are known at all well in this country. It is a pity that the deep interest of Belgians in English literature is reciprocated on this side by general indifference. For among these writers there are many who by temperament and race are much more nearly akin to us than their better-known contemporaries in France. Especially is this true of Émile Verhaeren, who is recognized by many outside England as the greatest poet now working in Europe. A poet who turns by instinct for inspiration to Northern skies and Northern cities, he was almost the earliest creative writer of the first rank (except Walt Whitman, whom he had not read at that time) to see the great poetic possibilities in the modern centres of labour and industry. He sings the crowded city street, the railways, the docks; even the warehouses, the business quarters, the Stock Exchange itself, have an attraction for him. Moreover (and this should give him a special claim on our interest), during one period of his life, when he paid frequent visits to England, he was haunted by impressions of our great industrial towns, and it is the vast chaotic vision of London which recurs again and again in the sinister trilogy 'Les Soirs,' 'Les Débâcles,' and 'Les Flambeaux Noirs':

O mon âme du soir, ce Londres noir qui traîne en toi !

M. Verhaeren is much less successful as a dramatist than as a lyrist; but those who saw one of the rare performances of his drama 'Le Cloître' (witnessed by the present writer in 1908 at the Théâtre du Parc, Brussels) are not likely to forget the impression made by that strange and powerful play. Among the novels here mentioned those of M. Lemonnier particularly deserve a wider public. Finally, in estimating the significance of this literary revival in Belgium, it must not be forgotten that it has had to struggle against the indifference of the authorities and the active enmity of the "flamingants," or advocates of a purely Flemish literature in Flanders.

Mention must be made of the excellent Preface of M. Camille Jullian, and of the Bibliography, which comprises a list of the works of all the authors cited in the body of the volume; but the book cries aloud for an index.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Congreve (George), *THE INTERIOR LIFE, AND OTHER ADDRESSES*, 5/ net.

Mowbray

These addresses were delivered at different times, and to very diverse listeners—Sisters of Mercy, a group of non-Christian men of Calcutta University, a Guild of Oxford Undergraduates, and so on. Particularly noteworthy is the one on 'The Christian Mystics,' a paper read at a meeting of the Capetown Clerical Society, in which the author, without attempting a history of the subject, points out the chief characteristics of the mystic's view of things, which, he says, is based on an element that belongs essentially and universally to human nature.

Constructive Quarterly, No. I., 3/ net.

Oxford University Press

The appearance of *The Constructive Quarterly* is a good sign of the times, and the periodical should be a success in the capable hands of Mr. Silas McBee. Much of the opposition between religious bodies is due to misunderstanding. The aim of the *Quarterly* is to provide a ground on which all parties may stand to explain to one another their respective positions. It is not intended to reduce the various positions to a common denominator and effect union or compromise on that basis, but only to make sure that each party understands the other. The conviction underlies this effort that the parties will then find that their common ground is large enough for a great deal of common action, and that their differences, so far as they must be retained, will command mutual respect. Two conditions are imposed upon writers: "First, that the Faith and Work and Thought of each Communion shall be presented in its absolute integrity, including and not avoiding differences; and second, that no attack with polemical animus shall be made on others." Representative scholars and statesmen from all parts of Christendom will contribute.

The first number is promising. It leads off with an article by Prof. Du Bose on 'A Constructive Treatment of Christianity.' He explains that he undertakes not to construct, but only to construe Christianity, because for him Jesus Christ is Christianity, and He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. He immediately explains that He cannot be quite the same to us all because of the imperfections of our understanding, and the inadequacy of our spiritual appropriation and experience. This shows that "there is a divine wisdom in the promise of truth not to the individual but to the Church." He insists that Jesus had "a human spiritual as well as a natural genealogy."

Mr. Wilfrid Ward writes as a Roman Catholic on 'Union among Christians.'

'A Message from the Russian Church' comes from the pen of Archbishop Platon, and Prof. Loofs of Halle contributes an article on the real meaning of justification by faith. M. Georges Goyau describes the activity of the Church in France since it was separated from the State, a story which, he maintains, shows "that the very poverty of the Church of France lightens her and adds force to her impulses," and Mr. Shailer Matthews has an able article on 'The Awakening of American Protestantism,' which is full of reasonable hope.

Duckworth (Robinson), *OCCASIONAL SERMONS*, 3/6 net.

Mowbray

In collecting a number of sermons by the late Canon Duckworth for publication Mr. Troutbeck has rendered a real service to the memory of one who, if not a preacher of surpassing brilliancy, was distinguished for a breadth of view and liberality of outlook that won for him wide popularity. The sermons in this volume deal with a variety of topics, but they all go to show that quality of mind of which we have spoken. For that very reason they should appeal to a large circle of readers.

Guérard (Albert Léon), *FRENCH PROPHETS OF YESTERDAY, a Study of Religious Thought under the Second Empire*, 12/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

An able presentation of the attitude of France towards religious matters, not by a description of the present phase of the question, but by a dispassionate survey of the conflict between Theology and Science during the twenty-two years of Louis Napoleon's rule. The author—who offers his work as a tribute of his love to "France, the land of his birth; to England, where he grew to conscious manhood; and to America, the home of his choice"—regards religious differences as among the greatest obstacles to international sympathy.

Ingram (Arthur F. Winnington), *THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF GOODNESS*, 2/6 net.

Wells Gardner

Thirteen sermons and addresses, in which the Bishop of London elaborates the theme that "goodness is the one thing worth having in the world, and holiness far and away the most beautiful."

Lewis (F. Warburton), *THE MASTER OF LIFE*, 2/6 net.

C. H. Kelly

A book of sermons published as one of the volumes of "The Methodist Pulpit Library." Though they undoubtedly lose something by their transference to the printed page, many of these sermons reveal a teacher whose sincerity can never be doubted, whether we are in agreement with the conclusions expressed or not.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), *THE HOLY TRINITY AND DAILY LIFE*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

A collection of four sermons preached in St. Paul's Cathedral during August last.

New Commentator, a Quarterly Cambridge Paper for the Discussion of Current Religious and Theological Questions, No. I., 3d.

Cambridge, Heffer;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

The aim of this new quarterly is to afford a means of expression for a school of theology now existing in the University of Cambridge, and to offer a carefully considered opinion on some of the many problems and questions which are at present occupying the attention of thoughtful people. Further, it is intended that its columns shall provide an open field for discussion of those problems—whether intellectual or social—with which institutional Christianity is faced at the present time.

Notre Dame (The) *Series of Lives of the Saints: ST. GERTRUDE THE GREAT*, 3/6 net.

Sands

The life of one of the canonized saints of the Roman Catholic Church, to whom, in the author's words, belonged "the high privilege of being to the Church the mouth-piece of the abundant mercies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to us poor sinners."

Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1913. 3/

S.P.C.K.

This useful guide to the organization and activities of the English Church has reached its thirty-first issue. This year Appendixes

are devoted to the 'Welsh Church Royal Commission' and the 'Report of the Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance,' which sat for nearly two years.

Oxford Church Bible Commentary: THE BOOK OF WISDOM, with Introduction and Notes, edited by Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick, 7/6 net.

Rivington

Another attempt to throw light on one of the books of the Apocrypha, a difficult task, as the editor asserts, in the case of a writer who did not know his own mind; or, to put it in other words, whose mind was of the discursive nature betrayed by the author of the Book of Wisdom. Mr. Goodrick, however, differing from most of his predecessors, refuses to accept the assumption that the book is a homogeneous whole, written by the same pen, at the same time, and with the same purpose. A further point on which he disagrees with other commentators is his conviction that the author had no real knowledge of Greek, a conclusion reached by careful study of the text. The present volume is a valuable addition to the number of commentaries on a subject which has occupied the attention of scholars of many generations.

Rendall (Gerald H.), *WAYS OF CONSECRATION*, 1/

S.P.C.K.

Three addresses delivered to Ordination candidates in St. Albans Diocese in September, 1912, setting forth the three ways of ministerial consecration corresponding to the writings and examples of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John.

Temple (William), *REPTON SCHOOL SERMONS: STUDIES IN THE RELIGION OF THE INCARNATION*, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

This volume of sermons, preached in Repton School Chapel during the first two years of Mr. Temple's Head-Mastership, will strengthen his reputation for lofty purpose and generous sympathies. The sermons—lucid, simple, direct—must be judged by their aim. Making no show of learning, no attempt at rhetoric or brilliant writing, they may well have influenced profoundly their hearers. Theological problems are subordinated to the desire to mould character.

Poetry.

Bartleet (M.), *THE RAISED ROOD, AND OTHER POEMS*, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

Verse of a religious nature, much of which has already appeared in *The Treasury* and *The Quiver*. It is only of average merit. The piece which gives its title to the volume is perhaps the best.

Dream (The) of the Rood, an Old English Poem done into Modern English Verse by James A. Roy.

Bagster & Sons

A modernized version, in sound, if not inspired blank verse, of an old English poem, the authorship of which has remained unsolved.

Poetical Compendium: THREE CENTURIES OF THE BEST ENGLISH VERSE, 1608-1870, compiled by D. R. Broadbent, 6/ net.

Ouseley

There is no word of introduction here to explain the selections, which are certainly not those that would occur to most literary critics of to-day. The sixteen who supply pieces include Southey, Campbell, Moore, Whittier, James Russell Lowell, and Gordon. Mr. Broadbent has an odd idea of the best lyrics. Even in Cowper, to whom he devotes some space, he has not hit on the lines 'On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.' He includes

The Rose had been washed, just washed in a shower
Which Mary to Anna conveyed,

and ignores the author of 'Go, Lovely Rose.' But then he ignores Wordsworth, Coleridge,

Keats, Shelley, and Tennyson, to mention no others. We should have thought that these poets had long since secured the general regard as well as the praise of the expert. On the other hand, we should be surprised to find that Pope's 'Messiah' and 'Summer,' an affected pastoral, had any appeal to the modern reader.

History and Biography.

Barrington - Bernard Correspondence, and Illustrative Matter, 1760-70, edited by Edward Channing and Archibald Cary Coolidge, 8/6 net. Frowde

Sir Francis Bernard was at one time Governor of New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts. The present volume contains a series of his letters to his wife's cousin, Lord Barrington, and the latter's replies. Both men held high Government positions in America and in England, but the correspondence now published is purely of a friendly nature, and not official in any way. Nevertheless, these letters indirectly throw some interesting side-lights on the American War, and on the political events of the period during which they were written, from 1759 to 1774.

Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome, edited by Sir Rennell Rodd and H. Nelson Gay, 6/ net. Macmillan

We are glad to receive the second number of the *Keats-Shelley Bulletin*, well printed at Rome, and containing some interesting illustrations. The Keats house at Rome was purchased as a permanent memorial in honour of Keats and Shelley, but it is intended to preserve in the Library the bibliography of other poets whose work has especially revealed the love of Italy. There is, therefore, in the present number, in addition to a great many Keats and Shelley books, a long list of works which have something to do with Leigh Hunt and others. Many have little or no value, and we feel that, unless greater strictness is the rule in selection, the Library may soon be full of printed matter that has either little real worth or too little connexion with Keats and Shelley to be preserved in a Keats house. Dickens's letters are, no doubt, rightly included on the ground that they "contain references to Leigh Hunt." But Sir Edward Durning-Lawrence's Baconian work seems to us entirely out of place; and if all anthologies, good and bad, which contain anything by Keats, Shelley, Hunt, or Byron, are to be preserved, we fear that the Memorial House will soon be too small to hold them.

Among recent acquisitions we note two portraits by Severn of Keats—one an original left by Sir Charles Dilke.

Cadell (H. M.), THE STORY OF THE FORTH, 16/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

Most of the matter contained in this crude work has already appeared in the transactions of learned societies or in other forms, but it was well worth bringing under one cover. Mr. Cadell's "story" of the Forth differs essentially from previous books dealing with the estuary spanned by the great bridge. The romantic in history and the pictorial in scenery are not the themes here. It is a variegated fabric that the author has woven, but the threads most prominent are the scientific and physical aspects of the Forth Valley and the surrounding district, and the commercial value of the valley's buried treasures of coal, ironstone, and oil shale. The first part of the book is chiefly of geological, the second chiefly of practical interest. Of the two classes of readers to whom an appeal is thus made, probably the practical will find the book of more service. The Forth Valley,

with its abundant natural wealth, is full of possibilities. In a few years the Rosyth Naval Base, and possibly a Ship Canal at a later period, will greatly enhance the importance of the estuary and everything connected with it. The leading Scottish coalfields of the future are likely to be those of Fife on the north side; while the seat of the great mineral-oil industry extends along the southern shore, in the part of the Lothians to the west of Edinburgh. All this is emphasized in learned and minute detail by the author, who, we are glad to note, has the good of the rural parts of the country much at heart, and has many practical suggestions to offer concerning "the great land question." The book includes a wealth of illustrations in the form of plates and maps, and a good Index.

Clark (Henry W.), HISTORY OF ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY: Vol. II. FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

The second volume of this important work maintains the merits of the first, noticed in *The Athenæum* for April 6th, 1912. Its aim is to trace the history of Nonconformity in the light of what the author takes to be its true ideal and spirit, viz., that organization must be the product of life, as only such organization can deepen and intensify life. The present volume deals with the history from the Restoration to the close of the nineteenth century. There appears throughout the story the old contrast between ideal and actual. Mr. Clark saw the Nonconformist ideal first in Wyclif, and throughout the whole history of Nonconformity he cannot find one who stands so high in the light of the principle until he comes to Dale of Birmingham. One might almost raise the question as to where Mr. Clark found the ideal. Ruskin argued against the Academicians that the ideal must be found in and through the real, otherwise it would be abstract. At the same time, we think Mr. Clark justified, on the whole, in inferring his ideal from history, which shows the neglect of it. Herein lies the value of the book for Nonconformists: it gives them the basis for self-judgment. Mr. Clark defines the Conformist spirit as that which works from an absolutely rigid external organization to the inward religious life, and he maintains that this is characteristic of the Established Church. He finds it to be a law "that the Nonconformist spirit almost always raises its protest just as the iron ring of organization closes up." It is life demanding freedom to express itself beyond the limits of existing organization. The volume forms an exceedingly able study, and is well worth attention. We question, however, any exposition of the church-ideal which practically bars out the Unitarians.

Journal (The) of the Rev. John Wesley, edited by Nehemiah Curnock, assisted by Experts, STANDARD EDITION, Vol. IV., 63/ the set. C. H. Kelly

This thorough and admirably annotated edition is a worthy tribute to the indefatigable preacher. It gives a striking picture of Wesley's work from November 2nd, 1751, to December 31st, 1762. His main difficulties were with disorderly, vehement, or frenzied converts. Thus he says on the last page but one of this book: "The reproach of Christ I am willing to bear, but not the reproach of enthusiasm, if I can help it." Wesley himself shows great good sense in such matters. His comments are mainly on the reception and results of his preaching; but he has an interest in antiquities, notes palpable blunders in Rollin's 'Ancient History,' and quotes Horace on the enjoy-

ment to be had under a lowly roof when he has a "clean chaff bed." When in 1753 he thought himself dying, he composed his own epitaph "to prevent vile panegyric." At the beginning of the next year he was too ill to travel or preach, and began at once to write 'Notes on the New Testament,' which are still, we gather, accepted by the Methodists as a doctrinal standard. The annotations, maps, and illustrations add much to the value of the edition.

Memoirs of the Comte Roger de Damas (1787-1806), edited and annotated by Jacques Rambaud, translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell, 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

Students of French history will doubtless remember the name of the Comte Roger de Damas, but probably only a few will be able to recall the details of his career. Born in times that made soldiering almost a necessity, he was lucky in having a decided bent for that profession. By inclination he was a soldier of fortune, and in 1787, at the age of 22—against the wishes of his family, and without the permission of his superior officers—he set off to offer his sword to Russia, then engaged with her ally Austria in a war against the Turks. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the Prince de Ligne, who subsequently wrote of him to a correspondent in Paris as

"a phenomenon from your part of the world, and a very pretty phenomenon too: a Frenchman with the good qualities of three centuries. He has the chivalry of one, the charm of another, and the gaiety of the present one."

The story of his subsequent career may be read in these memoirs, which have been capably translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. A point which will be of particular interest to English readers is his criticism of Nelson during that none too happy period of the latter's sojourn at Naples under the spell of Lady Hamilton. It is to Nelson's state of moral slumber at that time, he says, that we owe Bonaparte's career. "Bonaparte should build a shrine to Lady Hamilton," he adds, in characteristic comment; "she should head the list of all the happy chances that led him to the throne."

Though not always sound in their judgments, these memoirs give a fresh and vivid impression of the troublous years that marked the opening of the nineteenth century.

Salt (Henry S.), PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, POET AND PIONEER, 1/ net. Watts

A revised and cheaper edition of a life of Shelley, the main object of which is to make clear his views regarding the condition of the working classes, the emancipation of women, and other modern social problems.

Sanders (Mary F.), PRINCESS AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND: LIFE OF MARY II., 16/ net. Stanley Paul

In devoting this somewhat bulky volume to the life of Mary II., daughter of James II. and Consort of William of Orange, the author attempts to present that somewhat unhappy Queen in a more sympathetic light than her former biographers have done. In this task she has been considerably assisted by securing access to what she claims to be completely fresh material, in the shape of letters written by Mary, when Princess of Orange, to her friend Lady Bathurst, and portions of the former's private diary, which was never intended for the public eye.

Lady Bathurst, when Miss Apsley, had been one of the Princess's closest girlfriends in England, and the letters to her are many of them intimate in character. They reveal, if no great intellectuality (and certainly no capacity for correct spelling),

at least a fund of shrewd sense and sweetness of disposition.

The book suffers somewhat from discursiveness, for which the author's pleasant and facile style largely makes amends. It is illustrated with a number of portraits and prints, some of them from originals in private collections.

Seymour (Alice), THE EXPRESS, CONTAINING THE LIFE AND DIVINE WRITINGS OF JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, PART I., 6d.

Plymouth, Jas. H. Keys

Second edition.

Vályi (Felix), THE TURK'S LAST STAND.

University of London Press

A lecture delivered at the University of London in January of this year, and now translated from the original French. The author's object is to point out the true causes of the "historic tragedy" which is being played out at this moment on the borders of the Bosphorus. He offers a defence of the Ottoman Empire, and insight into the causes which have led to its present decadence. He intends to devote an entire volume to the subject later.

Sports and Pastimes.

Hughes (Henry), GOLF PRACTICE FOR PLAYERS OF LIMITED LEISURE, 2/6 net.

Murby

If the number of books of instruction which are being published were any criterion, the standard of excellence attained by the average amateur golfer should be high. The present manual is intended for those who desire to indulge in practice at home, and the advice in its pages is mostly designed for that purpose. Personally, we have found that strokes assiduously practised on the hearthrug have a knack of failing to repeat themselves on the links—the presence of the little white ball makes all the difference. However, no doubt a certain amount of what may be called technique may be acquired in this way, and many of the author's hints are sound enough.

School-Books.

Balzac (Honoré de), GOBSECK, ET JÉSUS-CHRIST EN FLANDRE, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Dr. R. T. Holbrook, "Oxford French Series," 3/ net. New York, Oxford Univ. Press

The notes are careful and painstaking; they contain details as to the two stories which might have been put into English and into the Introduction. Dr. Holbrook is not an attractive writer, and a sentence like the following seems to us unnecessarily stodgy:—

"However, it is with linguistic facts, rather than with literary interpretation, that we are now concerned; for it behoves us to understand the language of whatever we may read before we attempt to indulge in non-linguistic comments and speculations."

Book (A) of Historical Poetry, 8d. Arnold

A collection of many of the best-known historical poems for the use of schools. Their arrangement in periods, according to the episode of which they treat, gives them an added educational value.

Bradley (A. G.), HEREFORDSHIRE, "Cambridge County Geographies," 1/6

Cambridge University Press

"County Historical Geographies" would perhaps be a more accurate title for this series, in which the teaching of history and geography is admirably combined. The idea of treating each county separately is good, and, since the volumes are attractive in themselves, both as to subject-matter and the way in which it is presented, they deserve their success.

Howe (Samuel Burnett), ESSENTIALS IN EARLY EUROPEAN HISTORY, 7/6 net.

Longmans

The beginnings of "early European history" are traced back to primitive man, and from this period summaries extend to the Declaration of Independence and the close of the reign of Louis XIV. The treatment of European history as a mere preliminary to American history is emphasized by the author's continual efforts to point a moral applicable to his native country: in the actions of the Gracchi he sees a precedent for the America of 1776, and the early Germans are compared with the Iroquois Indians. The author has, however, not neglected any essentials; he tells his story clearly and well, and has chosen an excellent series of illustrations.

Thucydides, Histories, Book II., edited by T. R. Mills, with a General Introduction by H. Stuart Jones, 3/6; Notes only, 2/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Jones's Introduction is an excellent piece of work, which should not be missed; but, apart from a summary of the hostilities, it hardly deals with the special points raised by this Book of the History. The Notes are in the main a brief, but satisfactory exposition of the linguistic and historical puzzles which the text offers. Mr. Mills has had many predecessors, to whom a general acknowledgment might have been made. There is a brief excursus at the end concerning 'The Plague at Athens,' but we are surprised to find no account of Athens and its protagonist at the time. Something should surely have been added as to Pericles and the historian's view of him, and the whole question of the approximation to fact in the various speeches of Thucydides. Mr. Jones's brief reference to the Funeral Oration is not adequate. We can hardly doubt that Thucydides himself in the prime of life listened to it with keen attention, and may gravely question if he would have ventured to improve on the diction or thought of a favourite orator. There are difficulties, as Prof. Mahaffy has shown, in *φιλοκαλοῦμεν...μετ' εὐτελείας*. Mr. Mills might at least have given in his notes some instances of the Athenian love of art. We fail also to discover any discussion of the interesting question whether Thucydides knew and referred to the work of Herodotus, which may, as Jebb suggests, have influenced his own methods of exposition. The great difficulty in dealing with the ancient world is to make boys realize the life of the time. To give them no considered account of Pericles in a book which constitutes an imperishable memorial of him seems to us like editing a play of Shakespeare and giving no criticism of its chief character.

Fiction.

Baker (Amy J.), THE IMPENITENT PRAYER, 6/

Long

The heroine, an English girl engaged in scientific work up country in South Africa, on going down to Cape Town falls in love, almost at sight, with a commercial magnate twenty years her elder. He reciprocates her love, and she forgives him a previous entanglement. But it keeps them apart when they reach England. The reasons for this and for the end of the story do not seem to us adequate. The author revels in details of feminine dress and adornment, and gives a good idea of the South African background, but we do not see how her story bears out the key-note which the publishers emphasize, and we think it a mistake to announce throughout forecasts of what is to happen.

Buckrose (J. E.), BECAUSE OF JANE, 6/

Mills & Boon

The writer loves children, and has studied them with more or less success. We regret that this is all we can find of the least interest in this amateurish story. The book is weakly conceived and badly executed.

Everett - Green (Evelyn), THE PRICE OF FRIENDSHIP, 6/

Stanley Paul

The characters in this story remind us of the little girl with the curl: they are either "very, very good," or "horrid." A young man impersonates his friend for some months, looking after his estate and his sister. This is necessary in order to save them both from the hands of an unscrupulous uncle and aunt. It is a foregone conclusion that he falls in love with the sister, but the romance is some way off real life. Some uncritical readers may be interested in the plot, but even they may find the conversations tedious. The book is too long.

Farnol (Jeffery), THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN, 6/

Sampson Low

A spacious canvas holds no terrors for Mr. Farnol; indeed, he delights in covering it with innumerable figures and lavishly splashing on the colour. The period here is that of the Regency, which affords him plenty of scope for a mixture of romance, humour, and adventure that he sets before us with whole-hearted energy and warmth. His style owes not a little to Dickens, but he pays the debt with ease, and has made his "amateur gentleman" a thoroughly engaging figure. There is no lack of boxing, duelling, love-making, or plotting, and the author throws in a realistic horse-race.

Golsworthy (Arnold), A LITTLE WORLD, 6/

Allen

A mildly acidulated tale of a street in Suburbia, where social gradings are many, and pettinesses encompass all things. There is no subtlety in Mr. Golsworthy's characters, all are keyed to a single note. A too-confiding heroine and a generous but club-footed author alone do not share in the general monotony, and with their acceptance of each other the simply constructed story ends.

Holt (Adelaide), OUTSIDE THE ARK, 6/

Lane

One of the queer beasts left "Outside the Ark," and ordinary humanity is the man of genius, particularly of that species which lives only between the covers of a novel. To this class belongs the principal character in the present volume—dramatist, novelist, idealist, and platonic friend. Up to the point where he marries the delightful daughter of an altogether delightful clergyman, many readers will enjoy the combination of wit and kindness which marks the narrative. But after the marriage things take a very different turn. Little by little the tension between the pair increases, until the lady asks her husband to take a holiday apart from her, in the course of which he is drowned.

Low (Ivy), GROWING PAINS, 6/

Heinemann

A recent novel, 'The Reward of Virtue,' dealt, with a frankness by no means free from cynicism, with the lot of the daughter of a wealthy middle-class family, the result of it all being a pettiness beyond hope of redemption. 'Growing Pains'—like the other, a first novel—might well have been written as a counterblast, if not as a defence. Miss Low's heroine, too, comes of the class that prevails in South Kensington; she has a very similar education, followed by an entry into a world much alike in its interests, or lack of them. But the results are different. "Growing pains" are lived through, and the heroine duly emerges, a slightly

foolish, but thoroughly healthy young woman.

Miss Low has presented the development of her principal character with uncommon exactness. The early freakishnesses of a child's imagination, her later violent adoration of an elder girl, and the customary outbreak of unreasoning self-torment, combined with crudely religious emotions, are all faithfully portrayed. The only other full-length piece of characterization—that of the heroine's aunt—is admirably executed. The male characters have been allotted comparatively small portions of the canvas; there are various youths at decent intervals who provide opportunities for sentiment, but the chosen man receives a purely objective treatment.

Ramsey (Olivia), A GIRL OF NO IMPORTANCE, 6/ Long

Everard, Earl of Rake, is very agreeable and like a Greek god, but dissolute and extravagant. He is expected to save himself by marrying money, but unfortunately he meets a beautiful girl of sixteen, a devout Catholic with mystic powers, who is quite too bright and good for ordinary tastes, and whose slim, girlish figure is emphasized till we are tired of it. Besides this pair we meet a designing Spanish magnate full of mystery, a second heroine who figures as a boy, a homely millionaire, and a whole crowd of smart society people. Excitement and mystery prevail, and the author reminds us occasionally of Ouida. She does not, however, make so good a story, or persuade us that the many unlikely things which occur could have happened.

Skinner (Henrietta Dana), THEIR CHOICE, 3/3 net. New York, Benziger

Passages extracted from the diary of an American spinster, describing her eccentric, but fortunately brief courtship. The author is too mawkish for our taste.

Stanton (Coralie) and Hosken (Heath), CALLED TO JUDGMENT, 6/ Stanley Paul

A woman with "tea-coloured eyes," whose "lank, yellow hair was always dead," and a man who is "colourless" and has a "dull, muddy complexion," are the principal figures in the book. They are both bigamists, and both are in deadly fear of being found out by each other as well as the world in general. The story is not wanting in excitement; its scenes are well described, but the whole impression it gives is sordid and ugly, the two good characters in the book being singularly repulsive.

Annals.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1913, 7/6 net. Dean

This well-known book of reference is always useful, and the Judicial section gives information not to be found elsewhere in such convenient form. It includes not only the Judges of the Superior and County Courts, but also the Recorders, Metropolitan and Stipendiary Magistrates, Sheriffs and Sheriff Substitutes of Scotland, and the Colonial Judges. It has been brought up to date, and gives the latest changes in the peerage and also the results of the most recent by-elections.

There are a great many people who apparently object to say when they were born; and, if they will not supply the information, an editor cannot easily procure it. On p. xiii there is an unfortunate misprint (of 1911 for 1912) which makes the dates of twenty by-elections wrong; and one member of Parliament is said to have been born in 1896, to have become a barrister at the age of three, and to have fought his first election the year before he was born.

We must protest against the advertisements on the back of many pages of the letterpress, and think 'Debrett' ought not to do this kind of thing.

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book, 1913, edited by Godfrey E. P. Hertslet, 0/ Harrison

A new feature in the volume for the present year is the inclusion of a list of many whose names remain in the Statement of the Services as having served under the Foreign Office.

Pamphlet.

One & All Gardening, 1913, 2d.

Agricultural and Horticultural Ass. The eighteenth issue of this popular annual contains, amongst many others, an article by the Editor on 'Garden Progress,' dealing with the movements for developing garden cities, garden suburbs, and garden homes for the people.

WILLIAM HALE WHITE.

MR. WILLIAM HALE WHITE was little known to the public, and shunned the fierce light which has of late illumined for a public greedy of personal details the private lives of authors.

His father, who was at the time of his birth a bookseller at Bedford, and a trustee of the Bunyan Meeting, came to London when he was appointed Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, and his reminiscences of Parliament were published in 1897. Young White joined the Church of the Bunyan Meeting in 1848, and was approved as a candidate for the ministry, but was expelled from New College in 1851, with two other students, on account of his views on inspiration.

On coming to London he contributed to various journals, and became acquainted with John Chapman, then editor of *The Westminster Review*. He was fortunate in being appointed to a post at the Admiralty, and rose to be Assistant Director of Contracts. After his retirement he lived first at Hastings, and later at Groombridge, where he died at the end of last week in his eighty-first year. For some time he had been in bad health, though he kept up intercourse with his friends. In earlier years he frequently contributed to our columns, and was a most conscientious reviewer, objecting to the modern system which puts on a fluent hack to write on anything and everything.

Art is never more impressive than when it secures fame for work which exhibits the world as a pilgrims' way, or as a disciplinary college where the only master is the desire of the soul for justice and love. In the summer of hedonism or the twilight of scepticism such work must often, if not usually, appear as a skeleton at a feast, unless art imparts grace to its form and lights it with faith or humour. Yet the imaginative work of "Mark Rutherford," despite the opinion of a few who, like a distinguished woman of letters, find much of it "too melancholy—nay, hopeless," has long had an enthusiastic audience who prefer it to the work of George Eliot.

Mark Rutherford's style presents his thoughts and stories as simply as if it were a hand extending them to us, and no one can read him attentively without perceiving that he is an idealist of the first order. He leaves heaven to other novelists; the bright side of his work is essentially the goodness, the high-mindedness of his protagonists: it is not a gate of pearl or even a god saying "Well done!" Hence his novels vex the worldling who has not succeeded in

idealizing his worldliness. Their typical population, selected from the tradespeople, their employees and women folk, and the Dissenters of Early Victorian times, is alive in the fretful, petty, disagreeable, often pathetic fashion of creatures in whom the soul's self-consciousness is a kind of illness. It is impossible to be with Mark Rutherford's characters without recognizing them; the majority are lifelike examples of our human mediocrity, of that drab narrowness which the word "provincial" is unjustly forced to express. A person who can read 'The Pilgrim's Progress' without wincing, protected by the archaism which enables him to preserve an attitude of detachment from the object and interest of that allegory, may find himself involved against his will in the moral problems solved or weathered by Mark Rutherford's heroes and heroines; he may find himself engaged in sorrowful and timorous revaluation of his properties, and contending with the conviction that no material object can be weighed against a moral idea.

It is well to insist on the excellence of Mark Rutherford's fiction from what may be called the caterer's point of view. 'Clara Hopgood,' for instance, may be read as a tonic after Meredith's 'Rhoda Fleming'; Catharine Furze, of the novel so named, has her warm admirers; Theresa sheds a bright ray of light on the darkness of 'The Autobiography': in fact, some of the choicest of women are to be found in these novels. Their author's humour is seen in his selection of repulsive people, scandal-mongers and bigots. It is not by an accident of reporting that these products of Little Peddlington are so amusing: they are the pick of an otherwise dull congregation.

The creator of "Mark Rutherford" preferred to use the name of this dead fictitious character as a mask, even when it was chronologically inappropriate; but in his own name he put forth several works which shed light on his personality. The most notable of these was a translation of Spinoza's 'Ethic,' to the soundness of which *The Athenæum* paid a deserved tribute in 1883. He succeeded in acquitting Wordsworth of the charge of political apostasy brought against that poet. He wrote also a book on Bunyan and a variety of essays (literary and religious), and made an excellent selection of essays from Johnson's 'Rambler.' His career in the book-world extends from 1881 to 1910.

PENNANT'S LIBRARY.

On Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold the library formed at Downing, Flintshire, by Thomas Pennant, the famous antiquary, and now the property of the Earl of Denbigh. The chief lots were the following: Coryat's Crudities, 1611, 21l. Erasmus, Eloge de la Folie, 1751, finely bound by Derome, 35l. Foxe, North-West-Fox, 1635, 33l. Frobenius, Three Voyages, 1578, 148l. Gabriel Harvey, a volume of seven rare English tracts formerly in his library, 155l. Ben Jonson His part of King James his Royall and Magnificent Entertainment through his honorable cittie of London, 1603, 69l. Thevet, The New Founde Worlde of Antaretike, 1568, 85l. Turberville, Book of Falconrie, 1611, 33l. 10s. Vancouver, Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, 4 vols., 1798, 22l. Whitbourne, Discourse for his Majesties most hopefull Plantation in the Newfoundland, 1622, 30l. Buck, Antiquities, 3 vols., 1774, 39l. Hakluyt, Principall Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries, 3 vols., 1599-1600, 400l. Purchas, Hakluytus Posthumous, 5 vols., 1625-6, 40l. Ridinger, Contemplatio Ferarum Bestiarum, 87 plates, 1736, 39l.: 44 engravings of hunting scenes and animals, c. 1740, 33l. Selden, Mare Clausum, 1635, bound for Charles I., 61l. Capt. John Smith, Generall History of Virginia, 1625, 330l. Two Visitations of Cheshire, 1566-80, 20l. The total of the sale was 3,197l. 12s.

Literary Gossip.

SEVERAL REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS have been made to the list of papers promised at the International Congress of Historical Studies. Among foreign scholars, Prof. von Bissing is to deal with 'The Reconstruction of the Palaces of the Persian Kings'; Prof. Stille of Sweden with 'Charles XII. in relation to Western Europe'; Dr. Marcel Handelmann of Warsaw with 'Napoleon and Poland'; and Prof. Wenger with 'Die heutigen Aufgaben der römischen Rechtsgeschichte.'

The English papers will include 'Aspects of Dutch Colonial Policy,' by Mr. E. A. Benians; 'Some Problems of British Colonial Policy,' by Mr. H. W. V. Temperley; and 'Architecture Mediæval and Modern: a Study in Atavism,' by Mr. Reginald Blomfield.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY are giving on April 1st at the Holborn Restaurant a dinner to the Foreign Delegates and others attending the Congress. It is pleasant to think of so wise a gathering on All Fools' Day.

LAST SATURDAY at Sheffield Mr. J. A. Pease, the President of the Board of Education, gave some indications of the plans of the Government. Local authorities are to be made responsible in the main, and to have additional powers; the grant system is to be changed so as to increase the remuneration of teachers; and a new class of Assistant Inspectors is to be created, which will be recruited from teachers who have had experience in elementary schools.

If Mr. Pease succeeds in reducing vexatious interference with teachers and local authorities, and in securing some of the national money which, in his view, would be more "productively spent" on education than on "the enormous claims of the military and naval services," he will be making a great advance. Education needs a strong minister who is above the clamours of party and able to quell the incessant obstruction of faddists.

THE GILL MEMORIAL AWARD of the Royal Geographical Society is this year secured by Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell. She was one of the first women admitted to the Society when it recently altered its rules, and has distinguished herself alike as a writer and a traveller. Isabella Bird had a similar and well-deserved reputation many years since.

LORD CURZON is to preside at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Tuesday, May 27th. The fund is administered by a Committee composed chiefly of distinguished men of letters, and Lord Curzon points out that they have to look in large measure to the annual appeal made at this dinner for raising the means to carry on the work. The toast of "Literature" will be proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and responded to by Viscount Morley.

THE number of *The Russian Review* published this week has an interesting

article on 'The Russian Idealist Philosopher,' dealing mainly with the work of Prof. Leo Mikhailovich Lopatin, who with Vladimir Solovyev is credited with pre-eminence as an independent thinker.

MR. J. W. SALTER writes from Bergen concerning our notice of 'The Pronunciation of English in Scotland':—

"My eyes opened wide on reading in *The Athenæum* of the 8th inst. that 'a Scotsman says correctly "a harmonium" where an Englishman says incorrectly "an armonium." Surely your reviewer intended to write 'an Englishman says correctly "an harmonium" where a Scotsman says incorrectly "a harmonium."'

"At all events, I have never heard an Englishman of any culture say 'an armonium,' and I trust I shall never hear from one such a barbarous, jaw-breaking, ear-offending cacophony as 'a harmonium.'"

Unfortunately the standard of culture cannot be called the standard of English speech at the present day. The ordinary Englishman, whether he pretends to be well educated or not, takes little trouble about his pronunciation, and mistakes are frequently made which should be impossible, in the pulpit and on the stage, as well as in ordinary conversation.

At a meeting of the Council of the Irish Texts Society held on the 6th inst. at the rooms of the Union of the Four Provinces, Adelphi, Strand, a copy of a Middle-Irish romance entitled 'Buile Suibhne Geilt,' edited by Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe, which is the Society's latest publication, was presented. The second volume of the poems of David O'Bruadair, edited by the Rev. John MacErlean, S.J., was promised shortly; and encouraging reports were read from Miss Eleanor Knott and the Rev. George Calder of the progress of their work. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. Boyle) stated that the sales of publications during the past year had been satisfactory. The Annual Meeting was fixed for Thursday afternoon, April 24th, at 20, Hanover Square.

THE 'Collected Poems' of Francis Thompson are now nearly ready for issue by Messrs. Burns & Oates in two volumes. Besides the contents of the three books published in the poet's lifetime, these volumes include an equally important body of entirely new material. Printed at the Arden Press, they have been edited by the poet's literary executor, and are prefaced by hitherto unpublished portraits.

The same publishers announce a uniform volume of Thompson's prose, entitled 'Shelley, and Other Essays and Reviews.' Together with the famous essay named in the title will be included a selection of his critical contributions to our own and other columns, and several essays of a creative character, not hitherto put into print.

MESSRS. HARRAP are including in their "Poetry and Life" Series 'Tennyson and his Poetry,' by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson; 'Poe and his Poetry,' by Prof. L. N. Chase; and 'Horace and his Poetry,' with quotations in Latin by Mr. J. B. Chapman.

MESSRS. SIDGWICK & JACKSON announce a first novel entitled 'Discovery,' by Mr. Harold Williams, an author already known in the world of belles-lettres.

MESSRS. WITHERBY & Co. are shortly publishing for Mr. H. Kirke Swann 'A Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British Birds,' which will contain some five thousand names with details as to meanings and localities, as well as information on the weather-lore and legends connected with birds.

WE regret to hear, just as we go to press, of the death of Dr. Ernest George Ravenstein, at Hofheim im Taunus, on Thursday, the 13th, in his seventy-eighth year. The pupil of Dr. Petermann, he was one of the most distinguished geographers of his day, and one of the oldest contributors to our columns. The booklet 'A Life's Work,' which he printed for private circulation in 1908, shows the extent of his researches and literary energies in geography and allied matters from 1853 onwards. Besides his special interest in maps old and new, he was a keen supporter of physical education. He was an indefatigable worker, and combined geniality with learning.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MARCH. *Philosophy.*
25 The Religion of the Open Mind, by Adam Gowans Whyte, 2/6 net. Watts

Education.
25 The History and Ideals of the Modern School, by the late Señor Francisco Ferrer, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6d. net. Watts

Fiction.
25 Ralph Raymond, by Ernest Mansfield, 6/ Stanley Paul
25 Gabriel's Garden, by Cecil Adair, 6/ Stanley Paul
25 The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers, by Arabella Kenaley, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
25 The Cheerful Knave, by E. Keble Howard, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul
25 In Fear of a Throne, by R. Andom, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

General Literature.
25 Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook, compiled and edited by Sir Hiram Maxim, 6/6 net. Watts
25 War and the Essential Realities, by Norman Angell, Fourth Conway Memorial Lecture, 6d. net. Watts

APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE April number of *Bedrock* will contain the following articles: 'Japanese Colonial Methods,' by Ellen Churchill Semple; 'Modern Materialism,' by W. McDougall; 'Mimicry, Mutation, and Mendelism,' by Prof. E. B. Poulton; 'On Telepathy as a Fact of Experience,' a reply to Sir E. Ray Lankester, by Sir Oliver Lodge, with a rejoinder by Sir E. Ray Lankester; 'The Nebular Hypothesis and its Developments: I,' by Prof. H. H. Turner; 'Immunity and Natural Selection,' by G. Archdall Reid; 'The Suppression of Venereal Diseases,' by James W. Barrett; and 'The Milk Problem: the Supply,' by Eric Pritchard.

AMONG the contents of the April *Scribner* will be the opening chapters of a novel by Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled 'The Dark Flower (the Love Life of a Man).' 'The Custom of the Country,' by Edith Wharton, will be continued; and Mr. Price Collier contributes his sixth essay on 'Germany and the Germans.' In this number will appear the first of a series of papers from the letters and journals of Charles Eliot Norton, dealing with 'English Friends.' Norton's circle of acquaintances in England was wide and distinguished, so these letters should have value and interest. "Elizabeth" contributes 'Spring Opportunities'; and Mr. Ernest Peixotto, whose brushwork is already familiar to English readers, has an article 'Down the West Coast to Lima,' accompanied by his own illustrations.

SCIENCE

TREES.

MANY who admire trees in summer when clothed with foliage are apt to pay but little regard to them when, the leaves having fallen, they are reduced to a state fitted to withstand the rigours of winter. Yet trees are interesting in winter; indeed, the individualities of the species are more striking then than at any other time. If, for instance, we examine the bark alone, we shall find that, whilst the characteristics are permanent for each species, they afford infinite variation, some being smooth like the birch, and others deeply furrowed like the ash and oak. The methods of branching also may be studied in greater detail in winter, whilst the many kinds of buds offer an extraordinary field for interesting research. If we regard trees only when their summer foliage attracts our attention, then our exact knowledge of them as living things with highly developed organs will be small indeed.

The authors of 'Trees in Winter,' being engaged in teaching botany and horticulture, have utilized the experiences of the classroom and botanizing excursions for providing the basis of the instruction in their volume, elaborating the text to adapt it to a wider circulation. The earlier chapters explain the planting and care of trees, and in these 194 pages readers will find extremely valuable information on most of the important subjects connected with cultivation, from the planting and staking of the young sapling to the preservation of aged tree-boles with leaden sheets and other devices for excluding rains and preventing decay. It is shown not only that trees are fit subjects for study in winter, but also that nearly all the operations necessary in cultivation are best carried out during the winter months.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the planting of trees in towns and cities, and contains some excellent remarks on the subject of trees in relation to city life. Park Superintendents and Municipal Park Committees will find many suggestions worth consideration in the by-laws of the Shade Tree Commission of the city of Newark, New Jersey, which the authors reproduce in full in order to show the powers vested in the local authorities.

The remainder of the book consists of detailed descriptions of the commoner trees in the north-eastern portion of North America, these being intended as a guide to their identification in winter. Excellent photographic illustrations are

Trees in Winter: their Study, Planting, Care, and Identification. By Albert Francis Blakeslee and Chester Deacon Jarvis. (Macmillan & Co.)

Trees and how They Grow. By G. Clarke Nuttall. Illustrated from Photographs by the Author, and Autochromes by H. Essenhigh Corke. (Cassell & Co.)

given of each species, and, with the minute descriptions, should render identification easy.

The book may be recommended to English readers because it contains a vast amount of information on tree-life, and because most of our own hardy trees will be found amongst those illustrated.

Mrs. Nuttall's book 'Trees and how They Grow' consists of a series of pleasantly written articles on hardy trees, which are treated separately, and described from the picturesque or ornamental point of view. Special attention is directed to the structure of the flowers, methods of pollination, and the character of the fruits, and rather less to the leaves and other details. The economic uses of the timber are referred to, and in most cases the chapter ends with some references to folk-lore or quotations from early writers.

The volume seems to require an Introduction to explain the principles of plant physiology, for there is nothing to inform the reader how trees obtain their food and assimilate it. In this sense the American work is the more instructive.

The coloured plates, which are reproduced from autochromes by Mr. H. Essenhigh Corke, are to be highly commended, some (including the mountain ash, sweet chestnut, oak, and crab) being first-rate. Similar praise may be given to the 134 half-tone illustrations in the text.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—*March 14.*—Major Hills, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stratton read a paper by Prof. Newall and himself on the enhanced lines in the early spectrum of Nova Geminorum No. 2. The elements represented in the spectrum were titanium (very strongly) and iron; the lines of several other elements were less certainly shown. Two bands which have been frequently identified with helium appear to be more probably enhanced iron lines.—Dr. Dyson read a paper on the distribution in space of the stars of Carrington's Circumpolar Catalogue. This Catalogue contains virtually all stars of the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' within 9 degrees of the North Pole. The paper dealt largely with proper motions, based upon those determined in connexion with the Greenwich astrographic work.—Mr. Eddington read a paper on the distribution in space of the bright stars, viz., those brighter than 5.8 magnitude. Stars of the spectral types A and K were separately dealt with: in each case results were obtained for two regions—one typical of high galactic latitudes, and the other of low.—The President read a paper on the results of observations made with the almucantar of the University of Durham during 1912. The results, on the whole, were not very encouraging. There are two sources of error, both peculiar to any floating instrument, namely, the temperature gradient and the unsteadiness of the telescope. These may, no doubt, be reduced, but it does not appear possible to eliminate them. Generally, the almucantar seems decidedly inferior to the transit circle.—Mr. R. S. Capon gave a short account of a paper on the possibility of refraction in the solar atmosphere, being a further paper of the International Union for Solar Research.

ASIATIC.—*March 11.*—Sir Charles Lyall, V.P., in the chair.

Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper on 'Sargon of Assyria's Eighth Campaign.' The paper gave an outline of the contents of the new inscription of the Assyrian Sargon ('the later') from M. Fr. Thureau-Dangin's recently published monograph, 'Une Relation de la huitième Campagne de Sargon,' and was intended simply to show, in as short a space as possible, the importance of this addition to the historical literature of Assyria. After salutations

to the deities of the city of Assur and its people, strongly resembling the introductory phrases of the Tel el Amarna tablets, the report of the expedition—Sargon's eighth, 714 B.C.—begins. The king set out from Calah (Nimroud) in the month Tammuz, and, after reviewing his forces, marched in succession to Zikirtu and Andia, Mannu, Gizilbundu, Aukanê, the pastoral land of Baru (Sofian), Sangibutu, Armarili, Ararat, and the province of Musasir. The text is throughout most noteworthy, containing as it does descriptions of the mountain scenery, the fortresses captured, the people, and the products of the various provinces passed through. What interested Sargon, besides the construction of the fortifications which he took, was the system employed in training horses, for which Ararat was renowned. The main object of the campaign was to crush Ursā (Rusas), its king, together with his vassals and allies, the chief of whom seems to have been Urzana of Musasir. In all probability Sargon recognized that the district, from its mountainous nature, would be exceedingly difficult to conquer and hold, so he contented himself with spoiling and devastating the various districts which he names, and detaching from Ararat the province of Uisdis (in the neighbourhood of Sahend), and restoring it to Ullusunu the Mannean, its rightful ruler. As noteworthy as any of Sargon's exploits, however, was his conquest of Musasir, which, on account of the difficulty of leading a large force into such a mountainous region, he captured with only a thousand cavalry, archers, and lancers. Enormous spoil—gold, silver, copper or bronze, weapons, and works of art, one of the last being a group in bronze representing Ursā of Ararat and his charioteer—was captured on this occasion.

Among the pictures shown after the paper were the subject and inscription engraved on the cylinder of Urzana of Musasir, and the gable-roofed temple of Haldia in that city, from the sculptures unearthed at Khorsabad. A large portion of the plunder sent to Assyria came from this sacred foundation.

A discussion followed, in which Prof. Hagopian, Dr. Daiches, and Sir George Grierson took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 13.*—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, V.P., in the chair.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hawley presented the report of the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1912. That work was virtually preliminary to that to be undertaken during the present year, namely, the excavation of the site of the Cathedral. This lies in the N.W. quarter of the city, and its examination will be of great interest, as the excavation of a cathedral church is unique in the annals of archaeology in this country, the excavation of 1834 being of quite a cursory nature. The work of 1912 consisted in finding the outer wall of the cathedral church, and no attempt was made to dig within the building itself. During the work many burials were discovered, but these were left undisturbed; also in the débris a considerable number of sculptured stones from the church was found. Various problems of considerable interest have arisen as a result of this preliminary excavation, but these must await solution until the church itself is excavated this year.

Besides the work on the church, the open area to the south was systematically trenched, and proved to be a cemetery, probably of the lay folk: the base of the churchyard cross was found at the S.E. To the west of the church were found several buildings, but they had evidently undergone much change and destruction, and it was difficult to trace their extent and plan. Excavation was also undertaken on the site of the west gate, and along the city wall northwards of it.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—*March 12.*—Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited a very fine tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra Thea of Syria (Babelon, No. 1352). Mr. Webb exhibited four coins of Helena N.E., and read a short note on them in reply to a criticism by M. Jules Maurice on his previous paper.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on 'The Mint Engravers of the Tudor and Stuart Periods,' in the course of which he presented a complete list of the engravers then in office, with the dates of their respective appointments. Perhaps the most interesting among the names hitherto unrecorded was that of the Flemish artist who engraved the profile portrait of Henry VII., a man whom the speaker alluded to as the father of English medallist portraiture. Two unknown incidents in the history of Briot were described, and light was thrown upon the supernumerary engravers who worked at the Tower Mint during the Civil War. Mr. Symonds also drew attention to an historically valuable warrant, issued by

Charles I. in 1645 from a town not yet identified, by which Thomas Rawlins was appointed chief graver throughout England and Wales. Miss Helen Parquhar exhibited a series of coins in illustration of the paper.

ALCHEMICAL.—*March 14.*—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrave, Acting President, in the chair.—A paper dealing with the interpretation of Alchemy in relation to modern scientific thought, by Messrs. Leonard F. Pembroke and Sijil Abdul-Ali, was read by the latter. The lecturer pointed out that the alchemists in general appear to have adopted the Hermetic method of reasoning from universal to particular judgments, although there were sporadic indications in the literature of a scientific and rational empiricism. The fundamental concepts of their philosophy were, he said, (1) a "First Matter" of "Hyle," containing implicitly the four elements which were subsequently to issue in manifestation; (2) four Elements (viz., earth, water, air, and fire), which by mutual combination produced the three Principles (viz., sulphur, mercury, and salt), whose varying combinations gave rise to the different properties of bodies; (3) a certain divine Spirit or Essence, called "The Soul of the World," which was immanent in all created things; and (4) a mediate Spirit, called "The Spirit of the World," by which the soul acted upon and was bound to its body (i.e., matter).

The lecturer compared and contrasted these concepts with modern scientific theories concerning (1) a possible dual Protyle, or first matter; (2) the solid, liquid, gaseous, and incandescent-gaseous states of matter; (3) Energy; and (4) the Ether of Space. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion which followed will be published in the March number of the *Journal* of the Society.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

SAT. Irish Literary, 8.—Original Night.

FINE ARTS

The Art of Colour Decoration: being an Explanation of the Purposes to be Kept in View and the Means of Attaining Them. By John D. Crace. (B. T. Batsford.)

A SLIGHT movement of dry bones, which may be taken by the sanguine observer as a sign of a coming revival of decorative painting, makes Mr. Crace's book somewhat opportune. Only a painter bred under a system of education which ignored entirely the art of decoration is aware how little practical teaching or discussion is readily to be had in the principles of that art, and this short treatise (it can be read in a couple of hours in spite of its imposing appearance) gives much that is valuable in a fairly compact and lucid form. The Introduction lays down the fundamental principle that decoration is to be the servant of the building—its object to aid the expression and enhance the beauty of its architectural forms, an obvious fact which, strangely enough, even architects nowadays are sometimes inclined to forget, and we are pleased to find an author ready to stand up for his principles against the misleading examples of individual genies.

In his explanation of the means whereby the painter is to enhance by his decoration the structural elements of a building Mr. Crace rightly lays stress on what he

terms the "Recall of Colour," emphasizing the utility, that is to say, of repeating here and there in a decorative painting a note of colour which occurs elsewhere in the structure. He might have laid equal stress on "recall" of angle, and should perhaps have hinted to the tyro that "recall" of any sort is not entirely confined in its effectiveness to what can be taken in by a single *coup d'œil*. One emerges from a staircase with the winding ascent strong in one's mind, the dominating colour of the walls of the story below still impressed on the retina, and the decoration which confronts one should take cognizance of these influences. Indeed, the great superiority of architecture over pictorial painting is that it appeals to an inner sense of design based on intrinsic structure, not on visual appearance only, and it is the business of the decorative painter to rise to this fuller conception. One might go further and suggest that, as a rule, in the analogies between a wall painting and the building of which it is a part, a painter may reasonably maintain certain categories, and bring the element of local colour in the one, indeed, into close relation with the local colour of the other. But, remembering that as colour is only the emphasis of form in architecture, so it must be subordinate in decorative painting, he must make it his first business to associate the axes of his figures with the architectural skeleton of the apartment.

If we have a fault to find with Mr. Crace's teaching, it is that he has spoken of colour decoration, not, indeed, without a sense of architectural structure (that is what makes his book valuable to painters), but with an insufficient sense of the subordination of colour to the plastic quality of the painting, which is itself a decorative element not to be divorced from colour and of more fundamental importance. Advice certainly he gives on this matter, some of it excellent on familiar lines, concerning the value of verticals to maintain the wall plane, for example, or the paramount importance of using a diffused light without cast shadows—the latter a wise rule of thumb, one fancies, rather than a fundamental canon of decoration.

Yet on the whole his book is so good that we regret certain of the illustrations chosen, certain generous praise accorded to modern work, as likely to lessen its influence and the prestige of its pronouncements with the younger school of painters. Finding the apostle of tradition so tolerant of a fretful, over-lavish decoration destructive of mass and simplicity, they may make that an excuse for disregarding him when he would impose a severity and self-sacrifice which (at first sight only) promises to be irksome. Thus his apparent lack of severity may deprive artists of the priceless discipline of working in relation to architecture. This art should be the typical modern art of painting, agreeing with the main trend of recent science by its establishment, or at least suggestion, of the fact that the claims of mathematical and emotional form are at bottom identical.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Lemonnier (Henry), *L'ART MODERNE (1500-1800), ESSAIS ET ESQUISSES.*

Paris, Hachette

The main purpose of this collection of essays is to show how the classical traditions of French art were affected during the three centuries indicated by the influence and innovations of various artists, and to trace, especially in architecture and painting, those tendencies which may be called distinctively modern. Among M. Lemonnier's previous publications, his studies of French art in the seventeenth century are probably the most widely known. In this volume he has brought together a number of essays written at various dates during the last twenty years. The most interesting ideas to us are those in the opening pages, which deal with the Renaissance, and seek to estimate the parts played in it by the different countries of Europe. The splendour of the achievements of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, long obscured by the brilliance of the revival which followed in the fifteenth, has been fully recognized of late, and few people now regard the Renaissance as the first chapter in the history of the origins of the modern world. It is a less generally accepted theory that the share of the Northern civilizations in this movement was at least as important as that of Italy, which for many years almost monopolized the attention of students. M. Lemonnier's defence of this position is skilful. The majority of the other essays are concerned with more special studies. There are twenty-two excellent engravings.

Lewis (C. T. Courtney), *THE BAXTER YEAR-BOOK, 1912, 6/ net.* Sampson Low

This Year-Book is intended as a kind of annexe to the same author's larger volume, 'The Picture Printer of the Nineteenth Century,' published in 1911, which deals with the work of the famous colour-printer George Baxter. It contains much information which has since come to light, and a revised list of the prices given for many of the prints.

Reinach (Salomon), *RÉPERTOIRE DE RELIEFS GRECS ET ROMAINS: Vol. III. ITALIE-SUISSE, 10fr.* Paris, Leroux

M. Salomon Reinach's compendious series of reproductions of works of art is now so well known that we need not criticize in detail a new volume of it. Here we find a collection of the Greek and Roman reliefs existing in Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. It is not to be supposed that such a collection can be exhaustive; but M. Reinach has again put together an immense amount of material in a handy form; references are given at the foot of the page, and in this way the student is provided with a convenient index to a great number of unwieldy or inaccessible publications. At the same time too much must not be expected from such a series of small outline drawings as are here set before us; they cannot serve as more than an index or a general indication of the subjects and composition of the various reliefs. They offer no indications of style, and even the details are often so summarily reproduced as to be obscure or unintelligible. It will rarely be safe to quote any figure here without reference to the publication from which it is derived.

Nevertheless, all students again have occasion to be grateful to M. Reinach for his indefatigable industry, and his determination to diffuse as widely as possible the results of his labours.

EXHIBITIONS.

At the exhibition of "the Grafton Group" at the Alpine Club Galleries the experiment of publishing a catalogue in blank, with no names of artists, is interesting, but leads, perhaps, to an uncomfortable amount of vague speculation when the titles of the pictures also are absent and their motive sometimes uncertain. There is thus considerable impressiveness in the large design, No. 50, due, we imagine, to Mr. Duncan Grant, unless it is by Mr. Etchells; but its subject is by no means clear. The action of the colossal figure expresses admirably the absorption of a man turning something on a lathe. Details suggest that he is putting the last bricks on a toy cathedral. Probably an old-fashioned catalogue would have told us what he really is doing. Post-Impressionist pictures, indeed, lean rather heavily on titles. There is a churned-up design (8)—is it by Mr. Roger Fry?—of a woman sewing, surrounded by heaped-up piles of something which, for want of a name to give our imagination the hint, seems so much less concrete than the figure as to suggest almost the look of a vignette. From the point of view of public astonishment, moreover, the type of "futurist" picture which brought vivid protest when exhibited as a portrait of somebody arouses no curiosity when exhibited as a picture of nothing in particular, because that is exactly what it looks like. Mr. Wyndham Lewis's large cartoon, undistinguished even by a number, is tolerably recognizable in an exhibition in which, on the whole, we are surprised, when thus reduced to surmises, by the strong family likeness of the exhibits. It is not, however, so vivacious as other work he has shown. A more genial outlook, accepting closer resemblance to humanity as it appears to the average eye, is accompanied by a lessening of distinction and a slight loss of centralization in the system of line as such. It is the introduction of an element of smaller curves than he is wont to handle which is the difficulty, and, though he brings arched alcoves into his background to repeat the forms, he establishes a relation by mass only, not by volume. The faces of the figures seem to be made of surfaces turning in upon themselves too intimately to share in the general ordinance of form, so that they look like caricatures. In other pictures by the same artist countenances far more primitive in structure were accepted as natural within the idiom of his choice. Mr. Spencer Gore's landscape (1) shows him still busy with his new concern for severer form than that he affected in his early days of dancing atmospheric impressions. Though he keeps the palette of his earlier manner, his work now looks overcoloured.

Appropriately enough, the works of the friend of Robert Adam, Gianbattista Piranesi, are being shown in the gallery at York Buildings, Adelphi. The "Carceri" prints, so impressive in a portfolio, are somewhat mutually destructive when displayed together on a wall, and hardly less admiration is due to certain of the "views" of real Italian architecture, such as the *Veduta del Ponte Solario* (21B) or the *Palace of the Accademia* (24).

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. SOTHERBY sold pictures and water-colour drawings on Wednesday, the 12th inst., including some from the collection of the late T. Woolner, R.A., the most important being the following: R. P. Bonington, *The Timber Wagon*, 190l. J. Constable, *Glebe Farm*, 365l. G. B. Farinati, *Venetian Lady with a Lute*, 130l.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Antcliffe (Herbert), *LIVING MUSIC*, 2/6 net.

Joseph Williams

Mr. Antcliffe has thought a good deal about his art, but, though there is much that is reasonable in these short essays, one cannot always agree with his views. For instance, in speaking of the development of music, he says that a generation ago it was merely the art of beautiful and expressive sounds, "whereas now it has become psychological in its import." What about Bach and Beethoven? Mr. Antcliffe is not the only writer who has found it difficult to define the terms "classical" and "romantic." They are convenient to express roughly certain periods, but inspired classical works are full of romance, and modern works which lack inspiration are not romantic, although they may have a poetic basis. There is a chapter on 'Religious Music.' The art itself is non-religious: it can only express a mood, sad or joyful; it may, however, excite religious thought in a person. Anyhow, to say that religious music is that "which expresses a religious sentiment" is unsatisfactory.

Masterpieces of Music: *HANDEL*, by Henry Davey; *LISZT*, by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1/6 net each.

Jaek

The story of Handel's life and art-work is briefly and honestly told. Mr. Davey names features which show that some of Handel's music is old-fashioned. By the way, the composer did not transpose the Kerl Canzona which he borrowed. The musical numbers are both numerous and interesting.

An enthusiast has edited the Liszt volume, but one who is reasonable, and who has said much within small space. All will admit with Sir Alexander that Liszt's operative Fantasias "have gone out of vogue," but no one can deny that the invention of passage-work in them is "astounding." The illustrations are excellent, especially the French, Hungarian, and English caricatures. Among the musical illustrations is included the seldom-heard 'Canzonetta del Salvatore Rosa.'

Parker (D. C.), *SOME ASPECTS OF GIPSY MUSIC*, 1/ net.

Reeves

This is a booklet on an important subject. Who the gypsies are, whence they came, and what gipsy music really is, are questions not easy to answer. Mr. Parker does not go very deeply into these problems, but what he says is interesting. There is a small point concerning which a word may be said. Mr. Parker states that "the gipsy melody and Hungarian folk-song have much in common." That is so, for the music is mixed, just as the two races have intermingled for centuries. But Liszt refers to the Frischka and Lasso as gipsy music, although "generally named Hungarian." Mr. Parker, however, and other writers, such as Riemann, speak of them as Hungarian.

Rootham (Cyril Bradley), *VOICE TRAINING FOR CHOIRS AND SCHOOLS*, 1/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

This is an excellent book. The exercises in the latter part of it will be found useful, but a voice-trainer should not miss the earlier part. The work is an amplification of a paper on choirboy training. The first sentence, however, is open to criticism.

All who undertake training "should feel quite certain of their fitness for so important a task." But fitness is acquired by experience in teaching. Sir Charles Santley, in the prefatory note to his book on Composition, expresses his gratitude to many pupils, who in learning from him "have taught him how to teach." There are many practical remarks concerning the formation of a choir, singing by ear, and careless speaking; and there is the wise advice to read out the words before they are sung by a choir. This applies, however, equally well to choral societies generally. There is, we note, a warning against making the usual lengthy pauses on the last syllable of every line in the chorales of Bach's 'Passion,' but the reason given, that it would not be suitable to break off in the middle of elaborate counterpoint in one of the inner parts, will not apply, at any rate, to any of the hymns in the 'Matthew' Passion.

Schmitt (Florent), *CRÉPUSCULES*, 4/ net; or 2/ net each.

Augener

This is an interesting work, comprising four numbers: 'Sur un vieux petit Cimetière,' 'Neige,' 'Sylphides,' and 'Solitude.' The composer is a modern, though thoughtful and not erratic. No. 1 has atmosphere and some clever workmanship. There is a tendency at the present day to avoid the perfect chord at the end of a piece. M. Schmitt, however, only does so in No. 1, where it is really effective. 'Solitude' is another expressive number. The other two are good, but of lighter character.

Scott (Cyril), *POEMS*, 3/ net.

Augener

In these five numbers the composer, who has written both words and music, displays skill and originality. The poems, which are expressive, are taken from 'The Grave of Eros,' and, as in Grovlez's 'L'Almanach aux Images,' they greatly help one in following the composer's intentions. The constant changing of time signature, and numerous accidentals, are somewhat perplexing to the eye, but the effect of the music, not its appearance, is the all-important thing.

Wood (Alex.), *THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MUSIC*, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This is an excellent and useful book, for it explains technical matters in a simple, lucid way. We know that the simpler the ratio between two notes, the more perfect the consonance. There is a physical basis of music, but the ear accepts certain ratios, and refuses others: it will be found, however, that the ear accepts some ratios which it once refused. Much has been said about the characteristics of keys, but the author remarks that, on instruments tuned in equal temperament, a piece of music, whether written in D flat or C sharp, sounds exactly the same.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the last concert of the hundredth and first season of the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall, on the 13th inst., was short, but excellent: in each part there was only one work. A Scriabin Symphony recently performed under Sir H. J. Wood's direction dealt with religion, or rather with some kind of philosophy, and it was extremely difficult to follow even the composer's musical scheme. The Symphony by Scriabin with which we are now concerned is perfectly simple, besides being full of melody and beautiful orchestral colouring. Except for its brevity, it somewhat resembled Schubert. We have recently heard so much that is elaborate and

vague, that it came as a relief. It represents, however, the past rather than the present. It was written by Scriabin at the age of twenty, and must then have seemed of great promise. The choral finale was omitted without any reason being assigned. Herr Safonoff conducted with judgment and power.

The second part was devoted to Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony, and the first three movements were given with strong feeling and fine sense of proportion. If the choral part was less effective, the composer is partly to blame.

The next season of the Philharmonic will begin on November 4th, with Herr Mengelberg as conductor.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on the 14th inst. with the London Symphony Orchestra, the programme being devoted to his works. His Prelude to the drama 'Dylan' contains much that is clever, also much that is beautiful; but the beauty comes unexpectedly, and vanishes in like manner; moreover, the Prelude suffers from extreme length. The third and fourth parts from a dramatic symphony, 'Apollo and the Seamen,' are of a similar kind. Originally the symphony was performed with the lines of Mr. Trench's poem thrown on to a screen as the music was performed. The music being highly dramatic, this plan was of assistance, but last week the music had to speak for itself.

Mr. Thomas Beecham directed the 'Dance of Prince Prospero,' a novelty, and it was admirably rendered. In this work Mr. Holbrooke is at his best. It created a most favourable impression. It is a pity that much of his music is so unequal. Madame Jeanne Jomelli sang "O wavering fires" from the second act of 'The Children of Don.'

THE DEATH, at the age of 53, is announced of Georges Houdard. He studied with Massenet, but soon abandoned composition and became a writer on musical subjects. His principal work was 'Le Rhythme du Chant dit grégorien.' He also wrote a remarkable history of the 'Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye' in two volumes.

THE grand season at Covent Garden will open on April 21st and end on July 28th. Two complete cycles of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' will be given under the direction of Herr Nikisch, on April 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 28th, and April 30th, May 1st, 3rd, and 6th. In celebration of the centenary of Wagner's birth an extended series of German performances have been arranged. They will include 'Tristan,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin.' Humperdinck's 'Königskinder' will be revived; and a new opera, W. von Waltershausen's 'Oberst Chabert,' based on Balzac's 'Le Colonel Chabert,' will be produced. It has been given at all the important German theatres. Among works in Italian are Gluck's 'Armida' and Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' and a new opera, 'La Du Barry,' by a young Italian composer, Signor Ezio Camussi. The works in French will include Charpentier's 'Louise,' and its sequel 'Julien,' which will shortly be produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris.

A MANUSCRIPT SYMPHONY of Haydn has been discovered, and produced by M. Burkard at Donaueschingen. If it is an autograph, well and good; if not, it may be quite as difficult to say who was the author as was the case when the symphony attributed to Beethoven was found at Jena.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE PLAY ACTORS produced on Monday afternoon, at the Court Theatre, 'Those Suburbans,' by Mr. Cecil Clifton. The piece is described as a "Family Comedy for Young People," and was written—so the programme informed us, probably with a view to forestalling a comparison with 'Hindle Wakes'—in 1909. The author might have saved himself the trouble; the resemblance is merely superficial.

While we cannot say that 'Those Suburbans' is a good play, it has good points. Mr. Clifton has hit off neatly the average suburban home, with its hideous furniture and general scheme of decoration; the Nonconformist father, full of platitudes; the mother, fearful of what the people "at No. 67" will think; and the younger son and daughter, full of slang and discontent. In his hero, however, the Socialist "paying guest" of the Brown family, he seems somewhat at sea. Here is a young man who wears a red tie and talks a great deal about the demerits of civilization. But, when he learns that the father and uncle of the girl he proposes to marry have, between them, lost her money in speculation, he is at once anxious to clap them into prison. He confesses, moreover, that his "top value" is two pounds a week, and sits still while he is three times called a blackguard.

The piece suffers from the fact that the author has put into farcical situations much that he evidently intends to be taken seriously. The acting was rather indifferent, except for the blustering Uncle of Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn; the German philosopher—another "paying guest" of the Browns, and the most amusing character in the play—of Mr. Clifton Alderson; and the Mrs. Brown of Miss Irene Moncrieff. Mr. Brown is presented as one of those persons who have nothing to say and always say it at length; and it was scarcely the fault of Mr. Sebastian Smith that, in common with the people on the stage, we became rather bored by his eternal platitudes, delivered for the most part in a pulpit manner. Mr. Napper as Jasper the Socialist was, perhaps, puzzled by the inconsistencies of his part, and neither he nor Miss Helena Parsons as the heroine showed much aptitude for making love.

MR. JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, who gave the O.P. Club the other night some interesting reminiscences of his earlier days as an actor, is beginning his farewell season at Drury Lane with a performance this (Saturday) evening of 'Hamlet,' and on Easter Monday of 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' followed by 'The Sacrament of Judas.'

THE long run of 'Drake' having come to an end, Sir Herbert Tree will be seen again on Monday next at His Majesty's Theatre in 'The Happy Island,' an adaptation by Mr. J. B. Fagan from the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON will produce at the Haymarket Theatre on Wednesday evening, April 2nd, 'Typhoon,' a new play in four acts, again derived from Lengyel, whose work seems to be coming into vogue in London. The cast will include, in addition to Mr. Laurence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney, Mr. E. Lyall Swete and Mr. Leon Quartermain.

ON the 6th inst. Mr. Lennox Robinson produced August Strindberg's play 'There are Crimes and Crimes' at the Abbey Theatre. The performance evoked a good deal of interest, as it marked the introduction of Strindberg's drama to a Dublin audience. The piece was well received both by the public and the press, the severe standard of ethics which it suggests coming almost as a shock to many people to whom the author's work was unknown. The production was noteworthy for Miss Elizabeth Young's fine interpretation of the part of Henriette.

MISS ETHEL IRVING has selected the 1st of April for the beginning of her management at the Globe. She intends to produce a new comedy by Mr. Ernest Denny, the name of which seems at present uncertain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. P.—A. L. R.—E. H.—E. S. H.—Received.

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— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
SAT. New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

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PROFESSORSHIP OF SCOTTISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The Ordinance founding the Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow having received the approval of His Majesty in Council, the University Court will during the month of May proceed to appoint a Professor.

Intending candidates may obtain particulars on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT, the University, Glasgow.

University of Glasgow, March, 1913

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEAD MISTRESS, COLCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, COLCHESTER. The salary will be 200l. per annum, with two annual increments of 20l. each, and a Capitation Grant of 1l. on the first 50 paying Scholars, and 10s. for each paying Scholar after that number.

Applicants must be graduates of a British University or hold equivalent qualifications, and must have had experience in a Public Secondary School.

Application must be made on an official form to be obtained from the undersigned, together with further information, and must be returned, with copies of three recent testimonials, by APRIL 19, 1913.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

J. H. NICHOLAS, Secretary.
County Offices, Chelmsford, March 26, 1913.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND. INSPECTORSHIP.

The Intermediate Education Board for Ireland invite applications for the post of INSPECTOR OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS. Applications, which should be made on the official form, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioners, and should state age (which must not exceed 45 years), University distinctions, and special qualifications.

Special stress will be laid on qualifications in Mathematics and Modern Languages.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant Commissioners.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be regarded as a disqualification.

By Order,

W. F. BUTLER } Assistant
W. A. HOUSTON } Commissioners.

1, Hume Street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the undermentioned positions in Secondary Schools and Training Colleges vacant in September, 1913.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

Candidates for the undermentioned positions must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. In special cases the Degree qualification may be relaxed, provided the candidate is otherwise specially qualified. The commencing salary attaching to each of the appointments is from 120l. to 170l. a year, according to previous experience, on a scale rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 220l. a year.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHELSEA.

FORM MISTRESS, with Secondary School experience, to teach Classics, History, and English. Candidates must have taken Honours in a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. Musical qualifications a recommendation. Latest date for receipt of applications—APRIL 23, 1913.

2. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN.

(a) JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS, also qualified to teach Botany and Biology in the Senior Forms.
(b) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified to teach Geo. graphy.

Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 23, 1913.

3. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PUTNEY.

FORM MISTRESS, with special qualifications in Geography, and able to teach some Mathematics in the Lower School. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 23, 1913.

4. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, STREATHAM.

JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS, specially qualified to teach Mathematics. Ability to teach Botany will be an additional qualification. Candidates must have taken Mathematical Honours in a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 9, 1912.

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, ELTHAM.

Full-time TEACHER OF NEEDLEWORK AND COOKERY. Salary 120l. a year, fixed. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 9, 1913.

2. HIGHBURY HILL HIGH SCHOOL.

Full-time GYMNASIUM AND GAMES MISTRESS. Candidates should be trained in Swedish Gymnastics. Salary 120l. a year, fixed. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 23, 1913.

3. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN.

Full-time TEACHER OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, to teach Needlework, Cookery, and Laundry. Salary 120l. a year, fixed. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 23, 1913.

4. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, STREATHAM.

Visiting TEACHER OF COOKERY for ten hours' work a week. Payment for the work will be at the rate of 4s. per hour for actual work done. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 9, 1913.

5. STRAND SCHOOL (to be removed from King's College to Elm Park, Brixton, in September).

Full-time DRAWING MASTER. Salary 200l. a year, fixed. Candidates must have had good experience in Secondary Schools as Art Masters. Latest date for the receipt of applications—APRIL 19, 1913.

Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. on the date specified in each case. A separate form must be used for each appointment for which application is made. Every communication must be marked "H.4." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. No candidate is eligible for appointment to a School or College of which a relative is a member of the governing body.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

March 22, 1913.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of VISITING TEACHER to give instruction in the general principles of Design and Modelling at the L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C., to Apprentices employed in the Silversmithing and Allied Trades. The person appointed will be required for Two Attendances a Week, each of about 1½ hours, from 5 p.m. in each case, at a fee of 10s. 6d. an Attendance.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by APRIL 5, 1913. Every communication must be marked "T.1." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

March 25, 1913.

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The Governors invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT ART MASTER, at a commencing salary of 120l. per annum.—Applications should be lodged not later than APRIL 12, 1913, with THE REGISTRAR, from whom a form and further particulars may be obtained.

CITY OF YORK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

YORK SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The York Education Committee invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER for the YORK SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. The commencing salary offered is 300l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 25l. to a maximum of 500l.

The Gentleman appointed must hold the full Associate Diploma of the Royal College of Art, and must be especially qualified in Figure Draughtsmanship, Painting, Modelling from Life and Design, and possess a knowledge of Artistic Crafts.

The School includes in its prospectus the work of a School of Art in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education, and there are Classes in Architecture, Wood and Stone Carving, Painters' and Decorators' Work, and Silversmiths' and Repousse Work.

The Head Master will be required to commence duty on August 1 next, and to give the whole of his time to the service of the Committee.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. Applications must be made on the official form, which may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and must be returned by APRIL 15.

J. H. MASON, Secretary to the Education Committee.

Education Offices, Clifford Street, York.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DOVER.

WANTED, for Summer Term only, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, well qualified to take French and English in the Senior Classes and some Latin. Residence abroad and experience essential. Salary at the rate of 110l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications. Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. R. E. KNOCKER, 69, Castle Street, Dover, and should be returned at an early date to THE HEAD MISTRESS, County School for Girls, Maison Dieu Road, Dover. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., March 29, 1913.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BLYTH SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The Governors of the above School invite applications for the post of SENIOR MISTRESS. Candidates must be Graduates in Honours of a British University, and must also be well qualified in Mathematics, Latin, and English. Ability to teach Art will be a recommendation. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience, scale 120l. rising by increments of 10l. to 155l. A sum not exceeding 5l. per annum will be paid to meet a like sum paid by the Mistress in respect of a deferred annuity. The appointment will date from May 14, 1913. Application forms will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped foolscap envelope, and must be returned to the undersigned not later than APRIL 19, 1913.

THOS. R. GUTHRIE, Clerk to the Governors.

Blyth, Northumberland.

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B.A. OXON, knowing Classics, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Shorthand, Typing, with Literary qualifications, seeks SECRETARIAL or LITERARY post, or position of Trust. Also travelled.—Box 1945, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

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MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 3, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, the above LIBRARY, including scarce Books of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries—Facsimile Reprints and Privately Printed Issues—Modern English History and Literature—Bibliography, &c.; also OTHER PROPERTIES, including a fine copy of Mendoza's Practise of Warre, by Hoboy, vellum, 1537—Sir J. Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea, 1646—Wycheley's Poems, with the Portrait, 1704—Pills to Purge Melancholy, 1st Edition, 6 vols., 1719—Specimen of a Mearne Binding—Ackermann's Microcosm of London, Coloured Plates by Rowlandson, Original Edition, 3 vols.—Paworth's Coloured Views of London, 1816—Extra-illustrated Copies of Pennant's and Lysons's London—Ireland's Life of Napoleon, 4 vols., and other Rare Books—Original Sketches by George Cruikshank—Autograph Letters, &c.

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Catalogues are preparing.

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On TUESDAY, April 1, OBJECTS OF ART AND PORCELAIN, the Property of a LADY.

On WEDNESDAY, April 2, the COLLECTION OF MINIATURES AND ENAMEL PORTRAITS formed by the late Sir J. G. TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, Bart., of Ulster.

On THURSDAY, April 3, OLD ENGLISH AND OTHER FURNITURE, BRONZES AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS, from various sources.

On FRIDAY, April 4, OLD PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, the Property of the late Sir J. G. TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, Bart., of Ulster, and others.

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Mr. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., a fine COLLECTION of THIBETAN BRASS TEA-POTS and ORNAMENTS—CURIOS and WEAPONS collected by the late KYRLE BELLEW, Esq.—fine Shrunken Head from Ecuador—a Memorial Brass from the Leathes Family—Silver and Plated Articles—a Collection of Old Pewter, Lustre Ware, &c., and a variety of Curios.

On view day prior and morning of Sale till half-past 12 o'clock. Catalogues on application.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, March 31, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the library of the late Sir J. WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart. (deceased), late of Wormley, Bury, Herts (sold by order of the Executors), including Valuable Historical and Topographical Works, Books relating to Ireland, London Topography, Works of Dickens, Thackeray, Cruikshank, &c.; the LIBRARY of Sir HORATIO D. DAVIES, K.C.M.G. (deceased), late of Watcomb Hall, Torquay (sold by order of the Executors); and other Properties, including extra-illustrated books—Books on Natural History—Drawings in Water-Colours by "Kyd"—Engravings, &c.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 3, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, RARE, VALUABLE, AND INTERESTING BOOKS, being the FIRST PORTION of a BOOK-LOVER'S LIBRARY (sold in consequence of declining years), comprising First Editions of the Writings of Addison, Bacon, Bunyan, Byron, Defoe, Dickens, Fielding, Knox, Milton, Pope, Spenser, &c.—choice Works illustrated by Bewick, W. Blake, Cruikshank, Rowlandson, &c.—a Collection of rare Books on America, Witchcraft, Apparitions, &c.; also Early Woodcuts, English Black-Letter Books, Early Printed Books, Engraved Song Books with Pictorial Head-Pieces—a few Specimens of beautiful Old Bindings, &c., the whole in fine condition, and a large portion bound by F. Bedford.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 7, and Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS, comprising the Property of the late BENJAMIN BIGGS, Esq. formerly of Clyde Place, Leyton, Essex (sold by order of the Executors), including Views of Naval Actions, &c.; Engravings from Private Collections, comprising Engravings of the French and Dutch School, Modern Etchings by J. Jacquemart, and Engravings after Rembrandt; Also many Engravings in Colours after Sir J. Reynolds, Sir T. Lawrence, G. Romney, by J. McArdell, Val. Green, F. Bartolozzi, J. Smith, and other well-known Engravers; The Property of a NOBLEMAN, comprising French Military and Costume Prints; Water-Colour Drawings by Kyd; and The Property of Sir WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., deceased, late of Wormley Bury, Herts (sold by order of the Executors), Pen-and-Ink Drawings by Harry Furniss, &c.

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The Library of the late CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. (FOURTH PORTION.)

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 9, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the FOURTH PORTION of the extensive and valuable LIBRARY of the late CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. (of Warren Wood, Hatfield, and Connaught Place, W.), comprising Manuscripts on Vellum—Editiones Principes and Early Productions of the English and Continental Presses—Books with the Earliest Specimens of the Engraver's Art—Eighteenth-Century French Illustrated Books—fine copies of Greek and Latin Classics—productions of the Aldine and Elzevir Presses—Early Italian Woodcut Books—County Histories and English Illustrated Works, Bibliographical Works, Books on the Fine Arts, &c., many in fine bindings, selected from the most famous Libraries dispersed during the last fifty years.

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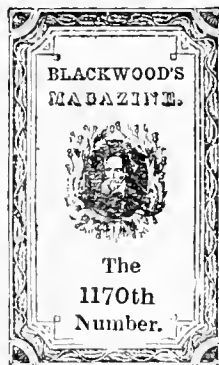
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LITERATURE

The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead.—Vol. I. *The Belief among the Aborigines of Australia, the Torres Straits Islands, New Guinea, and Melanesia.* By J. G. Frazer. (Macmillan & Co.)

DR. FRAZER, in his untiring industry, has explored a hitherto unmapped portion of the anthropological field, has conquered a new province for the science of religions. If it were only for the boldness that he shows herein in the capacity of a pioneer, the world must always acknowledge itself his debtor. In a more or less discursive and desultory way, no doubt, every writer who concerns himself with the subject of religious origins has felt himself bound to refer to savage beliefs in a life after death, as evinced more particularly in burial practices and in the forms of cult associated therewith. But to expound the subject as a whole is a task to which no one has hitherto felt equal, at all events on the scale and with the thoroughness expected of the man of science. Dr. Frazer, however, has acquired the habit of throwing off systematic treatises more easily than the ordinary man is wont to pen an article for a journal. This set of Gifford Lectures and the encyclopædic 'Totemism and Exogamy' are to be regarded as the trophies of his odd half-holidays, stolen from the prime business of preparing for the press the third edition of 'The Golden Bough' in seven parts—that lively slip which has developed into a forest. Yet no signs of hurry mar these by-products of Dr. Frazer's devoted life of research. On the contrary, their flowing style, to look no

further for a criterion, bespeaks a certainty of touch, a mastery alike of method and of detailed execution, that stamps them as the legitimate children of the author's mind. Indeed, we would welcome any number of other books from such a source, realizing as we do that not only the professed anthropologist, but likewise every educated reader, will find profit and pleasure therein. The result can only be that anthropology—as indeed is already happening, thanks largely to Dr. Frazer—will come to occupy its due place amongst the permanent interests of the higher life, at any rate as it is lived in the English-speaking world.

But with our deep and genuine gratitude there is mingled, we confess, a slight sense of disappointment. We regret that Dr. Frazer, whilst he was about the affair, did not feel justified in giving us, together with masses of epitomized facts, more of the theories which the contemplation of those facts has presumably generated in his mind. Doubtless all may yet be well. The present work is labelled Volume I., and precedent warrants the conjecture that anything from three to six more tomes are to follow. In the meantime our appetite for the illustrations of general tendency which are to be expected from the use of the comparative method was whetted in the second and third chapters—the first is introductory—only to be put off in the remaining seventeen with the eschatological views of this people and that, considered *seriatim*. It is Dr. Frazer's expressed intention to be descriptive rather than comparative in his treatment. He offers us a "document of religious history," as he puts it; by which we are seemingly to understand a catalogue of selections taken from a number of such documents. But it may be questioned whether the method of regional survey, which answered admirably when he was dealing with totemism, is equally well suited to his present topic. Totemism, for one thing, is confined to certain geographical areas; and, again, wherever it is in full swing, its study brings the whole social and religious life of the ethnic group concerned within a single focus of scientific interest, thus affording the most relevant and objective standpoint from which their particular history can be approached. But the belief in immortality—taken in the sense which Dr. Frazer gives it of a belief in any continuance, whether temporary or perduring, of the personality after death—is common, we may roundly declare, to all mankind. On the other hand, such a belief does not by any means universally lead to anything that can fairly be described as a worship of the dead. A regional survey, therefore, conducted with the twofold interest in view which forms the subject of the present work, promises to be utterly worldwide in its extent, while it is not necessarily very penetrating as regards the religious life of many of the peoples passed in review. Hence, interesting as we have found this conspectus so far as it goes, we should have preferred a digest. With some at least of

the first-hand authorities cited we are nowadays tolerably familiar. Nay, do not Spencer and Gillen, Codrington, and others figure in these latter days as so many textbooks in which our British youth is formally examined? But when Dr. Frazer vouchsafes to put things together for our benefit after the manner of the "comparativist," then the commonplace is transcended, and miracles occur.

Who, for instance, except Dr. Frazer would have dreamt of connecting the idea of resurrection after three days with the perception of the interval between the waning and the waxing of the moon, and with the fancy based thereon that, as the moon dies and comes to life again, so man might do the same, if only the moon could be compelled or induced to yield him up her secret? Or, again, the Serpent who in sacred story causes the fall of man and thereby brings death into the world—does not this same Serpent slough his skin, and so appear perpetually to renew his life?

Once upon a time Ngoc hoang sent a messenger from heaven to the men of Annam to tell them, "When man is old, he shall cast his skin; but, when serpents are old, they shall die and be laid in coffins." Unfortunately, some of the serpents overheard the message, and said to its bearer, "You must say it over again and just the contrary, or we will bite you." The messenger weakly consented, and so the arch-enemy obtained immortality at humanity's expense. These happen to be analogies—not to rate them at more—that come home to the majority. The anthropologist meanwhile will rejoice in scores of other no less suggestive, if less topical parallels, to which Dr. Frazer is led as soon as the synthetical afflatus is on him. Are we insatiable if instead of scores we demand hundreds?

Concerning the reasons why mankind is so prone to assume a survival of the conscious personality after death, Dr. Frazer has, perhaps, nothing strikingly novel to reveal. This is partly, of course, a question for philosophy. Intuition, for instance, may play its part in the establishment of such a notion; but if this be so or not, Dr. Frazer does not feel bound to inquire, dismissing the matter with the following declaration:—

"Whether other men from a simple contemplation of their own nature, quite apart from reasoning, know or believe themselves intuitively to be immortal, I cannot say; but I can say with some confidence that for myself I have no such intuition whatever of my own immortality, and that if I am left to the resources of my natural faculties alone, I can as little affirm the certain or probable existence of my personality after death as I can affirm the certain or probable existence of a personal God."

Dr. Frazer's chosen way lies along the lower, but broader road of history, which he picks up at the point where it begins as a mere trail through the wilderness. Inward experience in the form of dreams, he opines—pursuing herein a classical line of thought—may have primarily suggested the belief in human immortality. But outward experience

must have gone far to confirm this opinion, even if we suppose it to have originated thus. For instance, the perception of a resemblance between the living and dead might well have assisted such a faith in the particular form of a theory of reincarnation. We have likewise seen how analogy, catching at apparent cases of destruction followed by renewal, as provided by the moon, the serpent, or what not, may stimulate the thought which, after all, is but the child of a very natural wish. For the rest, as Dr. Frazer holds, the reported facts are capable of speaking for themselves. At most, since the facts about savagery talk in strange tongues, he is ready to stand by and interpret the meaning of the words. That is indeed no small favour, and we thank him for it. But even so, we find ourselves listening to a veritable Babel. Will he not also, when he is through with his collection of particulars, extract for us the universal? When he has made his bundle, let him tie it up with string; and then doubtless it will serve to sweep away many cobwebs.

M.

TURKEY AND TURKISH IDEAS.

"STRANGELY mingled feelings" possessed Capt. Granville Baker as he sped towards Constantinople. "I felt," he says in his record of *'The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe'*, "like one hurrying to the death-bed of a friend; strange for I have no reason to consider the Turk my friend." He goes on to explain, and the explanation is typical of his style:—

"No doubt pity was mingled with this feeling, pity for a mighty race of conquerors now humbled to the dust, however much those ruling them be to blame; again, there was anxiety as to the fate of the beautiful city, the City of Constantine, my destination; fear, a nameless fear, filled me, the son of a great Empire, as I thought over the fate of another Empire found unprepared to uphold a position it insisted upon, and therefore rudely awakened and thrust aside by young, strong nations whose sons know not how to shirk responsibility, neither do the men and women of those people shun any sacrifice to gain what they wholeheartedly desire."

But this is only on p. 18, when the gallant ex-hussar has hardly got into his stride. Grey clouds will presently hang over the Golden Horn, and there "in the heart of the Eastern Empire history, strong, full-blooded, speaks to us from ancient monuments and battered walls." To descend for a moment to mere prose, Capt. Baker was fortunate in being obliged to approach the capital from the Black Sea, past the Symplegades, and through the Bosphorus; Jason's is the only perfect way of going to Constantinople. Once there, Capt. Baker has nothing to tell us of the war, because he saw nothing

of it, and the good folk in Stambul and Pera seemed to know less about it even than the war correspondents. We hear often of "the lines of Chatalja," but learn nothing more than their name. Life went on as usual, except for the diversion of cartloads of fugitive peasants creaking in, or parties of dispirited soldiers returning from the field. Even from these very little was to be learnt. In these days of long range the private soldier cannot describe a battle. As for the "full-blooded history," it had been the better for a little phlebotomy; for though it is an historian's axiom that history does not repeat itself, this history does, and that with what Falstaff profanely termed "damnable iteration," though hardly, indeed, enough "to corrupt a saint." There are people, we presume, who like to "let the mind wander among the misty labyrinths of ancient history," with Capt. Baker for a guide, but we confess we prefer to view our history in a less nebulous form. When "Chroseos King of the Persians emerges from the mists of history," he does not arouse our enthusiasm; and a number of familiar tales of "old Byzant," and later Stambul, loosely tethered to slight descriptions of famous sites, can only be useful if they force the reader to verify them in Gibbon or Finlay or Sir Edwin Pears.

Capt. Baker has unquestionably the feeling for associations, and sites suggest to his imagination historical scenes, both mediæval and ancient, while his artistic sense, revealed in some charming sketches, enables him now and then to catch the elusive aspects of scenery. But his history is vague, and, except when familiar, apt to be inaccurate; and the perpetual strain of rhetorical periphrasis, the use of such phrases as "the palsied hand of the sons of Othman," "the strong young nations," "hammering at the gates of Constantinople or pouring out their blood by the lines of Chatalja," is tiresome. Why are the Bulgars, whom the author describes as of the kindred of the Turks, and who were a kingdom centuries before ever the Ottoman Turks were heard of, to be designated a "young" nation, compared with the more modern Othmanlis? Why too, if they be akin to the Turks, must we distinguish them from the latter as "Western"? There is, no doubt, a confusion here between the original conquering Bulgars and the Slav population of the country they conquered; but our author's ethnology is as vague as his history, and he writes of "Slav races, such as the Petschenegs in 900 and the Kumani, Tartars, in 1050." Our trust in his classical allusions totters when we read of "the Peloponese" and "Proconessus," of an empress "Theophane," and similar slips; but these may be due to the printer, who is certainly responsible for the transposition (p. 26) which results in "a few weeks countries," and in "a golden wealth of corn" going "to feed other forests." Of the author's extraordinary version of Oriental history it is best to say nothing, except that an Ottoman prince was scarcely likely to be

governor of "Carmania," which means Kerman in Persia, not a province of Asia Minor. When we read that the Turks "have no liking for literature," and produced nothing but the tales of Nasir-ad-din Hodja, we wonder why that brilliant young scholar E. J. W. Gibb published a row of substantial volumes on the history of Ottoman poetry alone, leaving the prose to others. However, people who like "picturesque" writing, and are not too fastidious about precision, and do not notice the absence of any references to authorities, may find Capt. Baker's survey of European Turkey and the "strong young nations" at present—or, to be accurate, till lately (owing to the weather)—"hammering" at its gates suggestive and stimulating. It certainly provides much miscellaneous information to "muse upon," and may lead to the study of other books. An index industriously reflects the inconsistent nomenclature of the text.

We have referred to the author's clever sketches, and may add that we do not agree with the Orthodox Patriarch, who, after looking at the excellent sketch which Capt. Baker made of him, reproduced at p. 90, coldly remarked, "As it has not succeeded, I will give you a photograph of myself."

Zeyneb Hanoum's "Impressions of Europe" come curiously "pat" to confirm the view of harim life set forth in Mr. Pickthall's *'Veiled Women'*, reviewed by us on February 15th. Whatever her real name may be, the lady who writes most of the letters addressed to Mrs. Ellison is the elder of the sisters celebrated by Pierre Loti in his *'Désenchantées'*. It will be remembered that these girls, inspired by an enthusiasm for Western freedom and enlightenment, managed to escape in 1906 from their guardians in Turkey and from the trammels of harim life. Mrs. Ellison wisely advised them not to pull up the anchor till they were sure they knew how to steer; and the preface to *'Les Désenchantées'* dwelt upon the suffering which must follow the new culture allowed to Turkish women, without being able to suggest a remedy, though "the greatest thinkers of the East are still diligently working to find it." Meanwhile, Zeyneb Hanoum and her sister have for six years enjoyed all the blessings of European civilization in France, Switzerland, England, and Italy. The younger sister married; but the elder, after mature reflection upon the conditions of woman's life in the West, judged them wholly inferior to those she had been used to in Turkey, and returned with thankfulness to the peaceful seclusion of the veiled life. Six years of Europe, "six long, weary years," only aroused a desire for a "cycle of Cathay." Thoroughly disillusioned once more, she reverted to the scene of her former disenchantment, though whether she will find rest and contentment there, *Allâhu A'lam!* "God knows best!" We take it that she has eaten of the tree of the knowledge of

The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe.
By Capt. B. Granville Baker. (Seeley, Service & Co.)

A Turkish Woman's European Impressions.
By Zeyneb Hanoum. Edited, and with an Introduction, by Grace Ellison. (Same publishers.)

good and evil, and that contentment is not for her.

The reminiscences of her earlier life in Turkey are full of a gentle sweetness, except when she recalls the tyranny of Abdu-l-Hamid, for which she finds no parallel in Western Europe but that of Mr. Lloyd George. Although she belongs to a time when monogamy was becoming fashionable among well-bred Turks, and Turkish women were admitted to the privileges of culture, often through the channels of not very wholesome French fiction, she recalls "a beautiful feature of Turkish life," of the unreformed days, in the love of her grandmother, who was not her real grandmother, but

"my late grandfather's seventh and only living widow; but she treated all my grandfather's children with equal tenderness. Rarely is it otherwise in Turkey. She loved us, this dear, dear woman, quite as much [as], if not more than, the children of her own daughter, and we never supposed till we came to the West there was anything exceptional in this attachment."

There is a graceful little sketch of the children's life in the country, picnics in the woods, and rural hospitality. When they offered money, the answer came: "My child, there are no poor in our village. Each man here has his own little bit of ground to till, and enough bread to eat. Why should he ask Allah for more?" This was in Asiatic Turkey.

The silent intimacy of Turkish women is a fact of Eastern life which, like their dainty refinement, is scarcely realized in the West. It was the lack of the delicate reserves and simple virtues of her own people that disgusted her with Europe. "It is in the West," she writes, "that I have learnt to appreciate my country." She expected to find folk like "the good honest Turks of our Eastern villages," to see "Eastern simplicity and loyalty" combined in France with intellectual culture; and she found out her mistake, and went back to "the calm, leisurely people of our country." The rush and hurry of our life appalled her; she was dismayed at the needless energy of our women at tennis and Swiss sports:—

"At meal time the conversation is tennis and climbing, and climbing and tennis, and again I say, I cannot understand why they employ all this muscular force to no higher end than to give themselves an unnatural appetite."

She most disliked Paris, and found a curious sense of security in London, with its discreet house-fronts and obliging policemen. She even pays us the compliment of finding a strong resemblance between the Englishman and the Turk, in our gravity and determination, and the fact (unknown to ourselves) that "every Englishman is a Sultan in his own house." The Englishwoman, however, she discovers to be not only an "open book," but also "pig-headed, undiplomatic, brutally sincere—but a good and faithful friend"; our "harîms," or ladies' clubs, did not please her. These criticisms and others, from a Turkish lady, are doubtless for our own good, though some of them seem open to refutation.

Essays in Biography. By Charles Whibley. (Constable & Co.)

MR. CHARLES WHIBLEY, when writing on literary subjects which interest him, always succeeds in interesting his readers. In none of his volumes of collected essays has he put his powers to better purpose than in the book which lies before us. Method and scholarship are here; a style of distinction, though sometimes lacking in repose; and, above all, a penetrating insight into character. Take, for instance, his first and most elaborate essay, that on Sir Thomas Overbury. Mr. Whibley has to tell a story revolting enough for the pages of Suetonius, which, indeed, in some of its aspects it forcibly recalls. He develops the tale of conspiracy and poison with unflinching tact, and plants all the persons of the drama firmly on their feet. We see Mrs. Turner, the Locusta of the piece, going to Tyburn arrayed in a yellow-starched ruff and making an end to an ugly fashion, much as Mrs. Manning subsequently banished black satin from the wardrobe. The Countess of Somerset on her trial must also have been an arresting sight. "It was not much more than two years," Mr. Whibley writes, "since her marvellous beauty had dazzled the beholders in the Royal Chapel. Now she was bidden to play another part, and she assumed a becoming modesty of garb and demeanour." The "cypress chaperon" must have set off her baby face marvellously well. Mr. Whibley holds that the Earl was a partner in the crime, though Gardiner gave him the benefit of the doubt. In such a case a man of the world is, perhaps, a safer guide than a recluse like Gardiner, weighed down by his documents. But Mr. Whibley slightly exaggerates the unhappiness of Somerset's later years. He lived in a fine Tudor house at Chiswick, demolished later by Lord Burlington to make room for his villa; he grew peaches and grapes there, and he raised 12,000*l.* for his daughter's portion, no small sum for those days.

We have left Overbury aside, but his case is simple. A poor and ambitious man, he essayed to climb to power on Somerset's shoulders, but his bitter tongue and the Countess threw him. His life may have been shameful, but he endured the prolonged agony of the Tower with a wonderful dignity, and in his 'Characters' he set up a literary model.

In his essay on Overbury Mr. Whibley must have been embarrassed by a surplussage of material; the Admirable Crichton presented difficulties, no doubt, of the opposite kind. Yet out of the vague eulogies of Urquhart and Aldus, Mr. Whibley has created quite a credible scholar and gentleman. It is to be regretted that Browning did not "parley" with Crichton; the colloquy would have been meaty, even if the admirable one did not get much of a say. As things are, we have to be content with Joseph Scaliger's illuminating remark, "Il était un peu fat"—something of a coxcomb, as

Mr. Whibley happily renders it. Crichton was that; he was also young when Gonzaga butchered him, even if the precocity of that age is taken into account. But, as Mr. Whibley remarks, it is just as well that he did not live on, the Master Betty of a larger stage. He remains a fascinating prodigy, and Mr. Whibley has considerably relieved his reputation of the alleged authorship of sundry vapid writings, now known to have been composed by another James Crichton, a kinsman and admirer.

In this collection the essays on Overbury and Crichton appeal to us most forcibly, but all are good. Mr. Whibley had fairly easy business with Hall, the chronicler; still, the good man's worship of Henry VIII. is entertainingly set forth. Another essay, that on George Buchanan, is rather slight, the 'Rerum Scoticarum Historia' being dismissed in a sentence. Much discrimination is brought to bear, however, in sifting the fiction which has enfolded that disputatious Scot from the facts of his life, and we get the interesting suggestion that Buchanan may have taught Rabelais English. But is Panurge's greeting of Pantagruel distinctively North British? "Lord," it runs, "if you be so vertuous of intelligence, as you be naturally releaved to the body, you should have pity of me." Prof. Ker thinks so; but, so far as we can see, Rabelais might just as well have picked up what little of our tongue he knew from some wandering English man-at-arms as from a Scots scholar. "Goud fallot," for *good fellow*, is hardly Scots.

We must pass over Mr. Whibley's further essays on John Stow, 'A Princely Woman' (Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle), and Sir Thomas Browne, though they are all, the last especially, attractive. The essayist presents a character with darker corners in his composition than any one of that simple trio in Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his attempt to reconstruct that enigmatic man is most ingenious. He points out, with undeniable truth, that the representation of Tiptoft as an "Italianate Englishman" came largely from a false reading of Machiavelli, who wrote after his death. Tiptoft was no more cruel than Warwick or Montague, and he but faithfully carried out the commands of his King. At the same time his procedure was regarded as un-English because he had studied law and letters in Italy. It is evident, too, that there was something about him, something which cannot be recaptured now, which made him odious as he sat in judgment. Collot d'Herbois was no more responsible than Fouché for the Lyons massacres, but, whereas Fouché had such a quiet, reasonable way with him that by and by his crimes were forgotten, Collot stands for ever accursed as a furious drunken assassin. As Mr. Whibley says, Tiptoft was exotic both in his aspect and manner, and thus he has come to be pilloried for all time as the Butcher of England.

The New Testament Documents: their Origin and Early History. By George Milligan. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE lectures, delivered by Prof. Milligan in 1911 on the Croall Foundation, and now published, deal with the outward form of the original manuscripts of the New Testament and the manner in which they were written; also with the language, literary character, circulation, and collection of these writings. The highest praise is due to the lecturer for the lucidity of his style and the charm which he imparts to the facts which he presents. Only a scholar could furnish these facts; and they are of interest to the learned student of the New Testament, as well as the man who must be content with the English translation, but is eager to acquire information regarding the production of the sacred writings.

The second lecture, which treats the language of the New Testament writings, contains a most valuable section on recent gains to our knowledge of the Greek New Testament. Prof. Milligan refers to the ostraca and papyri recovered from the sands of Egypt, in which we see the Greek spoken and written by the men of the day. In that colloquial Greek the writers of the New Testament composed their books. In proof of the statement he examines among other books the Thessalonian Epistles, pointing out that of their 460 different words there are 27 generally reckoned as ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, and that, if we omit the words found in the Septuagint or in other late Greek writings, including the papyri, the 27 can be reduced to 2.

In the section devoted to the literary character of the Gospels the "Two-Document Hypothesis" is explained, and it is shown that from the Gospel of St. Mark and the source known as Q the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke are mainly derived. He suggests that Q, which evidently contained a series of sayings or discourses of Jesus, may have been "the logia" which, according to Papias, "Matthew composed in the Hebrew dialect." That description cannot apply to our present First Gospel, if only because it draws its materials from two main sources, of which St. Mark was one. The Papias document, Prof. Milligan says, is just such "as St. Matthew might well have written, and as the genuine work of the Apostle would very readily give its name to the later Gospel, in which a subsequent and unknown editor incorporated it." In his examination of the literary character of the Fourth Gospel reference is made by Prof. Milligan to the statement attributed to Papias that John, the son of Zebedee, suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Jews along with his brother James. The statement is not accepted, and Dean Armitage Robinson is cited as a witness for the insufficiency of the evidence in its favour. Yet in regard to statements in the Muratorian Canon and the Prologue of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, a tenth-century MS. of the

Vulgate, concerning the dictation of the Gospel by St. John, he says that it is difficult to understand how they could have been made, unless they had a certain foundation in fact. But, it may be asked, what of the foundation in fact of the statement attributed to Papias? Prof. Milligan, while ready to admit that the theory of dictation may seem a somewhat lame and unsatisfactory conclusion, declares that it has the merit of offering a natural explanation of the more Hellenic or Hellenistic side of the Fourth Gospel, while leaving the real authorship to the disciple "whom Jesus loved." The theory does not imply a mere scribe, but demands a joint author; and the wit of man will be taxed to determine the dominion of each.

It must be noted that these lectures are wonderfully free from controversial matters, though these are, of course, not excluded, and that they set forth ascertained or accepted facts which throw a flood of light on the production of the New Testament.

Schiller. By Eugen Kühnemann. Translated from the Third Edition of the German Original by Katharine Royce. 2 vols. (Ginn & Co.)

PROF. KÜHNEMANN'S work has achieved considerable popularity in Germany, but it is hardly likely, we think, to find a very large or appreciative public in this country, and this not so much on account of its subject as of its style. It is the sort of book that seems to be honestly relished by the German student, but the English reader, while acknowledging that it is written with learning, care, seriousness, and most of the other academical virtues as well, will probably feel that much of it is dull and prolix and ponderous. This is a pity, for Prof. Kühnemann has a good deal to say that is of real value, if it could only be disengaged from its surroundings and brought together in reasonable compass.

The work makes no pretensions to being a biography in the strict sense of the word: it is "ein Erziehungsbuch für Schiller," and, though the principal data of the poet's life are given, and often in considerable detail, yet all such material is regarded as subordinate, the real object being rather to present, by means of an æsthetic and psychological analysis of the actual works, a study of his genius and personality. The first volume is mainly occupied with an examination of the youthful dramas, especially of 'The Robbers,' which is, no doubt rightly, taken as representative of the whole period; while the second volume deals with the later works, the chief stress being laid upon 'Wallenstein' as the typical production of the poet's mature genius.

Prof. Kühnemann's method of discussing the dramas strikes us as unnecessarily tedious: he gives lengthy résumés of the plots, frequently expatiates upon obvious points, and is inclined at times to be irritatingly abstract, so that only

an enthusiastic admirer of Schiller will be likely to follow him throughout with patience. Yet every now and then he makes some really thoughtful and suggestive criticism; indeed, one cannot help feeling that he is in genuine sympathy with the poet, and understands him well. The trouble is that he often fails to present his views clearly and forcibly. Personally, we think he is at his best in the intermediate sections which deal more generally with Schiller's mental development and especially with his philosophical studies. The pages treating of Kant, for instance, and the modification which the Kantian doctrines underwent in Schiller's mind, are excellent. Prof. Kühnemann certainly does show convincingly that the evolution of Schiller's genius was consistent from beginning to end, and was the result of conscious and strenuous effort. We think that he is a little inclined to over-estimate the comprehensiveness of Schiller's philosophy, yet there is undoubtedly some truth in his contention that it includes, explicitly or implicitly, many of the doctrines which have made a stir in recent times, and which are commonly regarded as typically modern. As to the permanent significance and value of Schiller's work, it is still hazardous, we think, to express any confident judgment. In Germany his influence remains powerful, but that it has played any conspicuous part in shaping the thought of the rest of Europe during the last half-century or so is questionable.

The Practice of Instruction: a Manual of Method, General and Special. Edited by John William Adamson. (National Society's Depository.)

AT a moment when a Governmental inquiry into our national education is understood to be in progress and a resultant Bill is foreshadowed, this re-issue of an earlier work, revised and enlarged, is as timely as it is valuable. While the second part of it, a series of discourses on the method of instruction suitable to the several branches of learning included in most curricula, each written by an expert, will interest especially those occupied in teaching, the first part appeals—and appeals worthily—to a larger audience. What Prof. Adamson has to say on method in general and on the choice of studies appears to us to be wise, moderate, and lucid. There is a tendency in some quarters to clamour for uniformity and for departmental control. While admitting that a "comparative confusion dominates our own scholastic arrangements" when Continental standards are considered, our author adds this salutary reminder:—

"It is possible that the absence of a simple logical classification of English schools indicates an instinctive sense, on the part of the English people, that such a classification is quite inadequate when it confronts the complexity of the national life which schools exist to subserve."

The racial variety, it may further be suggested, which has gone to the making of the English people, encourages a diversity of ideals in education, as in other matters, and this, again, preserves us from stagnation. It is much to be desired that all who long for universal State control of education should ponder Prof. Adamson's concluding admonition :

"In the nature of things, the first demand made by the bureaucracy is for uniformity, and bureaucrats are not always quick to detect the uniformity of death. It is to the advantage of all concerned that in the national scholastic economy there should remain a minority of institutions and of teachers who are independent even of an enlightened Board of Education."

Again, the claims of ancient and modern languages are discussed with admirable fairness. Never, it is argued, were liberal studies more to be desired than now, because "a commercial age tends to confuse comfort and convenience with civilization, to debase its ideals to a material and utilitarian level." Britain, Germany, and France are at one in giving the first place among liberal studies to literature. The question is: To what literature shall we go, since, time and mental grasp being limited, few indeed can take all knowledge for their province? The Professor's answer is cautious:—

"The conclusion seems to be that the ancient classics are not indispensable for such humanist instruction as best serves educational purposes. We may admit that they are the best means, without asserting that there are no others."

Space forbids us to do more than touch upon one or two of the highly suggestive papers upon special method. Dr. Headlam writes on 'Religious Instruction,' the editor on 'The Mother Tongue,' Dr. Herbertson on 'Geography.' Dr. Rouse on Latin and Greek cannot fail to interest all classical scholars, whether they approve his system or not. He contends that he has gone back to the practice of the early Renaissance, and of Quintilian himself.

Winds of Doctrine: Studies in Contemporary Opinion. By G. Santayana. (Dent & Sons.)

THE "topical" writer on philosophy is, as a rule, not attractive. To the strange seas of thought, where we must at any rate try to voyage alone, he would promote a personally conducted tour, with everything found, at a price which is speciously moderate. Or, when he is not a showman, he will often be a guide whose praise is as empty as his wrath is ridiculous. Most sensible men are too busy to write about their contemporaries. We suppose, however, that we should be thankful on the rare occasion when one of them does so. The confusion of present-day philosophy is so complete, and the voices of the rival cheapjacks so insinuating, that the wayfarer is glad to find an honest man who will go with him a little way and entertain him with interesting speculation upon his journey's end. Our writer's subjects are but "gusts

of doctrine," but not negligible on that account, if the consideration of them is conducted in a proper critical spirit, for "who knows which of them may not gather force presently and carry the mind of the coming age steadily before it?"

Prof. Santayana's outlook is materialist, but materialist in a manner of his own. He is also an unabashed intellectualist, whose position is all the stronger for his opposition to modern idealism, which,

"when it is taught by unromantic people *ex cathedra*, in stentorian tones, and represented as the rational foundation of science and religion, becomes positively odious—one of the worst impostures and blights to which a youthful imagination could be subjected."

That disposes of Dr. Bosanquet and similar persons. The castigation of M. Bergson is more thorough as his power of offence is greater. It must be followed in detail to be appreciated, but the conclusions are somewhat as follows:—

"Bergson's thought has all the charm that can go without strength, and all the competence that can go without mastery." It is "occasional and partial, the work of an astute apologist, a party man, driven to desperate speculation by a timid attachment to prejudice." We might say the same of Hume, with the exception of timidity, but that is by the way. M. Bergson's view of nature is "a popular animism," and Prof. Santayana makes great play with the view that we should transplant ourselves into the heart of things, a loose notion attractive to the less intelligent of Bergson's disciples. The "malicious" theory of knowledge Prof. Santayana derives largely from an unscientific and literary psychology. Admitting that a certain sort of life is shut out by reason, he makes the just plea that reason, too, is a kind of life, and that, of all the kinds, it is the one which some people prefer. "I confess I am one of these," he adds.

He is more sympathetic, even a little patronizing, towards Mr. Bertrand Russell, especially to his critique of pragmatism, and more tentative, as towards one whose philosophy is

"so little settled as yet that every new article and every fresh conversation revokes some of his former opinions, and places the crux of philosophic controversy at a fresh point."

The remark is shrewd, as most of the author's remarks are. One pleased us excessively, as it should please any one who has known Oxford in recent years. They say there, or used to say, that dualism is philosophic death. Not so our author:—

"No one need be afraid, for instance, that his fate is sealed because some young prig may call him a dualist; the pint would call the quart a dualist, if you tried to pour the quart into him."

This downright manner and robust sense make the book fresh and lively, almost frolicsome in parts. But it should be taken seriously, for its high spirits are the natural result of that feeling of enhanced power which accompanies the exercise of keen critical faculties.

The Youth of Henry VIII.: a Narrative in Contemporary Letters. By Frank Arthur Mumby. (Constable & Co.)

LIKE his 'Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth,' Mr. Mumby's new volume shows how curiously fascinating history becomes when it is read in the original sources. The editor begins with the letter in which Erasmus describes his visit to the young Prince Henry, then Duke of York, at Eltham in 1499, when the boy was about eight years old, and ends with the Venetian dispatches about the May Day festival of 1515, just after the King had become reconciled to his sister Mary and her second husband, the Duke of Suffolk, who had married without his leave. In the textbooks this period is not attractive; the effort to unravel the endless diplomatic intrigues is too much for the average historian. But when it is viewed through the medium of letters from princes and statesmen, judiciously chosen and connected by a thread of narrative, this dull period becomes profoundly interesting and full of human passion. Catherine of Aragon and Mary Tudor, the two young women who were for years the helpless pawns in the diplomatic game, are revealed in their own correspondence as creatures of flesh and blood; and the characters of the chief actors—Ferdinand, Maximilian, Henry VII. (a trio of schemers), the impetuous young Henry VIII., and the calm calculating Wolsey—come out clearly. Catherine's piteous letters to her father, describing the neglect which she suffered at her father-in-law's Court, her want of money for food and clothes, and the petty quarrels in her household between her confessor and the waiting-woman supported by the ambassador, explain the development of her stern nature. Seven years of such trials, with intervals of diplomatic haggling over money and jewels on behalf of her detestable parent, were enough to sour any woman.

Henry himself is at his best as a man in the first six years of his reign. The Venetian envoys testify to his good nature, his delight in sport, his youthful self-confidence. He threw himself with great enthusiasm into the war with France, only to find himself left in the lurch by his allies Ferdinand and Maximilian. How Henry turned the tables on them by making peace with France and marrying his sister to the doting old Louis XII. is admirably set forth in the later chapters of the book. Mary exacted a promise that next time she should be free to marry whom she would. When she was left a widow after three months, with Tudor imperiousness she gave Suffolk four days within which to wed her or lose her, regardless of the King's express commands. Wolsey's letters to the lovers, telling them how to regain the King's favour by gifts and entreaties, are masterly. But the King deserves credit, in that age, for forgiving his sister, who gave as one of her reasons for marrying again in haste her desire to escape the dishonest advances of the new King Francis I.

Mr. Mumby has made an excellent selection from the mass of printed papers, not forgetting M. Spont's admirable volume on the naval war of 1512, and the foolhardy enterprise in which Admiral Howard met his death. His comments and notes are brief and to the point, especially on such highly controversial matters as Catherine's marriages. A few misprints may be noted, like "April 18, 1507" (p. 79), which should be July 18, "Farrara" (p. 218), and "Shene" (p. 220). Henry's letter of April 20th, 1513 (p. 177), does not appear to be a reply to the immediately preceding letter from West at Edinburgh, but to another written from Berwick.

California: an Englishman's Impressions of the Golden State. By Arthur T. Johnson. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSON does not always write well, but he can do so when he likes, and his book includes excellent descriptions of scenery and many amusing stories. With the aid of a horse and trap he travelled great distances, camped out, and saw every side of life in California; so that his account of that Far Western State is noteworthy.

He begins with a lively sketch of Los Angeles, and his remarks on the way in which "real estate" business is everywhere conducted suggest that some things in America remain as they were at "Eden" in the days of Martin Chuzzlewit.

There are so many candid and unfriendly remarks about Americans that we imagine Mr. Johnson does not intend to return to California. In every Westerner's heart he finds an antipathy towards England, and believes that all in the West are glad when England suffers. Our feeling is that Mr. Johnson overdoes his case, and that things in California are not so black as he paints them. He thinks that California is overrated as a fruit-growing and agricultural State. It is, according to him, "rotten to the core"; but he admits that it does offer some good things to the man who has capital, knowledge, and common sense. We are, however, all the time being warned that it is no El Dorado, and not a land flowing with milk and honey, where fortunes may be had for the asking. Among the most successful fruit-growers in the country are the Chinese, Japanese, and the Slavs from Dalmatia; but we do not think that Mr. Johnson notes the fact that the Chinamen have been greatly reduced in numbers by recent American legislation, and we should have been glad to hear more about the recent agitation against the Japanese.

There is a great deal about Prohibition, and, when we have allowed a discount for Mr. Johnson's strong language, there remains much that is of real value. The Prohibition movement has, according to him, only led to an immense amount of illicit drinking, and every Sunday there are special trains (known as the "Grand

Drunk") to take people across the border into non-Prohibition territory for the purpose of satisfying their desires.

Throughout his travels Mr. Johnson often found fresh meat a difficulty. Mutton was usually the worst article, and after having had a meal of it he always "felt as conscious of having done so as a dog guilty of sheep-worrying."

Mr. Johnson's passages about the grain lands of the Sacramento Valley bring the country vividly before us; and he warns Americans that they run a risk of ruining their land by continually making it yield great crops and omitting to put anything back into the earth:—

"Grab all, and care not one jot nor tittle for the morrow. Hunt the dollar and, for its sake, sacrifice honour, conscience, your good name, if you have one; shirk your responsibilities....and let posterity go to the devil."

In the same district insects were a terrible plague, and a new acquaintance said to the author on his arrival:—

"Wait till the sun's gone, and you'll see mosquitoes with beaks like humming-birds; and bite! why a rattler ain't half a match for 'm."

Mr. Johnson shows what a desolate, thirsty land California sometimes is; a land where one finds no tree and no shade for miles; where at the foot of every telegraph post are exhausted little birds, prostrated, panting in the only patches of shade which the country affords. But the other side of the picture is to be seen in the photographs which reveal beautiful scenes.

Some glimpses of R. L. Stevenson and his life in California will interest English readers, and a photograph of his home at Monterey shows what a tumble-down sort of barracks his old house is:—

"It is a large....structure of forbidding ugliness, standing alone in the centre of.... wooden sheds and cottages, all suffering from want of repair....Over the door, nailed to the peeling plaster, is a board bearing, in large letters, the strange device, 'R. STEVENSON.* HOUSE.'"

Since Stevenson wrote of Monterey, in his 'Old Pacific Capital,' thirty years have passed, but according to Mr. Johnson there is not much change in the town. A few streets have been made, an electric tram now runs, but the tumble-down shanties, and the dark-skinned men, idling, smoking, drinking, look as they must have looked when Stevenson stayed there.

Of the American Naples we get this forbidding account:—

"Here is one of the shabbiest little hamlets conceivable....There is a forge without a blacksmith, a gloomy hotel without a licence....a post-office....never open....a church forbidding in its ugliness....a railway siding nearly a mile away, and beyond that the bare cliffs and the distant sea."

The Saints of Formosa: Life and Worship in a Chinese Church. By Campbell N. Moody. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

THE "sick man" of the Far East is now one of the most interesting of convalescents. This book offers in a naive and piquant fashion fresh light on his character, and is, moreover, most entertaining. We were wont to regard all Chinese as yellow, flat-nosed, almond-eyed. Closer acquaintance reveals that one has a Roman nose, another a Scottish countenance, a third a Grecian air. The slowness, patience, duplicity, and, in particular, the stolidity attributed to all as characteristic of the race are generalizations which intimacy modifies to a great extent.

There is, perhaps, but one person better qualified than the simple missionary to succeed in overcoming the obstacles which confront the white man who wishes to gain a friendly footing with the yellow races, and that is his medical confrère. The barriers of a ghostly-pale face, awkward attire, eyes of uncertain hue and peculiar form, alien manners or lack of them, the over-refinement and delicacy of an unknown civilization, fall more easily before the lasting kindness, good temper, and skill which win the love of the people through the medical mission than before the exhortation of the preacher, as the author—one of the latter—freely admits. Medical missions remove prejudice, but it is typical of the faculty for seeing himself as others see him that the author is also sensitive to the suspicion which sometimes arises from the expenditure of money by foreigners and the establishment of charitable institutions.

"Even our neighbours, the French or the Russians, would be distrusted if they opened an orphanage or founded an asylum in some British town, especially when it was seen that their methods, medicines, instruments, were unfamiliar and at variance with precedent. But what if the philanthropists came from some unknown or almost unvisited region?"

Neither the missionary enthusiast nor the antagonist of missions will find in these frank pages anything that will violently subvert his point of view; but from the unvarnished tale of success and failure it may be gathered that an undoubted cleansing of superstition is in progress, and that the influence of the few converts is out of all proportion to their numbers.

"'Deermouth' is a town of 20,000 inhabitants. When a church had been opened there for about three years, no more than twenty persons mustered for worship on Sunday, and these were chiefly drawn from country villages. Yet the heathen refused to contribute for some idolatrous rite in one of their temples, on the ground that the Christians had no such custom."

Again, in Lambay Island three thousand were shamed by a congregation of ten members into abandoning the practice of female infanticide.

As a presentation of missionary effort in rural China this book bears the stamp of absolute candour.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Adderley (James G.), THE CREED AND REAL LIFE, with Introduction by the Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, 2/6 net.

Wells Gardner

In this unpretentious little book Father Adderley gives us what he modestly calls "the stray thought of a parson confined in the slums of a large city and seldom brought into contact with any but a somewhat secluded life; also one compelled by Act of Parliament to work a system which he feels to be almost entirely unsuited to the age in which we live, whether amongst rich or poor."

He attempts to translate the Creed into terms of life and conduct, and even those who dissent from his theology will feel the force and beauty of much that is said. The book is divided into six chapters dealing with such matters as the Church, the Fatherhood of God, the Social Life, the Sacraments, True Sacerdotalism, and the present outlook for Christianity. We recommend the book specially to those who wonder how a Broad High Churchman can reconcile his belief in a continuous and progressive revelation with his ecclesiastical theories and practices.

Begbie (Harold), RELIGION AND THE CRISIS, 1/ net.

Cassell

Those who find spiritual benefit in this booklet cannot be credited with laying any stress on logic. Mr. Begbie writes as a popular journalist, and ignores obvious objections.

Benson (Robert Hugh), CONFESSIONS OF A CONVERT, 3/6 net.

Longmans

The publication of confessions of such an intimate nature as these stands particularly in need of justification. A sufficing reason would have been the likelihood of their being helpful to others, but we find no evidence that Father Benson had such an object in view. Should the book fall into the hands of a reader of a vacillating disposition, inordinately concerned with the fear of losing his soul through mental conflict, and feeling a supreme need for authoritative guidance in his religion, it may help him to reach early in life a calm from which his fellows will benefit. The book is one-sided rather than controversial, and reveals a type of mind which we regard as exceptional.

Faith and Doubt, MARCH, No. 1, 6d. net.

Seminary Press

A new magazine, published in London and New York, intended for thinking men and women in every walk of life, and designed for the discussion of matters of theological belief.

Grantham (F.), LIFE, IDEALS, AND DEATH.

Grant Richards

The author has founded his teaching in this little book on all the different religions, the founders of which, he says, if they lived to-day, would supplement their teachings, and would also harmonize them to assist the unity of men. After a consideration of life generally, its origin and purpose, he passes to the contemplation of the everyday existence of men and women, applying his tenets to modern needs.

Lidgett (J. Scott), THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD IN CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND LIFE, 6/ net.

C. H. Kelly

This book embodies a series of lectures delivered to divinity students at the Bermondsey Settlement, of which the author is Warden, and was first published in 1902.

Masterman (Rev. J. Howard B.), THE CHALLENGE OF CHRIST, 3/6 net.

Robert Scott
A collection of sermons preached by the Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and now published in the "Preachers of To-day" Series, edited by the Rev. J. Stuart Holden.

Perrycoste (Frank Hill), ON THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION UPON TRUTHFULNESS, being Two Chapters from an Historical Enquiry into the Influence of Religion upon Moral Civilisation, 4/ net.

Watts
A detailed investigation into the influence of religion, principally of Christianity, upon truthfulness. The author ranges over many centuries for his material, and his verdict is "that religion has systematically educated mankind in perjury, hypocrisy, fraud, and untruthfulness," and that its influence upon veracity is "injurious in the extreme."

Rudolph (Hermann), MEDITATIONS, a Theosophical Book of Devotion, including Directions for Meditation.

Theosophical Publishing Society

The author's own meditations on various Theosophical subjects are followed by a number of questions, by answering which students may frame a regular system of meditation for themselves.

Strindberg (August), ZONES OF THE SPIRIT: A BOOK OF THOUGHTS, 5/ net.

Allen

To the third Swedish edition of 'The Blue Book' Strindberg prefixed an explanation of how he came to write it. He says: "I formed the plan of writing apothegms of simple worldly wisdom regarding men, and of calling the book 'Herbarium Humane.'" He postponed the work for a while, but took it up some time in 1906, and in about a year completed it. It is in the form of conversations between teacher and pupil touching on a variety of subjects. The chief theme is religion, and the influence of Swedenborg is seen in the mysticism of Strindberg's views. Some idea of his attitude can be got from his comparison of the incomprehensibility of the doctrine of Atonement with the incomprehensibility (to him) of certain mathematical processes.

Wood-Samuel (Richard), THE NARROW WAY OF HOLINESS; OR, STEPS IN THE LIFE OF SANCTIFICATION, 1/

S.P.C.K.

A series of extempore addresses delivered at parochial missions and on other occasions, founded entirely upon the teaching of St. Paul.

Workman (Herbert B.), THE MARTYRS OF THE EARLY CHURCH, 2/ net.

C. H. Kelly

A popular record of the stories of the martyrs of the Church, from the Apostolic Age to the persecutions under Diocletian. It follows the same lines as the author's larger work, 'Persecution in the Early Church,' but is simplified for the benefit of young readers.

Poetry.

Bannard (Henry E.), MOSES IN MIDIAN, AND OTHER VERSES.

Bedford, 'Bedfordshire Times' Pub. Co.

The long piece which gives its title to this volume is written in blank verse, a dangerous medium which tends to "fatal facility." While Mr. Bannard has not altogether escaped this pitfall, many of his lines touch the fringe of inspiration. He is most happy, however, in his shorter pieces, that on Stevenson ("R.L.S.") being particularly noteworthy. In his eulogy on Capt. Scott he succeeds, where many others have failed, by his very simplicity.

Borrow (George), ROMANTIC BALLADS, translated from the Danish, and MISCELLANEOUS PIECES, 10/6 net.

Jarrold
This is a facsimile of an exceedingly rare volume originally published in 1826.

There has been no edition since, and Messrs. Jarrold are to be congratulated upon their enterprise. Admirers of Borrow who know him only as a prose writer will do well to get this book before the limited edition of three hundred copies is exhausted. The ballads are mainly translations from the Danish poet Oehlenschläger and from a collection of old songs which celebrates the actions of the ancient heroes of Scandinavia. The book also contains a few miscellaneous poems, including one or two translations from Swedish and German. Borrow shows much skill in versification, and, as might be expected, is always vivid and picturesque. Some of these ballads are powerful, though gruesome. We are struck especially by 'Sir Middell' and 'Svend Vonved.'

Bradford (E. E.), PASSING THE LOVE OF WOMEN, AND OTHER POEMS, 4/6 net.

Kegan Paul

These verses are distinguished by a sense of style and rhythm which lifts them to a certain level of attainment, even where inspiration is lacking. Of the friendship between man and man, "passing the love of women," Dr. Bradford is a consistent, and occasionally an eloquent singer.

Garvin (Margaret Root), A WALLED GARDEN, AND OTHER POEMS, \$1.25

Portland, Maine, T. B. Mosher

A collection of verse, mostly reprinted from *Harper's* and other American magazines. The poems are artificial in style and poor in thought, while the metaphors with which they abound are far-fetched.

Mackereth (James A.), IOLÆUS, THE MAN THAT WAS A GHOST, 1/6 net.

Longmans

Mr. Mackereth's muse is virile, and his verse has a breadth and a sonority about it which only here and there threaten to degenerate into empty thunder. There is much of beauty to be found in his simpler stanzas. The following verse, from 'The Return,' is curiously reminiscent in some ways of Tennyson:—

After the ranging sunset of Farewell—
When life's loved country fades, and hope is lorn,
Is it not fair from that dim, tideless bourn
To drift back home to man's own star and dwell
Fondly with time, in tune with bud and bell,
With midnight's shimmer of stars and the sheen of morn?

Bibliography.

Library of Congress: A CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY, compiled by John Van Ness Ingram.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A bibliographical note is given under the title of each newspaper, preceding the record of the Library of Congress file, containing details as to changes of title, printer, publisher, or editor, &c. Occasionally these data are supplemented by information obtained from other sources.

Philosophy.

Bjerregaard (C. H. A.), THE INNER LIFE AND THE TAO-TEH-KING, 9/ net.

Luzac

The author of this mystic interpretation of Eastern philosophy has, for thirty-two years, studied the doctrines of Wisdom and Virtue, as taught by Lao-tsze in his 'Tao-Teh-King.' As a result he has produced an attractive and readable book, the chapters of which were originally lectures delivered to an audience of theosophists, by whose aid they are now published.

Le Roy (Édouard), A NEW PHILOSOPHY: HENRI BERGSON, translated by Vincent Benson, 5/ net.

Williams & Norgate

The body of this book consists of two articles by M. Le Roy which appeared (under the same title) in the *Revue des*

Deux Mondes in February last year, and are here printed intact. They aim at presenting, in as brief a form as possible, the general trend of M. Bergson's philosophy, which, the author strives to show, sets out to enrich intelligence by instinct, and demands an account of all the facts, its keynote being intuition. The present volume also contains, in the form of continuous notes, some additional explanations on points which did not come within the scope of investigation in the original articles. The author maintains that a critic's true task lies in endeavouring to help understanding, and therefore to point out and anticipate misconceptions, and it is on these lines that his explanations are written. He pays particular attention to those points round which errors of interpretation more naturally gather, which have, he says, produced some astounding distortions of M. Bergson's philosophy.

Mac Cunn (John), THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF BURKE, 5/ net. Arnold

Prof. Mac Cunn sets forth very clearly in this little book Burke's fundamental principles, and discusses them in relation to modern political theories. He lays stress on the religious element in Burke's philosophy—an element which, as he says, Lord Morley has tended to minimize in his memorable studies of the great Whig. Burke's intense hatred of the French revolutionists and their sympathizers in England cannot be properly appreciated unless we realize that he regarded the State as a product of divine will, and civil society as "disposed and marshalled by a divine tactic." Violent changes in the established order seemed to him not merely inconvenient or unstatesmanlike, but also irreligious and unchristian. This belief in the divine right of the English Constitution of 1688 was the basis of his conservatism. It explains the apparent illogicality of his views on toleration, which he would extend to Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, but refuse to agnostics and infidels. It accounts for his entire satisfaction with the conditions of the franchise in the eighteenth century and with the overwhelming influence exercised by the hereditary peerage. "Those who, in any political view, are to be called the people" numbered, according to Burke, about 400,000—less than 5 per cent of the British nation. This wealthy or leisured class was the "natural representative" of the nation by divine ordinance. Burke's position in these and other matters is intelligible when one grasps his theological premises, but not otherwise. Yet he was no mere political theorist. Prof. Mac Cunn is, perhaps, a little too generous to Burke the politician. Modern historians find it hard to justify him for his efforts on behalf of Rockingham, one of the feeblest and least inspiring politicians of his time. But even if Burke in practical politics did not show much of the "prudence" which he regarded as the statesman's chief gift, his speeches and pamphlets are a treasury of political wisdom, and he undoubtedly effected some useful minor reforms. The author's chapter on Burke and the 'Rights of Man' is particularly interesting. The concluding chapter, in which he shows how Burke fails to satisfy modern democratic tests, is a little too long. The book, unfortunately, lacks an index.

Miller (E. Morris), KANT'S DOCTRINE OF FREEDOM, 3/6 net. Robertson

This treatise is the outcome of a research scholarship awarded by Melbourne University, and follows the same lines as the author's earlier work, 'Moral Action and Natural Law in Kant.' It treats, for the

most part, of Kant's doctrine as set forth in the *Analytic of 'The Critique of Practical Reason.'*

Way (The) of Contentment, translated from the Japanese of Kaibara Ekken by Ken Hoshino, "Wisdom of the East," 2/ net.

John Murray

The precepts of a famous disciple of Confucius, rendered into capable English. The precepts have to do with such subjects as 'The Philosophy of Pleasure' and 'Popular Morals'; while miscellaneous sayings from this Japanese philosopher's 'Book on Meditation' and 'Book on Health' are also included.

History and Biography.

Bartolo (Augusto), ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE: A PAGE OF MALTESE HISTORY RETOLD.

A page from the history of Malta in the days of Nelson, suggested by the arrival at that island, in command of the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, of Rear-Admiral Troubridge, the direct descendant of one of Nelson's famous captains. Reprinted from *The Daily Malta Chronicle* of January 29th, 1913.

Budgen (Rev. Walter), OLD EASTBOURNE: ITS CHURCH, ITS CLERGY, ITS PEOPLE. 10/6 net. Sherlock

The author's original intention was to write a full account of the old Parish Church of Eastbourne, but the scope of the work gradually widened until it grew into what is, to all intents and purposes, a history of the whole parish. He has succeeded in producing a volume of considerable archaeological interest, fortified by a number of illustrations, maps, and reproductions of original documents.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records: Vol. III. EDWARD II., A.D. 1319-27, 15/

Stationery Office

The Fine Rolls steadily rise in value and importance as the fourteenth century goes on. In this, the third instalment of the last of the Deputy-Keeper's valuable series of Calendars, one stout volume summarizes the entries of less than eight years. A similar volume covered the whole of the thirty-five years of Edward I.'s reign. Nor is the increase quantitative only. The present volume throws much important new light on the administrative methods of the latter period of Edward II.'s reign, and will be warmly welcomed by historians. It is also of notable value for the details afforded as regards appointments and grants, which, for some reason not quite explained, are now largely entered on the Fine Roll, instead of in their natural place on the Patent and Close Rolls. Its author, Mr. Bland, has done his work well, and deserves special congratulation for the Subject Index, which, if not complete, is much more thorough than was the case with similar indexes a few years ago. We have noticed very few mistakes and omissions, but we regret the quaint policy which indexes the house of FitzAlan as "Alan, son of."

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: EDWARD III. Vol. XIII. A.D. 1364-7, 15/

Stationery Office

This thirteenth volume of the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Edward III. is the work of Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Dawes, and well maintains the solid merits of its predecessors. The Index is generally good, but subjects are still entered somewhat capriciously, and some which are indexed come in for very scanty treatment. Thus

all matters concerning London are brought together with a thoroughness which leaves little to be desired; and the entries under 'Exchequer' are equally valuable and full, the only slip that we have noticed being a non-existent reference to "letters patent under exchequer seal," on p. 157. On the other hand, it is hardly likely that there are only three entries under 'Chancery' worth recording in the Index. We regret to notice that the ancient confusion between the "great wardrobe" and the "wardrobe of the household" has not been shaken off by the compiler of the Index, and that for the privy wardrobe we have to look under 'London, Tower of, the king's wardrobe in.' Such entries as "diocese and archbishopric of Canterbury," "diocese or bishopric of Salisbury," ought to be sorted out into the entries relevant to the diocese, province, and episcopal office in question. It does not follow that because Isabella, daughter of Edward III., had a "receipt" (p. 38) she had also an exchequer (p. 542). We welcome the appearance of the FitzAlans in their natural place under 'F,' but we still have to seek for Mortimer under 'Mortuo Mari de.' In such a big Index, however, a certain amount of slips is almost inevitable.

FitzGerald (Cyril), RANELAGH AND ITS TIMES. Northern Printeries, Stoke Newington

Ranelagh still has its sports and gaieties, and its frequenters may read of its ancient glories in this pleasant book. The author gives an outline of its history, together with an account of the events that led up to the formation of the Kit-Cat Club, and short biographies of some of its more illustrious members.

Fraser (Edward), THE SOLDIERS WHOM WELLINGTON LED: DEEDS OF DARING, CHIVALRY, AND RENOWN, 5/ net. Methuen

A good account of the characters and exploits of the men who fought in the Peninsular Campaign a hundred years ago. The book being intended for the general reader, military technicalities are as far as possible avoided, but the author has availed himself to a large extent of contemporary newspaper accounts and the stories of eye-witnesses. He has a vigorous manner, and is strong in realistic description.

Gaze (W. Culling), ON AND ALONG THE THAMES: JAMES I., 1603-25, 10/6 net. Jarrold

By limiting his scope the author has been able to treat his subject in attractive detail. He has collected a large amount of information from authentic sources, such as letters from the Venetian Embassy and the newsmongers John Chamberlain and Sir Dudley Carleton, and his chronology is clear. The illustrations, etched from Visscher's contemporary 'View of London,' and divided into seven single-page sections, greatly add to the value of the book.

The first chapter deals with the whole length of the river, describing the places on its banks from the Gloucestershire meadows to Oxford, and from Oxford to London, with a continuation to Queenborough. At the accession of James I. there were as many as eight royal residences along the river. A ninth was added when Anne of Denmark obtained a separate residence—Somerset House, where Henrietta Maria afterwards resided. Various occurrences at these houses are fully described, Court life and State affairs occupying two chapters. Prince Henry showed much interest in the Navy, and in 1604, by order of the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, the famous shipwright Phineas Pett made a small vessel for his amusement and instruction. In 1619 Nottingham was superseded by the royal

favourite, the Marquis of Buckingham, and the fine old sailor was publicly insulted by King James, who rejoiced in the reduction of the Navy expenses from 60,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* a year.

The chapter on 'Commerce and Trade along the River' is full of curious particulars, including the doings of the East India Company and Hudson's unsuccessful voyages for the discovery of the North-West Passage. Others on the 'Life of the People,' 'Pleasure and Sport,' and 'Lord Mayors' Days' complete the book, which is rich in interest throughout.

Griffis (William Eliot), MIGHTY ENGLAND, THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, Christopher Sower Co.

The story of England and its people from the Stone Age down to the present day, written in a popular style for the youth of America. Its main purpose is to "demonstrate the power and grandeur of Great Britain, and her beneficent influence on mankind and the world." We should, we suppose, be grateful, but history is embarrassed by over-much championship; and the result in this case is a mixture of historic facts, unhistoric judgments, and democratic sentimentalism.

Mee (J. H.), BOURNE IN THE PAST, being a History of the Parish of Westbourne, 10/6 net. Hove, Combridge

The bulk of the present volume is founded on a series of articles published in *The Westbourne Parish Magazine*, but the whole has been revised, and some of the unfinished sections completed, by Mr. L. F. Salzmänn. It contains some interesting details of the ancient history of Bourne, as it was called, together with chapters on Family Names, Past and Present, and on Notable People who have been connected with the parish at one time or another.

Memorials of David Livingstone: A SOUVENIR OF THE LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY, issued by Livingstone College, Leyton, 6*d.* net. Marshall Bros.

Two portraits in colour of the explorer, together with other illustrations and a few quotations from his writings, are included.

Pollard (A. F.), HENRY VIII., 4/6 net.

Longmans

This work was first published in 1902 as one of Messrs. Goupil's handsome illustrated monographs, and was accorded a long review in our issue of July 26th of that year. A new edition—of which the present one is a reprint—was issued in 1905, the text having been revised, some errors removed, and notes added on special points.

Vaughan (Arthur Owen), "THE MATTER OF WALES," Preliminary Volume.

Cardiff, Educational Publishing Co.

This volume, preliminary to others in which Mr. Vaughan proposes to print the historical matter contained in old MSS., outlines the gulf in the history of Wales from 822 to 890. The work is based upon the collation of the genealogies of the country, from the going of the Romans to the coming of the Normans; and attempts to elucidate the question, Who were the Saxons who defeated Rhodri Mawr in 877, and were in their turn defeated in 880?

Waliszewski (K.), PAUL THE FIRST OF RUSSIA, THE SON OF CATHERINE THE GREAT, 15/ Heinemann

Waliszewski, who has already written the lives of three of Russia's greatest rulers, gives in this book an excellent account of Paul I., the unhappy and half-mad son of

Catherine the Great. For the most part of his life he was completely overshadowed by his mother, though always at variance with her; but after his accession he took pleasure in overthrowing her policy both at home and abroad, till, at the end of five years' erratic rule, his unpopularity led to his murder. This was an occasion of great rejoicing to his subjects; but it upset Napoleon's plans, as Paul had organized a League of the Northern Powers to combat England's naval policy.

The book throws a good deal of light on the Anglo-Russian relations of the period. Documents, in Paris and our own Record Office, have been freely used; but, as references of any kind are rarely given, the work loses much of its value for students. It is a translation from the French, and, though good enough as such, lacks that freedom and spontaneity of style without which reading is seldom easy, and hardly ever pleasant.

Geography and Travel.

Edwardes (S. M.), BY-WAYS OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, Taraporevala & Co.

A second edition of a book containing chapters on the inner life of Bombay, written by a Commissioner of Police. The series appeared originally in *The Times of India*. The present issue includes an additional article on the Tilak Riots, reprinted from *The Bombay Gazette*.

Handbook of Cyprus, revised and edited by Harry Charles Lukach and Douglas James Jardine, 5/ Stanford

This is the seventh issue of the Handbook, which is now under different editorship. It has been rearranged and largely rewritten, and several new features have been included. Of these one of the most valuable is the section written by Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill on 'Natural History and Sport.'

'Queen' (The) Newspaper Book of Travel: A GUIDE TO HOME AND FOREIGN RESORTS, 2/6 net. Horace Cox

This little annual, now in its tenth year, contains a vast amount of information compressed into a small space. It is well arranged, and the practical hints given should prove of considerable service.

Scully (William Charles), REMINISCENCES OF A SOUTH AFRICAN PIONEER, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

The author was about twelve years old when his father and family emigrated to South Africa in 1867. At fifteen he was wooing fortune in the newly found diamond mines, but fortune was fickle, and would not look at him. This book is a record of his experiences during that time, and covers a period of about three years. He was in at the beginning of the rush for gold and diamonds, and knew most of the pioneers, amongst them the Rhodes family, of whom he tells some interesting stories. The book is well worth reading. It gives an intimate account of an interesting phase of Colonial life.

Sports and Pastimes.

Royal Spades Auction Bridge, by "Baseule," 3/ net. Longmans

Although many people still prefer ordinary Auction Bridge, the Royal Spades game is gaining in popularity, and this book, which is based on the laws as approved by the Portland Club, will be useful to its votaries. By the new method of scoring the disproportion between the values of the black cards and the red has been lessened, and "no trumps" no longer has its old predominance.

Sociology.

Streightoff (Frank Hatch), THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," 6/ P. S. King

It is impossible to estimate the distribution of income in the United States with a precision approaching that achieved for the United Kingdom by Mr. Chiozza Money or, more recently, by the Royal Statistical Society. Income-tax statistics, the all-important factor in British calculations, are there absent, and the non-urban population is of a character certain to vitiate any general deductions drawn from the numerous inquiries into the economic position of the town-dwellers. Mr. Streightoff has therefore attempted a survey rather than a complete analysis. He studies in considerable detail the reports of previous investigations, adding comparisons, notes of gaps and inconsistencies, and suggestions. His final conclusion is itself no more than a suggestion, strengthened by his preliminary studies. Briefly, it amounts to an insistence on the necessity of collecting rent-distribution statistics: between these and income-distribution statistics a simple correlation could be found, and a fairly accurate idea of the distribution of income obtained.

Education.

Association for securing Higher Instruction in Scottish Rural Schools: STATEMENT OF THE AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION, Prefatory Statement by Prof. Harrower, Address by Emeritus Prof. G. G. Ramsay. Aberdeen, Rosemount Press

This Association has been formed in consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed in certain quarters with the Regulations of the Scottish Education Department in regard to higher education in Rural Primary Schools. Both in Prof. Harrower's prefatory statement and in Prof. Ramsay's presidential address stress is laid on the fact that recent legislation has made it more difficult for Elementary Schools to prepare for the Universities, and that even the Secondary Schools must be improved to enable them to meet the new requirements. It is the object of the Association to do all it can to remove these deficiencies.

Boutroux (Émile), EDUCATION AND ETHICS, Authorized Translation by Fred Rothwell, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate

M. Émile Boutroux, as one who has devoted his life to teaching, both in actual practice and in theory, is well qualified to treat his subject. His work consists of a series of lectures delivered at various times at a training college for teachers in elementary schools. His aim is to put before his hearers a broad basis on which all systems of education should be founded, and he passes in review the principal types of ethics that have been promulgated during past centuries, rejecting what he considers bad or inefficient, but drawing from them instruction and illustration as applied to modern methods. A truth which these lectures insist upon very strongly is that school exercises are not merely artificial gymnastics for the memory or imagination, but should be regarded as means towards bringing out and raising to its highest point the dignity and power, beauty and greatness, of human life. Education in short, as the author sees it, is not the acquisition of any particular habit or knowledge, but rather the cultivation of the human being, with all his physical, intellectual, and moral powers. M. Boutroux's work should appeal, not only to teachers,

but also to all who are interested in education and in the future of the human race. It has been capably translated by Mr. Rothwell.

Hodgson (Geraldine E.), THE THEORY OF THE PRIMROSE PATH.

59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park

A criticism of the Montessori system of education. Miss Hodgson puts her points clearly, and incidentally throws considerable light on the theory of education generally from the woman teacher's point of view. Her address was delivered to the Association of University Women Teachers, on January 10th, in the Jehangier Hall, University of London.

School-Books.

Blackie's Little French Classics: Molière, MONSIEUR DE POURCEAUGNAC, edited by Sydney H. Moore, 10d.

But for a few judicious omissions here and there, made to suit modern taste, the text of this sparkling comedy is printed in full. The substitution as text of Molière's footnotes in French for the several scenes in patois, of which they are a translation, is a sensible idea. There are a number of useful notes and exercises.

Chaytor (J. H.) and Hartog (W. G.), MATRICULATION FRENCH ESSAYS, 1/6
University Tutorial Press

The authors of this useful textbook hold the view that free composition in a foreign language, though often regarded merely as a kind of finishing touch, is also a valuable method of instruction in the earlier stages. Considerable prominence is given to lists of words and idioms, and there are a number of summaries on well-known subjects for amplification by the pupil as well as several suggestions for essays to be written in French.

Gardiner (L. J.), INTERMEDIATE FRENCH READER, 2/6 University Tutorial Press

Intended mainly for the use of candidates preparing for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of London. The extracts are from modern French prose and verse, and are judiciously chosen. There are a number of helpful notes and short biographical accounts of the various authors.

Philology.

Grillparzer (Franz), LIBUSSA, TRAUERSPIEL IN FÜNF AUFZÜGEN, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. O. Curme, "Oxford German Series," 3/ net.

Frowde

We welcome this edition of Grillparzer's singularly pregnant and beautiful drama. Prof. Curme supplies a short sketch of the poet's life and work, an elaborate and sympathetic analysis of this particular play, and some commendably brief notes upon such passages as call for detailed explanation. The volume is well adapted for use in University classes, and we trust that it will do something to encourage the study of Grillparzer in this country.

Meyer (Kuno), LEARNING IN IRELAND IN THE FIFTH CENTURY, AND THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS, 1/ net.

Dublin, School of Irish Learning

A lecture delivered before the School of Irish Learning last year, dealing with the way in which letters first reached Ireland, and the causes which led to the remarkable outburst of classical learning at the end of the sixth century.

Anthropology.

Taylor (Lily Ross), THE CULTS OF OSTIA.

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

A dissertation presented to the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The author passes under consideration—first, the Greek and Roman Gods; secondly, the Cult of the Emperors; and, finally, the Oriental Gods. The worship of the last was firmly established in Ostia in the second century, but Christianity early gained a strong foothold, and the later history of both Ostia and Portus is closely bound up with that of the Church. It is with the pagan cults only, however, that the author deals.

Fiction.

Birmingham (G. A.), THE SIMPKINS PLOT, 7d. net.

Nelson

New edition.

Dumas (Alexandre), MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, "Nelson Sixpenny Classics."

We are always glad to see new editions of Dumas. The book before us is a good specimen of the "Sixpenny Classics," being bound in purple cloth and printed in readable type.

Fetterless (Arthur), WILLIE IN THE ISLE OF MAN (AND AFTER), a Summertime Novel, 6/

Blackwood

A bright, clever piece of work, telling—with a good deal of humour—what befell the son of a Scotch deacon during a summer holiday in the Isle of Man. Mr. Fetterless has considerable ability, and will probably produce even better work. On the whole, the book is true to life, its movement is rapid, and the characters stand out well; but the device of a girl, nine years older than the hero, who is left behind in Edinburgh, and accepts her subsequent jilting with sacrificial generosity, strikes us as rather crude. The author writes in good style, and should give pleasure to many readers.

Gerard (Morice), THE MYSTERY CAR, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

A sensational story of love and mystery of the penny novelette type. The hero is heroic, the villain despicable, and the machinery of the plot does not move smoothly.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpenny Library:

THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; IN WOLF'S CLOTHING and JUST A GIRL, by Charles Garvice; POISON ISLAND, by "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch).

A selection of fiction which should be popular in this form.

Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson), THE MYSTERY OF MERE HALL, 6/

Everett

The mystery might be more effective if it were not lost sight of during a great part of the book; in fact, we are more interested in the characters than in the plot, which is somewhat unnatural. A farm labourer and his wife, the illegitimate daughter of an earl, are well drawn. It is in their daughter that the noble descent becomes apparent and is the cause of trouble. In contrast to her, and daintily presented, is a little girl who is a prisoner with a stern and scientific grandfather as gaoler. Both girls are deceived by the same man, but all ends happily after the villain has been conveniently killed off at the right moment.

Rhys (Grace), THE CHARMING OF ESTERCEL, 6/

Dent

A somewhat slender love-story emerges from an elaborately designed background of Elizabethan Ireland. The coming of Essex and the movements of Tyrone, as interpreted by the author, have been utilized to exhibit a distant, but very real notion of strange beliefs and implicit faith in the powers of extraordinary charms. The characterization is conventional, with the exception of a horse, a magnificent creature, which takes a prominent part in the events narrated. The love-interest, however slight, is sufficiently sustained to prevent the purely graphic passages from dominating the story. As regards both delicacy of adjustment of the effects and description this work impresses us as notably superior to the great mass of current historical fiction.

Warden (Florence), THE MAJOR, 6/

White

We are not surprised to find that the dramatic rights of this book are reserved. Granted one or two improbabilities, the story develops naturally, maintaining its interest to the end. It is simple, well told, and rather sensational.

General.

Gypsy Lore Society Journal, Vol. V. Part 5
Vol. VI. Parts 2 and 3.

Liverpool, the Society

The last part of the fifth volume contains a comprehensive Index to that volume, and the list of members. A number of articles on gypsy lore are included in the second part of the sixth volume, while the third part contains the conclusion of Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister's exhaustive treatise on the language of the Nawar or Zutt, the nomad smiths of Palestine.

Jerrold (Laurence), THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

A certain amount of good-natured mutual admonition and reproof is a sure sign of the effectiveness of the present or any other *entente cordiale*. To admit the foreigner as guest into his own particular corner of the Ark is, for the Englishman, to do a good deal. Mr. Laurence Jerrold discourses on French and English in fourteen epigrammatic chapters; and, although he always makes France spell Paris and England London, his unhesitating generalizations should commend themselves. For it is pleasant to be praised, but delightful to be condemned by such a good-humoured gossip as the author.

But no amount of explanation will effect the assimilation of widely different peoples. The author, for example, comments on the absence of French nursery rhymes, but would the self-conscious playthings we have seen at holiday *plages* be any the happier with a French "Hickory-dickory-dock"? The average French child would turn up its nose and continue solemnly performing (we cannot say playing) before its admiring and ever-present audience of parents and nurses. The differences are apparently insurmountable. Mr. Jerrold has perhaps insufficiently emphasized the extremely practical nature of the French. The average Englishman may be ordered to regard French colonial policy as non-existent; in practice it has more than once adapted and utilized British and German efforts for its own purposes with surprising effectiveness.

Kaufman (Herbert), DO SOMETHING! BE SOMETHING! 2/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

Whether there is anything particularly new about Mr. Kaufman's philosophy is open to question, but there can be no doubt

about his vigour and sincerity. The former betrays itself in forcible phrases of peculiarly American idiom, which are apt to pull up the reader with startling abruptness, such as "Huh! Why, you're rich!" for instance. As another example of his expressive way of putting things we may quote the following: "You can't be helped because you're a jelly-fish. If you were lifted up, you'd flop back like a soggy sponge." But behind the occasional extravagance of language will be found much sensible reflection and advice.

Kenilworth (Walter Winston), PSYCHIC CONTROL THROUGH SELF-KNOWLEDGE, 3/6 net. Rider

This volume is one of the "New Thought Library," and is an endeavour to present a system of thought for developing the spiritual and moral faculties.

MacMichael (H. A.), BRANDS USED BY THE CHIEF CAMEL-OWNING TRIBES OF KORDOFÁN, 6/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The author gives a detailed description of the various brands used by camel-owners, with hints as to the best methods of distinguishing them—a task which is, he confesses, very difficult, owing to the many exceptions that occur to almost any rule that may be formulated. A number of illustrative diagrams are included.

Nelson's Shilling net Hobby Books: NEEDLEWORK, by M. K. Gifford; PETS, by D. Rowland; AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY, by F. T. Beeson and A. Williams; and WOODWORK, by Percy A. Wells.

Attractive and well-illustrated little books, combining practical advice with simple and direct instructions. The volume on 'Woodwork' is especially well done, and contains 430 diagrams and sketches illustrating each step in the process of making a host of useful articles, from a dog-kennel to a bookcase. Each book has an Index.

Prickett (Marmaduke A.), THE BRAIN CITY, 3/6 net.

Museum Arts and Letters Assoc.

The hero of this allegory was exploring the petrified forests of Arizona, when he inadvertently wandered into a "brain city," in course of construction by Heredity and Environment. He was greeted affably and directed to the house of Psychology, who, he was told, would show him round. Psychology, after the manner of guides, was loquacious, and his outpourings on the subject of 'His Entity the Mind,' and on the topography and history of the "city," though well-meant, are laborious and dull.

Saint-Pierre (Bernardin de): ÉTUDES DE LA NATURE, extraits; PAUL ET VIRGINIE, "Tous les Chefs-d'œuvre de la Littérature Française," 1/ net. Dent

A neat little edition of the French classic, though the print is somewhat small. A selection is added from the 'Études de la Nature,' which the 'Biographical Notice' describes as the germ of the 'Génie du Christianisme.' They are certainly full of ideas, and excellent in style.

Sherlock (Fredk.), HINTS FOR CHURCHWARDENS, SIDESMEN, AND OTHERS, 1/ net. Caxton House, Westminster

The fact that this little handbook is in its fifth edition shows that it has proved of service to those for whom it is intended. The hints given cover a wide field, and appear to convey everything that a churchwarden ought to know.

Speech in the House of Lords on the Welsh Church Bill, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, with an Appendix on the Government Scheme for Commutation, 6d. net.

John Murray

This speech, by one of the strongest opponents of Disestablishment, contains a vigorous indictment of the Welsh Church Bill, a measure the whole spirit of which, he says, "represents an antiquated and discredited school of Liberalism."

Stitchery, a Quarterly Supplement to 'The Girl's Own Paper' and 'Woman's Magazine,' No. 3, 3d.

4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Notes and hints that should be of service to women, together with illustrative plates, make up the contents of this Supplement. There is an article on the making of toy animals.

Pamphlets.

Glebe Lands and the Duties on Land Values: WHAT INCUMBENTS HAVE TO DO, by a Barrister-at-Law, 3d. S.P.C.K.

A reprint of some notes which appeared in the form of an article in *The Church Family Newspaper*. It is thought that they may still be of use to incumbents of benefices, now that the later stages of the land valuation have been reached.

Guide to the Search Department of the Patent Office Library, WITH APPENDICES, 6d.

Stationery Office

A fourth edition of this useful little handbook, which should be invaluable to any one who is seeking information with regard to patents.

Skrine (J. H.), A REASON FOR PRAYER, 4d.

S.P.C.K.

A lecture delivered to a Philosophical Society in November of last year. It deals with the practical point of view rather than the theoretical.

Watson (James), A PLEA FOR A NATIONAL CHURCH. Peebles, A. Ronald Easton

Contains an outline of the history bearing on the subject, an article on 'Religious Unrest and Proposed Remedies,' together with some 'Suggested Features of a National Church.'

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Beaumercy (Roger de), AU PAYS DES SATIRES: CHANSONS MORDANTES, Première Série, 1fr. Paris, Daragon

A selection of twenty-five songs—topical, grivois, or sentimental. The author has missed no opportunity to exhibit his extraordinary audacity.

History and Biography.

Barthou (Louis), MIRABEAU, illustré, "Figures du Passé," 7fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

An attractively produced survey of the life of the orator. The book shows considerable care on the part of the author to state all the relevant facts at his disposal, and, while admiring the man strongly, he does not attempt to whitewash him. There are eight portrait illustrations.

Préceptes et Jugements de Napoléon, recueillis et classés par le Lieut.-Col. Ernest Picard, 10fr.

Paris, Berger-Levrault

All students of military history will be grateful to Col. Picard for compiling this book, in which Napoleon's remarks on military questions, on wars from Caesar's day to Waterloo, and on men are extracted from his correspondence and from the collections of his table-talk at St. Helena, and duly classified. It is not the first

Napoleon commonplace-book—if one may use the word "commonplace" in reference to such a man—but it is by far the most methodical and complete. Every quotation has appended to it a note indicating the date and a precise reference to the source, so as to show the circumstances in which the remark was made. As the editor points out in his Preface, Napoleon, when angered, was often unjust. Immediately after Hohenlinden he congratulated Moreau on his good and skilful strategy; when, in his exile, he recalled the battle, he described it as a happy accident, owing nothing to the skill of the general, whom he now remembered as a dangerous enemy. His criticisms of Ney at different times, to take another instance, vary widely with his moods. Yet it is highly interesting and convenient to have them all collected. The pages of autobiography are excellent. The editor has not reprinted all that Napoleon said about past wars, but gives a few salient passages, and full references for the rest to the well-known commentaries dictated at St. Helena, of which this part of the book forms a much-needed summary and index. The first part, dealing with military problems, is the most valuable. Here one may find what the greatest military genius of the modern world said at various times about concentration for a battle, the use of cavalry and artillery, fortification, pursuit, the moral factor in war, capitulation, and many other questions, large and small. Under the head of 'Marine' there should be a cross-reference to Napoleon's own account of his troubles with the admirals (p. 513), but omissions of this kind are rare. Some of Napoleon's best sayings occur under the rubric 'The Art of War,' and notably, "War is a curious art: I assure you that, though I have fought sixty battles, I have learned nothing which I did not know in the first of them." But Napoleons are rare, and most soldiers owe much to experience, as indeed the Emperor himself admitted on another occasion. Col. Picard's book is of exceptional interest, and should be in every military library.

Geography and Travel.

Le More (Comte René), D'ALGER À TOMBOUCTOU: DES RIVES DE LA LOIRE AUX RIVES DU NIGER, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The author was successful in crossing the Sahara, attended only by two natives, from Algiers to Timbuctu, where he spent some months. The book contains some interesting criticisms of the French army in occupation of the Western Sahara, and a project for establishing aeroplane communications with the interior of the desert.

Montpensier (Duc de), NOTRE FRANCE D'EXTRÊME-ORIENT, Préface de M. Le Myre de Vilers, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

A summary of the prevailing conditions and possibilities of French Indo-China. The book is written with particular emphasis on the economic aspects of these possessions, and, unlike the majority of works describing colonies, pays but slight attention to the sport obtainable locally. The author appears to be writing for the purely intellectual rather than the investing class of reader: the chapter on touring is devoted entirely to native art and literature!

Wolkonsky (Princesse Marie), SUR LES ROUTES D'ITALIE, 15fr.

Paris, Hachette

The narrative of a journey in the north of Italy. The book is noteworthy mainly for its admirable illustrations, the photogravure reproductions of pictures being specially good.

Sociology.

Bakounine (Michel), ŒUVRES. Vol. VI., 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

A compilation of polemical writings directed against Marx and Mazzini, and mostly concerning the stormy days of the "International" in 1871.

Anthropology.

Reinach (Salomon), CULTES, MYTHES, ET RELIGIONS, Vol. IV., the set 30fr. Paris, Leroux

This volume, like its predecessors, which appeared between 1905 and 1908, is a collection of disconnected essays, most of which have already appeared in various academic periodicals. A French translation of the address on 'The History of Mythological Exegesis,' which the author delivered at Cambridge in 1911, introduces a number of ingenious analyses of myths, both pagan and Christian, on the comparative method. The volume is, however, even more catholic in its scope than the title would suggest. The author deals not only with the legends of Marsyas, Samson, Thekla, and others, but also with such diverse topics as 'The Apologies of the Inquisition,' 'An Archaic Athena,' and 'The Odes of Solomon.' In a reprinted review he discusses Anatole France's work on Joan of Arc, both in detail from the point of view of scholarship, and more widely in relation to Andrew Lang's criticisms. He passes the narrow boundary between scientific inference and unsupported conjecture when he looks for the mysterious cause of Ovid's exile in the accidental presence of the poet at Julia's house during "une opération magique ou divinatoire dont la conclusion était qu'Auguste allait bientôt mourir et qu'il aurait pour successeur Agrippa." A more profitable, if equally uncertain, surmise is that which, in another essay, associates a statue of Artemis, found in Lesbos and now in Constantinople, with the name of Strongylion, who would thus in some degree form a link between Phidias and Praxiteles. M. Reinach's ideas and theories by no means command general acceptance, but he is a man of unusually wide learning, and all that he writes is interesting and full of suggestive points.

Literary Criticism.

Bibliothèque Française, XVIII^e Siècle: JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU, Textes choisis et commentés par Albert Bazailas, 2 vols., 3fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Extracts of inconsiderable length are affixed to critico-historical prefatory chapters. The book is, in fact, like a course of lectures, needing to be supplemented by Rousseau's works intact.

Fiction.

Troilus (Alexander von), DAS LETZTE GLÜCK. Dresden, Reissner

The interest of 'Das letzte Glück' is mainly psychological, and centres round the passion of a pair of lovers whose early hopes of union are frustrated by loss of fortune, and who are brought together later when the man is married to another. The problem is by no means novel, nor does the solution offer anything specially original, but the whole thing is handled with some address, and carried off plausibly enough. Yet the characters do not really strike us as living, though a certain intellectual sympathy has undoubtedly gone to the portrayal of the girl. This, indeed, is the great defect of the novel: it is a literary creation, and lacks the foundation of genuine personal feeling essential for the adequate treatment of such a subject. Some of the minor incidents are pleasantly narrated.

General.

Scheffler (Karl), GESAMMELTE ESSAYS, 6m. Leipsic, Insel-Verlag

The author of this series of collected essays is mainly known in Germany as an original critic of modern art, especially of the plastic arts among his own countrymen in the nineteenth century. The essays are grouped under four headings, dealing in the following order with 'General Subjects,' 'Art and the Artist,' and 'Literary Matters,' to which is added a final section styled 'Politisches Raisonement,' embracing various studies in the psychology of politics, and ending with a striking little disquisition on 'The Youth of To-day.' This shows more understanding of the spirit and temper of the young than is commonly granted to the middle-aged, and the criticisms are the more telling for the sympathy behind them. In this, and, indeed, throughout the book, Herr Scheffler gives signs of an enlightened and vigorous mind, which tends to frankness and a wholesome disrespect. As far as actual knowledge is concerned, he is most at home in the section devoted to 'Art and the Artist,' and here he has many excellent things to say. The subtle essays entitled respectively 'Intercourse with Artists' and 'Genius Dying Young' deserve special mention. The German tendency to sententious platitude breaks out here and there, but in the main the author curbs it pretty successfully. His style is at times too laboured and over-literary, but he can write effectively. His book is a good expression of the New Spirit in Germany to-day.

MESSAGES.

WHAT shall I your true-love tell,
Earth-forsaking maid?
What shall I your true-love tell,
When life's spectre's laid?

"Tell him that, our side the grave,
Maid may not conceive
Life should be so sad to have,
That's so sad to leave!"

What shall I your true-love tell,
When I come to him?
What shall I your true-love tell—
Eyes growing dim!

"Tell him this, when you shall part
From a maiden pined—
That I see him with my heart,
Now my eyes are blind."

What shall I your true-love tell?
Speaking-while is scant.
What shall I your true-love tell—
Death's white postulant!

"Tell him—love with speech at strife
For last utterance saith:
I, who loved with all my life,
Love with all my death."

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR — ?

The County School, Beckenham, Kent, March 10, 1913.

MR. BAKER makes a general charge, which we combat, whereupon he shifts his ground and prefers another charge against us.

We quoted in our letter, as a basis of comparison, the first 20 books in our Guide, 11 of which appear in Mr. Baker's book: to these 11 Mr. Baker gives 24 lines of description; to the same 11 we give 101! In his letter Mr. Baker says: "I venture

to put side by side two pairs of notes that show how my 24 lines, alluded to by Messrs. Buckley and Williams, give as much information without padding as their 101." He then proceeds to give, not pairs of notes from the 24 and 101 lines alluded to, but others, chosen, apparently, after searching for what he regards to be coincidences.

In fairness to ourselves we put side by side two typical pairs of notes on the books alluded to, which will enable any unprejudiced person to judge whether the fuller description in our Guide is merely "padding."

MR. BAKER.		MESSRS. BUCKLEY AND WILLIAMS.		
		TIME.	SUBJECT.	TITLE AND AUTHOR.
P. 2	Mercier (Mrs. Jerome). The Romans in Britain. [juv.]	c. 50	Christianity and the Druids.	P. 8. By the King and Queen. Mrs. Jerome Mercier.
[No date, no title, no publisher, no price given]				The title refers to two Druidic stones, shaped like human heads, and deeply revered by the Ancient Britons as images of the gods. The story is set in the Gloucester district, and is concerned mainly with the dawn of Christianity in Britain. The heroine, Lusindora, is a beautiful British girl, and the villain is a cunning and cruel Druid. Caradog, his father Bran, Imogen, and many noble Britons and warlike Romans appear. [Rivington, 2s.]
P. 2.	3rd Cent. Marshall (Emma). No. XIII.; or, The Story of the Lost Vestal. A Story of Rome and Britain. [2s. 6d., Cassell.]	Early 4th Cent.	Early Christianity. St. Alban.	P. 10. No. XIII. or, The Story of the Lost Vestal. Emma Marshall.
				This is the supposed history of the vestal whose name is erased from her pedestal in the Roman forum. The story describes the persecution of the early Christians in Britain (the martyrdom of St. Albanus, 304), and afterwards in Rome under the Emperors Diocletian and Constantine. [Cassell, 2s.]

Mr. Baker has found seven pairs of notes which prove to his satisfaction that our work is based on his. We give Mr. Baker a flat contradiction. No one of these notes was based on any one of his. His "shorthand" style makes reference to the "Fall of Somerset," "Romance of the Shetland Isles," "The moss-trooper, Kinmont Willie," &c. Our ampler notes include, amongst other details, reference to these, without which reference the notes would be totally inadequate. And because we have mentioned

the same leading personages and the same leading incidents, Mr. Baker finds us guilty of using his book! JOHN A. BUCKLEY.

W. TOM WILLIAMS.

* * We cannot afford more space for this controversy. We may say, however, that we have made a careful examination of both books, and think Mr. Baker justified in considering the coincidences remarkable. They are to be seen on many pages, and concern the use of adjectives and phrases, as well as the selection of incidents.

Literary Gossip.

A SECOND copy of the contemporary account of the events upon which Browning founded 'The Ring and the Book' has been discovered in Rome by Mr. W. H. Woodward. The writing is obviously of the close of the seventeenth century. The text presents certain variations, *e.g.*, Franceschini is described as being "40 [instead of 50] years of age or thereabouts." The volume has been deposited by the owner at the London Library, where it can be seen.

THE SCHOOL OF IRISH LEARNING have arranged a course of lectures by Prof. Holger Pedersen of Copenhagen on 'The History of the Celtic Verb.' The lectures, which will be given daily, Saturdays excepted, from July 14th to August 8th, are intended for advanced students.

MR. REYNOLD A. NICHOLSON, already a Cambridge Doctor of Letters, received this week the degree of LL.D. from his earlier University of Aberdeen. It is a well-deserved tribute to wide learning, and the more grateful because worthy persons with no claims of the kind are apt to be over-represented in modern honour lists.

The Treasury for April opens with a striking and well-illustrated article on 'A Hero of the Antarctic.' Dr. Wilson's short life is put before us by one who knew him well from early days, and has gathered effective tributes to his fine faith and perseverance, his attractive character, and exceptional gifts as a keen observer. Such a man could not fail to have great influence on his fellows.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT's latest book, 'The Lore of Proserpine,' which is to be published early in May by Messrs. Macmillan, deals not with the ordinary world of men and women, but with certain fairy experiences. Up to a certain point the book assumes an autobiographical cast.

ADMIRERS of the striking work of Mr. Algernon Blackwood will be interested to learn that Messrs. Macmillan are about to issue a new story of his. It will bear the title 'A Prisoner in Fairyland' (the book that "Uncle Paul" wrote).

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will have ready next Thursday Dora Greenwell McChesney's posthumous novel entitled 'The Confession of Richard Plantagenet.' It is an historical romance woven about the figure of the last of the Plantagenets. Lady Macdonell contributes a Prefatory Memoir.

On the same date Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish 'Napoleon Boswell: Tales of the Tents,' by Mr. Herbert Malleon, with a Preface by Lady Arthur Grosvenor. The tales have a thread of connected interest, the author having tried in each to illustrate some trait of gipsy character or phase of gipsy life.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing next week two MS. volumes of 'Sermon Notes' by Newman. They are memoranda of sermons or catechetical instructions delivered by him from 1847 to 1879.

The same firm are publishing immediately 'Lancashire: a Descriptive Account of the County Palatinae,' by Mr. Ernest Evans, with numerous maps and illustrations.

THE spring announcements of the De La More Press include 'Folk-Songs of the Tuscan Hills' ('Florilegio di Canti Toscani'), with English renderings by Miss Grace Warraek; and 'Myths and Parables adapted from Plato,' by Miss Laura Stubbs.

'MONEY-CHANGING: AN INTRODUCTION TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE,' by Mr. Hartley Withers, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on April 3rd. The book is the outcome of lectures delivered by the author to members of the Institute of Bankers, in the preparation of which he was able to draw upon the experience of the President of the Institute and others.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Tuesday 'St. Paul and Justification,' an exposition of the teaching in the Epistles to Rome and Galatia, by Archdeacon F. B. Westcott.

On the same date Messrs. Macmillan will also publish 'Wayfaring in France: from Auvergne to the Bay of Biscay,' by Mr. Edward Harrison Barker. The volume includes a number of illustrations of the country, its buildings, and its inhabitants.

MR. STANLEY PAUL has acquired the business of Messrs. Greening & Co., who are chiefly known as publishers of fiction. That firm will be continued under its own name, and Mr. Paul will conduct its business as well as his own from his offices in Essex Street, thus controlling the management of upwards of 1,300 current books.

Mr. Paul intends to add a large number of more serious volumes to balance the fiction, including a series of "Memoirs of Secret History" concerning the French Revolution, the 'Recollections of an Officer in Napoleon's Army,' and a volume on Madame de Pompadour in the "Court Series of French Memoirs."

LORD WOLSELEY, who died on Tuesday last in his 80th year at Mentone, published his reminiscences as 'The Story of a Soldier's Life' in 1903. They exhibit him as a model of professional zeal, but they lack selection and method, and have the reformer's intolerance. His conscientious 'Life of Marlborough' (1894) was over-weighted with unnecessary matter, and did not succeed in reversing the judgment of history on that great soldier's early career. In 'The Decline and Fall of Napoleon' (1895) his criticism is of more value, though he was dealing with his favourite hero.

LADY DOROTHY NEVILL, who died on Monday last at the age of 87, began in 1906 the publication of a series of reminiscences which had a considerable vogue. They are not particularly well put together, but they contain many kindly and vivacious records of a now forgotten past, as well as of a busy and happy life.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- MARCH *Theology.*
 31 Sermon Notes, by Cardinal Newman, 5/ net. Longmans
 31 The Gospel according to the Jews and Pagans, by Samuel E. Stokes, edited by Dr. J. O. F. Murray, 1/6 net. Longmans
- APRIL
 1 St. Paul and Justification, by Archdeacon F. B. Westcott, 6/ net. Macmillan
- History and Biography.*
 1 A Small Boy, and Others, by Henry James, 12/ net. Macmillan
- MARCH *Geography and Travel.*
 31 Lancashire, a Descriptive Account of the County Palatine, by Ernest Evans, illustrated, 1/6 net. Longmans
 1 Wayfaring in France, from Auvergne to the Bay of Biscay, by Edward Harrison Barker, illustrated, 7/6 net. Macmillan
 1 The Curse of the Nile, by Douglas Sladen, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
 1 New 12-inch Terrestrial Globe, Physical Edition and Political Edition, 15/ net. Philip
 1 Australasia; Canada and Newfoundland, "Visual Instruction Series," 8d. net paper, 1/ net cloth. Philip
 1 Philips' Pictorial Pocket Atlas and Gazetteer, Revised Edition, 1/ net.
 1 Philips' Main-Road Map of England and Wales, 1/ net.
- Economics.*
 3 Money-Changing: an Introduction to Foreign Exchange, by Hartley Withers, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
- Fiction.*
 2 Nevertheless, by Isabel Smith, 6/ net. Alston Rivers
 3 The Everlasting Search, by Cecil Duncan Jones, 6/ net. Chatto
 3 The Confession of Richard Plantagenet, by the late Dora Greenwell McChesney, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
 3 Napoleon Boswell: Tales of the Tents, by Herbert Malleon, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- MARCH *General.*
 31 The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire, by Hosea Ballou Morse, Revised Edition, illustrated, 10/6 net. Longmans
- Science.*
 31 A Manual of Surgical Treatment, by Sir W. Watson Cheyne and F. F. Burghard: Vol. IV. The Treatment of the Surgical Affections of the Tongue, the Mouth, &c., illustrated, 21/ net. Longmans

APRIL MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'A Venetian Playground,' by Harrison Rhodes; 'Sweet, when Life is Done,' a poem by Anne Bunner; 'Pieces of Silver,' a story by Clarence Badington Kelland; 'Immensity,' a poem by Harriet Prescott Spofford; 'My Quest in the Arctic,' Fifth Paper, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson; 'A Folk-Song,' by Margaret Widdemer; 'The Little Wet Foot,' Part 1., by William Gilmore Beymer; 'In April,' a poem by Margaret Lee Ashley; 'Hidden between the Testaments,' by James Thompson Bixby; 'Betty Bethune,' a story by William John Hopkins; 'The Discovery of Machu Picchu,' by Hiram Bingham; 'Waiting,' a poem by Charles Hanson Towne; 'Mr. Fitch,' a story by James Oppenheim; 'Vanishing Roads,' by Richard Le Gallienne; 'Wesendonck,' a story by Katharine F. Gerould; the continuation of Sir Gilbert Parker's 'Judgment House'; 'Mr. and Mrs. House,' by Louise Closser Hale; 'The Professor,' by Henry Seidel Canby; and 'Olive's First Story,' by Elizabeth Jordan.

SCIENCE

Problems of Life and Reproduction. By Marcus Hartog. "Progressive Science Series." (John Murray.)

THIS volume consists of a series of essays upon some of the most debatable subjects in biology, collected from *The Fortnightly*, *The Contemporary*, and scientific journals in which they originally appeared. They deal with the problems of reproduction, fertilization, heredity, the transmission of acquired characters, vitalism *versus* mechanism, and the forces concerned in the mitosis of the cell. Three essays are added, upon 'The Biological Writings of Samuel Butler,' 'Interpolation in Memory,' and 'The Teaching of Nature-Study.'

In the perennial controversies of modern biological literature it is refreshing to find so doughty a champion as Prof. Hartog prepared to enter the lists on behalf of Lamarckianism and to challenge the supremacy long claimed for their own theories by the school of Weismann and the Neo-Darwinians. As the author says, "a well-entrenched position needs strong weapons and unflinching attacks." He does not fail in this respect, but nevertheless is careful to conform to the rules of the arena. We cannot say, perhaps, that he has captured the position, but he has at least effected a lodgment.

For the interpretation of the problem of reproduction by conjugation Prof. Hartog finds it best to begin with a study of the process in such simple forms as the lower Algæ. He believes that the real origin of sex is the gradual differentiation of pairing cells into categories of distinct size and habit, exogamous in character, and that conjugation and fertilization bring about racial rejuvenescence. It is well known that in these primitive forms constant reproduction by fission without conjugation ends in loss of vigour and death. But, on the other hand, in the vegetable kingdom continued asexual propagation by buds or cuttings does not always, as has been supposed, lead to similar results. No doubt seedlings produced by fertilization afford evidence of renewed strength, but instances like the banana, in which the ovules never mature, are well known; and other organisms, such as fungi, are usually either endogamous or autogamous in their union. Rejuvenescence, in fact, is a result of a change in the conditions of the cell. This may be obtained by conjugation, the essential process being the production of a cell in which nucleus and protoplasm have not been previously associated, or by rest or change of environment. The former is exemplified by the resting spores of many organisms, the latter by the change of host characteristic of the life-cycle of many parasites. For the aphorism "Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilization" Prof. Hartog would substitute "All organic races, in their cycles, require rest and change."

In another essay the author develops a thesis he has advocated before, that none of the known physical forces is sufficient to explain the mechanics of cell mitosis. "We may confidently state," he says, "that these processes display the working of a new type of force analogous to statical electricity, but distinct from it, as from all known forces outside the organism." This new force he terms "mitokinetism." Its nature is unknown, but it has been suggested to him that it might be produced by disturbances in the ether of a character similar to the pulsations of a liquid body. Prof. Hartog recalls the fact that a hypothesis of much the same kind was put forward by A. B. Lamb in 1908. Most observers consider that this mitokinetic force is, in reality, identical with statical electricity. The author upholds the theory of a special force as necessary to produce the phenomena of life, and he is aware of the possibility that mitokinetism, even if not electrostatic force, may eventually admit of a physical explanation, but he prefers to look upon it as something *sui generis*, though his argument does not seem altogether convincing.

The sixth essay, upon 'Fertilization,' has been rewritten. It contains a summary of the modern interpretation of this process. He describes the physiological function of the sperm as that of an "activator" of segmentation, and, in opposition to Prof. Loeb, considers that its digestive function is more important than the formation of oxidases.

The essays dealing with the transmission of acquired characters, and with the mechanistic theory of life, are disappointing. Both are five years old, though there is an addendum to the former to meet a particular criticism by Sir E. Ray Lankester. Since that date evidence has accumulated on both sides. Kammerer's experiments with the obstetric toad are alluded to, but there is much to which no reference is made. The author's rejoinder to the views put forward by Dr. Archdall Reid is an effective piece of controversial writing, but in our view his criticisms would have been more valuable had he treated these subjects afresh. From the mechanistic point of view the difficulty is to explain satisfactorily the problems of growth and reproduction. Our increased knowledge of the properties of colloidal matter is mentioned, but we can find no reference to the researches of Prof. Leduc on this subject, or the more recent arguments of Profs. Loeb and Schäfer.

We are glad to see these essays take a place in the "Progressive Science Series." Though polemical in character, they are well and tersely written, and deserve a better fate than interment in the back numbers of periodicals. We must also congratulate the author upon the excellence of the Index; it is one of the fullest and best it has been our good fortune to meet with in recent scientific literature.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Buchanan (Estelle D. and Robert Earle), *HOUSEHOLD BACTERIOLOGY*, for Students in Domestic Science, 10/ net.

Macmillan

Bacteria were seen and figured by Leeuwenhoek, the practical inventor of the microscope, as early as 1683. They were classified by Müller in 1786, but it was not until 1890 that bacteriology became a science. Its growth has been so rapid, its utility so evident, and its specialization has reached so high a degree, that Profs. Estelle and Robert Buchanan have rendered good service by the clear and accurate account which they give under the modest title of 'Household Bacteriology.' The book is divided into five sections, which deal respectively with the morphology and classification of micro-organisms; the methods adopted for their cultivation and observation; their physiology; the principles of fermentation; and the relation of microbes to health and disease. All is set out in such plain language that it can be easily understood by those who have received an elementary training in science, whilst the text is admirably illustrated by 360 designs. It is interesting to notice how hardly modern science deals with cherished and traditional beliefs. Night air and the air of swamps were long considered to be deadly. It is now known that their dangerous qualities are due entirely to the visitation of infected mosquitoes and other nocturnal insects. The authors are able to state that

"it was once popularly supposed that the air found in sewers was capable of transmitting disease, and the various precautions used in plumbing are for the purpose of preventing any air or gas from sewers getting into dwellings. Careful examination of the air from sewers has shown that it contains relatively fewer bacteria than the air in the street or that in a dwelling. In fact it is frequently sterile. There is no evidence that infectious diseases are ever produced by breathing sewer air. Occasionally leaky gas mains may allow the accumulation of illuminating gas in sewers. When this escapes into dwellings it may produce gas poisoning, but not any infectious disease."

The authors speak favourably of efficient vacuum-cleaning for the removal of dust and bacteria. They continue to use the term "sapremia," which has been discarded in this country; but, on the other hand, they no longer employ "infective" as distinguished from "infectious." The book is provided with an Index of Authors as well as of Subjects.

Cobalt Mining Manual, 1913, compiled by H. Burges Watson, 1/ Straker Bros.

A guide to the position and prospects of the various Cobalt mining concerns, with a brief history of the Cobalt Field, and its development since its discovery in 1903.

Garden Flowers as They Grow, photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhigh Corke, with Descriptive Text by H. H. Thomas, 5/ Cassell

The colour-photographs in this volume are not, to the present writer, things of joy, though no doubt they are technically of interest. He would, however, make an exception in favour of a fine plate of blue iris, and another of gladioli, both of which are undeniably good. A root of the skyblue aubretia might have been shown in the last plate. The text—which consists of gossiping dissertations on the history, varieties, and sometimes the culture of various flowers, interspersed throughout with numerous quotations, mostly in verse—is of a popular character.

Heath (Sir Thomas), ARISTARCHUS OF SAMOS, THE ANCIENT COPERNICUS, 18/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

One of the bad effects of the increasing divergence between classical and scientific training is the divorce of the study of the history of science from the study of science itself.

Sir Thomas Heath, as his 'Euclid' shows, is one of the few mathematicians who possess the classical knowledge required for original research in the history of the subject. His work owes its inception to a desire expressed by Prof. Turner for a translation of the extant treatise of Aristarchus 'On the Sizes and Distances of the Sun and Moon.' In that book it is assumed that the angular diameters of the sun and moon have the grossly excessive value of 2° , whereas Archimedes attributes the discovery of the more nearly correct value $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to Aristarchus. Again, he credits him with the heliocentric hypothesis, though the treatise mentions only the geocentric. These problems led the author to make a study of the Pythagoreans, and, having gone so far back, he conceived the idea of prefixing a sketch of the whole history of Greek astronomy up to Aristarchus.

Unfortunately we have, except in a few instances, to rely almost wholly on third- or fourth-hand accounts for any knowledge of the older philosophers, and it is here that the author's skill appears in extracting the most reasonable readings from accounts which are often garbled and biased.

In particular his examination of the rival claims of Heraclides of Pontus and Aristarchus as originators of the Copernican hypothesis calls for praise, and a modern reader cannot help agreeing with him in his rejection of Schiaparelli's plea for the former.

The book finishes with the treatise of Aristarchus and a translation, to which is prefixed a history of the text and the various editions. In preparing this the author had access to the best MS. of Aristarchus, namely, that which forms part of the Codex Vaticanus Græcus 204, and to the *editio princeps* of John Wallis.

Hodges (R. H. Wilfred), COMMON BRITISH BIRDS, How to Identify Them, 1/ net.

C. H. Kelly

The various birds are clearly described in simple language, the descriptions being supplemented by illustrations. The size, colour, note, and distinguishing features of each are given; the first-named, for the sake of easier identification, is stated, not in inches, but in comparison with one of four well-known common birds—the sparrow, blackbird, pigeon, and rook—which are adopted as standards of measurement throughout.

Hough (Robert Harbison) and Boehm (Walter Martinus), ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM FOR STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING, 6/ Macmillan

The author's object is to develop in logical order the more important numerical relations existing among the principal quantities employed in electricity and magnetism. These relations are developed from definitions and elementary laws which are not stated in the terms and conventions of any one particular physical theory. A number of problems are given to illustrate the use of formulæ and to fix in the mind of the student the conditions to which they apply.

Lydekker (R.), CATALOGUE OF THE HEADS AND HORNS OF INDIAN BIG GAME BEQUEATHED BY A. O. HUME TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 2/ British Museum

Mr. Hume's generous bequest, made under his will, came into the possession of the

Museum on his death last year. Taken in conjunction with a similar gift made by him in 1891, the whole constitutes one of the most valuable acquisitions of the kind ever received by the Museum. The illustrations in the present volume are taken from Rowland Ward's 'Records of Big Game.'

Peabody (James Edward) and Hunt (Arthur Ellsworth), ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY, ANIMAL AND HUMAN, 4/6 net.

Macmillan

The point of view from which this textbook is written is similar to that of the same authors' 'Plant Biology,' namely, the necessity for placing the primary emphasis on the many relations of biology to human welfare. In the method of presentation the new volume differs somewhat from its predecessor, for the reason that several widely different types of animals are studied. In the part of the course devoted to human biology the authors lay particular stress on the importance of teaching practical hygiene, and the value of good food, pure air, varied exercise, and sufficient sleep.

SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL.—*March 13.*—The Rev. W. Hunt, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. K. Webster on 'England and the Polish-Saxon Problem at the Congress of Vienna.' The upshot of the paper, drawn from the English and Austrian archives in particular, was to vindicate the energy, independence, and courage of Castlereagh in promoting the settlement, and in making the alliance of England, France, and Austria which preserved the independence of part of Saxony, and hindered too great Russian ascendancy upon the eastern side of Germany. Dr. Holland Rose spoke briefly in general agreement with the conclusions of the paper.

The following were declared elected Fellows: F. Evans, Mrs. Lilian Knowles, Litt.D., Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, W. H. McNamara, Miss B. H. Putnam, Major H. W. G. Meyer-Griffith, and A. P. Newton.

FOLK-LORE.—*March 19.*—Mr. R. R. Marett, President, in the chair.—In the place of Sir Everard im Thurn's paper on 'Inmate Ideas of South Sea Islanders,' which was unavoidably postponed, communications were received from Mr. P. Manning, Mr. R. Lovett, and Miss Burne.

The President read Mr. Manning's paper on 'Bringing in the Fly.' This custom was apparently a survival of a seasonal nature observance, and resembled the Boar's Head ceremony at Queen's College, Oxford, in being another instance of a folk-custom adopted and preserved in academic usage. References were made to Oxford records from 1463 onwards, and the custom appears to have survived into the eighteenth century. An answer to the question "What is the Fly?" is supplied by Grimm, who says that, "like other sacred harbingers of spring, the first cockchafer used to be escorted from the woods with much ceremony." The German name for the cockchafer, i.e., *Mai-käfer* (cf. American May-bug), identifies it with the May festival. The "fly" was believed by some to be a metamorphosed maiden, a belief which finds many parallels on the Continent. Grimm states that "the dragon-fly is called enchanted maid." The demon lovers of witches appear to them in the form of butterflies. English writers in Elizabethan and Stuart times used the term "fly" in the sense of familiar spirit, and Gayton, a contemporary of Anthony Wood, quotes from a "Cook's Sermon" at Oxford an allusion to a fetching-in of "the Enemy the Flie," meaning our ghostly enemy the devil.

Mr. R. Lovett spoke of instances of the use of folk medicines which he had come across in the eastern districts of London. The mandrake is still considered a sovereign remedy for any mortal disease; the tormentil and dragon's-blood are still effective in bringing back the affections of an old lover; the orris root is used by Jews for rubbing the gums of a child when teething; limbs are rubbed with rue in cases of rheumatism; and twigs from the rowan tree, cut and brought home in accordance with certain rules, are hung over the bed as a sure safeguard against witches.

The subject of Miss Burne's paper was 'Calendar Customs of the British Isles.' Calendars may be either "terrestrial," i.e., governed by the weather,

crops, seasons, and the annual occurrence of natural events, or "celestial," i.e., governed by the movements of the sun, the moon, or other heavenly bodies. The ecclesiastical calendar is lunar, but is an independent reckoning derived from the Jews. Behind all these celestial calendars we come upon the old agricultural "use" of reckoning by seasons. The ancient Celts divided the year into summer (May to November) and winter (November to May). A system of common agriculture, by which all must perform the same operations at the same time, made dates and seasons matters of great importance. Numerous instances were given of the manner in which the seasonal method of computing time still lingers with us, not only in the Highlands of Scotland, but also in the Midland and Southern counties of England; the time, for instance, of the selection of farm servants and the election of Mayors, the beginning of fires and the dancing day of the sweeps. The change in the calendar in 1752 has had some disturbing influence. The customs attached to Halloween and May Day, which were discouraged by the Puritans, are still numerous; but the old festivals have been largely displaced by, or incorporated with, those of the 5th of November and the 29th of May. The geographical distribution of certain calendar customs is interesting: the rolling of coloured eggs at Easter appears to be limited to Scotland and in England to the north of the Humber; "lifting" on Easter Monday and Tuesday seems to have its focus in Lancashire and Cheshire. The reason for these distinctly marked areas is not yet clear.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*March 19.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President feelingly referred to the loss the Society had sustained in the tragic death of the King of Greece, one of its Royal members.—Major Freer, on behalf of the Society, congratulated the President on his appointment as High Sheriff of Middlesex.—Mrs. Aitken and Messrs. Ernest Duveen, Geoffrey Duveen, Julius Guttig, and W. B. Thorpe were elected Members.

Mr. Frank E. Burton read a monograph on 'The 45th, 1st Nottinghamshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), their Honours and Medals.' He traced the history of the regiment from its origin in 1741 to its amalgamation with the Derbyshire Regiment in 1881, and instanced two facts as significant of the part it played in the Peninsular wars. Of that campaign it bore upon its colours the names of more victories than any other regiment; and it was to James Talbot of the 45th that the only Peninsular medal of fifteen bars, awarded to a British soldier, was issued. In illustration of his subject Mr. Burton exhibited a uniform worn in the Peninsula by an officer of the Grenadier Company of the regiment, and, with the exception of James Talbot's medal, almost a complete series of its medals, including a Field Officer's gold medal and clasp for Roleia, Vimera, and Talavera, and two examples of the Peninsular medal with thirteen bars. Mr. Winter, on behalf of Mr. S. M. Spink, showed the remarkable series of orders and medals awarded to General Sir James F. Lyons, K.C.B., 1775-1842; and Major Freer exhibited, amongst other medals, two in silver awarded for gallantry in the Crimea.

Mr. Henry Garside called attention to the alteration in the legend on the Canadian silver coinage for 1912, by the addition of the words *DEI GRA*.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Estimated Age-Distribution of the Indian Population, as recorded at the Census of 1911, and the Estimated Rates of Mortality, deduced from a Comparison of the Census Returns for 1901 and 1911.' Mr. T. G. Ackland. |
| | — Society of Arts, 8.—'Aeronautics,' Lecture I., Prof. J. E. Petavel. (Howard Lecture.) |
| TUES. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries of Early Man,' Lecture I., Dr. A. S. Woodward. |
| | — British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Art and National Life: The Asiatic School,' Mr. Kaines Smith. |
| | — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Field of Various Catchment-Areas in Scotland,' Mr. W. C. Reid; 'Measurement of the Flow of the River Derwent, Derbyshire,' Mr. E. Sandeman. |
| WED. | Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'Dudley Castle,' Mr. H. Brakspear; 'Sir W. Sharrington's Work at Lacock Abbey and Sudeley and Dudley Castles,' Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell. |
| | — Entomological, 8. |
| | — Society of Arts, 8.—'The Testing of Safety Explosives,' Prof. V. B. Lewis. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Bridge into Life,' Dr. E. F. Armstrong. |
| | — Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Minor Mediæval Arts Illumination,' Mr. Kaines Smith. |
| | — Linnean, 8.—'Report on H.M.S. Sealark: Calcearea,' Prof. A. Dendy; 'Some Forms of <i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> ,' Mr. C. E. Salmon; and other Papers. |
| | — British Archæological Association, 8. |
| | — Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Some Effects of Superheating and Feed-Water Heating on Locomotive Working,"' |
| | — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. |
| FRI. | Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Geology of the Nottingham District,' Mr. B. Smith. |
| | — Royal Institution, 9.—'The Spectroscope in Organic Chemistry,' Dr. J. J. Dobbie. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Van Dyck and the Great Etchers and Engravers of Portrait,' Mr. A. M. Hind. |

FINE ARTS

Problems in Periclean Buildings. By G. W. Elderkin. (Frowde.)

THE brilliant speculations of Dörpfeld and others as to the Athenian buildings of the Periclean age have had many interesting results both for architecture and for history; and it is natural that they should offer subjects for further investigations, to supplement them or to modify them in detail. The problems discussed in Dr. Elderkin's monograph are all of this character. The first of them is the unsymmetrical position of the door and windows in the north wing of the Propylæa—a peculiarity noted, but not explained, by previous writers. Dr. Elderkin points out that an explanation for the arrangement can be found in the fact that the door and windows actually appear in symmetrical position between the columns if viewed obliquely from a certain point in the sloping approach to the Propylæa; and he further infers that the zigzag approach was so arranged as to keep this aspect of the north wing in view along its last bend before it turned directly to approach the main entrance. This seems a very reasonable explanation; it is not inconsistent with any other evidence, and various details are noted to corroborate it. But there is less to be said for the view that the "Temple of Wingless Victory" was alien to the plans of Pericles and Mnesicles, in view of the inscription ordering its erection just about the time when Pericles's influence was at its highest.

The other sections are all concerned with the Erechtheum, and speculations as to this building have less to go upon. Though there are indications that the original plan has been in some way curtailed, it was never carried out, even in foundations, as in the case of the Propylæa; and consequently there is a much wider range for conjecture. It cannot be said that Dr. Elderkin's theory as to the architect's original design is more convincing than Dörpfeld's. As to the building as actually carried out, his reconstruction with the whole interior of the building on the same level, and a longitudinal division in the western half, may fit the description of Pausanias better, and is supported by some technical evidence; but it is hard to reconcile with all the extant indications. The whole problem still awaits final solution, and may possibly prove insoluble. The connexion of the Caryatid porch with the maidens called Arrhephori is also not very convincing, especially since those maidens were only, as the author himself admits, between the age of seven and eleven; and the primitive "Erechtheum" pediment cannot be taken too literally as evidence for topography, or as indicating that this porch of the maidens was a traditional feature of the temple. There are, however, many minor details of observation that are useful and suggestive; and the whole monograph shows careful and thoughtful study of several interesting problems.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Beautiful England Series: DARTMOOR, described by Arthur L. Salmon, pictured by E. W. Haslehurst; THE DUKERIES, described by R. Murray Gilchrist, pictured by E. W. Haslehurst; HEREFORD, described by Charles Edwardes, pictured by E. W. Haslehurst, 2/ net each. Blackie

The present volumes, both as regards text and illustrations, are well up to the standard set by their predecessors in the series. Each is handled by a capable writer possessing special knowledge of his subject.

National Museum of Wales, CATALOGUE OF LOAN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, February and March, 1913, 6d.

Cardiff Museum

We have already referred to the importance of this exhibition.

Norton (F. C.), BIBLE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF ASSYRIOLOGY, 3/6 net. Kegan Paul

A second and revised edition of a work first published in 1908, which is intended as a handbook of reference for beginners in Oriental archæology. The volume has been brought up to date by taking advantage of the increased information regarding the history and language of Mesopotamia and the adjacent countries which has become available during the last few years.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, with Communications made to the Society, Lent Term, 1912, 7/6 net.

Bell

An interesting series of papers. Prof. Seward's account of 'The Churches of Gothland,' an island of considerable importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, includes excellent illustrations and abundant bibliographical hints. Dr. M. R. James prints in full 'The Earliest Inventory of Corpus College'; the Rev. F. G. Walker gives some details of 'Roman and Saxon Remains from the Grange Road, Cambridge'; Dr. W. H. L. Duckworth discusses some difficult problems of bones and skulls; and Dr. W. M. Palmer in 'College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen' has recovered from Probate records a fund of valuable and entertaining details concerning the books, furniture, and personal adornment of earlier days. In particular, he has added to our knowledge of University printers.

Proust (Antonin) et Barthélemy (A.), ÉDOUARD MANET. "Écrits d'Amateurs et d'Artistes," 6fr. Paris, Laurens

This compilation has been made by M. A. Barthélemy from articles and notes left by Antonin Proust, formerly *Ministre des Arts*, a fellow-student and lifelong friend of Manet. It is an attempt to convey personal impressions and recollections rather than a reasoned estimate of values and influences. The Manet of these pages is a seductive personality, good-natured, and almost Pickwickian. The volume is illustrated by thirty-nine reproductions, from which, we notice, the artist's later and more questionable efforts at realism have been excluded.

Réau (Louis), SAINT-PÉTERSBOURG, "Les Villes d'Art célèbres," 4fr.

Paris, Laurens

A generous array of illustrations is the principal feature of this attractive survey. There are passages of particular interest on the Neva in its winter aspects, and on the Russian artists whose works are represented at the various museums and collections.

NOTES FROM ROME.

A LEVIATHAN structure for the Department of the Interior (the Prime Minister's own) is being built on the Viminal Hill, between the churches of San Lorenzo in Panisperna and Santa Pudenziana. In pursuance of the modern craze for levelling heights and filling up valleys (which at a painfully near date will leave the Seven Hills a recollection of the past), the whole ridge of the Viminal is being demolished and carted away, so that the new Home Department, instead of towering above the valleys of the *Vicus Longus* on one side and of the *Vicus Patricius* on the other, will be brought down to the commonplace level of the *Via Nazionale*. This mischance, however, has a redeeming point: it affords the possibility of bringing to light whatever antiquities may lie hidden in the heart of the hill. Certain remains, in fact, have already been unearthed—of halls and galleries of a thermal character. Whether they belong to the *Thermæ Novati*, mentioned in connexion with the neighbouring House of Pudens by early church traditions, or to another establishment known to Renaissance topographers under the name of *Palatium Decii*, is still a matter of conjecture. What we know for certain is that, whenever the ground has been dug up on either slope of the hill, since the beginning of the sixteenth century, some remarkable work of art has come to light. Such are the *Poseidippus* and the *Menander*, now in the *Galleria delle Statue* of the Vatican Museum, discovered in the time of Sixtus V.; the so-called *Demosthenes*, formerly in the *Villa Montalto*, and now, I believe, in the *Louvre*; the *Pan* and another sylvan god, purchased by Cardinal Ippolito d'Este for his villa at Tivoli; the *Livia Augusta*, purchased by Cardinal Antonio Barberini the elder; and an exquisite *Venus*, the gem of the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden. As regards the present excavations (covering an area of five acres, and requiring the removal of two and a half million feet of rubbish), the best find is that of a circular chamber surrounded by niches and columns of African marble, on the pavement of which was lying a crouching figure of *Venus* (minus the head and the forearms), of Parian marble and of good workmanship, the attitude of which is not unlike that of the *Giustiniani Venus* in Reinach's '*Répertoire*,' p. 339, pl. 630.

The church of *Santi Quattro Coronati* on the Caelian, like those of San Saba, San Clemente, Santa Maria in Cosmedin, &c., has been compared to a palimpsest, with as many superpositions (of archæological and artistic interest) as there have elapsed centuries since its foundation. Traces of the original work of Pope Miltiades (?) can still be singled out among the subsequent alterations, additions, disfigurements, and disastrous interferences of Leo IV., Honorius I., Paschal II., Martin V., Cardinal Carrillo, and others. The task of disentangling this confusion, of identifying the various periods in the history of the building, of bringing again to light the whitewashed wall-paintings, and, above all, of freeing the exquisite cloisters of the thirteenth century, has been entrusted to Prof. Muñoz of the University of Rome; and no better selection could have been made, to judge from the results he has obtained in a comparatively short time. One is the rediscovery, under a coating of plaster, of a complete church calendar, dating probably from the year 1246. It is written in columns of perhaps thirty lines each, in black and red letters, on the four walls of

the vestibule of the Oratory of St. Sylvester, belonging to the Ancient Brotherhood of Sculptors and Stonecutters. The Oratory itself is decorated with frescoes (from the legendary life of Constantine and Sylvester) which date from the year 1248 (A.D. MDCCXLVIII. HOC OPVS DIVITIA FIERI FECIT). I have no doubt that the calendar was inscribed on the walls of the adjoining room at the same period.

The other find refers to Pope Damasus (366-84), and his efforts to save the catacombs from oblivion or desecration. In clearing the well which occupies the centre of the cloisters, a fragment of a metric inscription has been recovered, engraved in the peculiar, unclassic style invented by Furius Dionysius Philocalus, the amanuensis of Damasus, with which every student of Christian epigraphy is familiar. It was he who cut on marble with his own hands the poems of his master, and who occasionally signed his own name on the margin of the slab. Such is the case with the eulogium of Pope Eusebius in the catacomb of Calixtus, on the rim of which we read the signature FVRIVSDIONYSIVS FILOCALVS SCRIBSIT.

The fragment just found belongs to a metric eulogy of the martyrs Peter and Marcellinus, which was originally placed over their graves in the catacombs "ad duas Lauros" on the Via Labicana. Here it was seen and copied by several learned pilgrims, making it easy for us to restore scanty words to their proper places. How the fragment could have travelled such a long way, from the second milestone of the road to Labicum to the Cælian, it is hard to say. We must take notice, however, of a curious coincidence. The Itineraries of Salzburg and of Malmesbury mention among the martyrs lying in the catacombs of Peter and Marcellinus a group of *four crowned* victims of the persecution of Diocletian. According to the Liberian Calendar, of rather doubtful authority, their names were Clemens, Sempronianus, Claudius, and Nicostratus. There must be a connexion of some kind between the graves of the *four crowned* martyrs of the Via Labicana, and the church of the Quattro Coronati on the Cælian.

Thanks to a grant of unprecedented liberality from Parliament (600,000 francs) towards the rediscovery of Ostia, and thanks to the skill of the leader of the excavations, Prof. Dante Vaglieri, that most ancient of Roman colonies and most wealthy port of the Mediterranean has ceased to be a sporting field for amateurs in search of occasional finds, as was the case at the time of Robert Fagan, Gavin Hamilton, Cardinal Pacca, and the last three Visconti, who robbed Ostia of part of its treasures, from the time of Pius VI. to that of Pius IX. The present method of research is strictly scientific, with two objects in view—the laying bare of the network of streets and lanes, and the clearing away of block after block in a steady advance from east to west, or, in other words, from the Porta Romana to the sea-front. People unfamiliar with these splendid excavations may gather an idea of the beauty and size of Ostia from the fact that its main street, or *Decumanus*, when entirely laid bare, will measure one mile in length, and from 40 ft. to 60 ft. in breadth. This noble thoroughfare is flanked by porticoes with a double tier of pilasters and columns, with shops underneath worthy of a centre of the trade of the Roman world.

The results of the latest excavations include the complete rediscovery of the *Statio Vigilum* (the Scotland Yard and Fire Department of Ostia), and of the theatre and public baths—the finding of the offices or

scholæ of several navigation companies running regular lines between the harbour of Rome and North African ports; of temples, houses, granaries, warehouses, fountains, nymphaea, hostels, porticoes, public laundries (*fullonicae*), shrines, &c.; and of many works of art, such as statues, busts, bas-reliefs, sarcophagi, and fresco paintings. Ostia was evidently a city of bankers and millionaire merchants, in whose hands the commercial interests of the Mediterranean were concentrated. They seem to have been a talkative race, to judge from the number of records engraved on marble, written on mosaic floors, or scratched on the walls which Prof. Vaglieri brings daily to light. These records are not restricted to local interests: they pertain to the history of Rome; its conquest of the Mediterranean; its means of communication with the provinces beyond the seas; the corn supply for the maintenance of the capital, gathered at Ostia from Moesia, Egypt, Sicily, Mauretania, and Bætica, and stored in granaries, the aggregate length of which exceeds three miles; the imperial administration for the supply of transmarine marbles (*statio marmorum*); the central postal office and its fleet of swift clippers (*naves vagæ*), &c. And even the records of local affairs are not lacking in interest. One has just been found which proves that "tempora non mutantur." It seems that, a fire having broken out in the residential portion of the city, a gallant fireman lost his life in the work of rescue. This noble deed was duly reported at the next sitting of the town council, and a resolution was passed for honouring the late hero with a public funeral and a monument raised at public expense.

LANCIANI.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Barless Psalter, edited by Walter Marshall and Seymour Pile, 1/ net. Novello.

There is a sentence in the Preface which clearly shows the editors' aim in publishing a partly new system of pointing. It states that the pointing "has been so marked that the inflexion of the chant, when rendered freely, will not interfere with the phrasing of the sentence." That very few pointing indications are found necessary is an undoubted advantage.

Dale (William), TSCHUDI, THE HARPSICHORD MAKER, 7/6 net. Constable.

The Broadwood house was founded by Burkat Tschudi, the father-in-law of John Broadwood, about the year 1728, and this book gives an interesting account of his life and works. He came to London from Schwanden, his birthplace, and first worked under Tabel, a Flemish harpsichord maker. More than one instance is given of his friendship with Handel. According to Tschudi's grandson, the composer was frequently at the house in Meard Street where Tschudi started business on his own account. In 1729 Handel went to Italy to find singers for his new operas. Among them was Anna Strada del Pò, of whom Handel thought highly and with whom he took great pains. She became one of his best artists. A few years ago Paul de Wit purchased a harpsichord in Rome, and an inscription was found at the back of the name-board as follows: "Questo cimbalò è del^{la} Sig^{na} Anna Strada, 1731, London." Also on the board was: "Burkat Tschudi, Londini, fecit 1729." Mr. Dale seems justified in supposing that Handel

selected it, and gave it to her. The author also mentions the fine portrait of Handel which is in the possession of the Earl of Malmesbury—the one which was exhibited at South Kensington in 1867. It is faithfully reproduced here, with its accessories, for the first time, and Mr. Dale describes the harpsichord, which, to judge from certain features, looks like one of Tschudi's.

Sharp (Cecil J.) and Macilwaine (Herbert C.), THE MORRIS BOOK, Part I., Second Edition, revised, 2/ net. Novello.

On the interest of this book there is no need to dwell, for morris-dancing, though now merely a healthy amusement, originally had, as Mr. Sharp shows in his valuable Introduction, symbolical meaning. The various dances were virtually expressions of religious belief. In this new edition extensive alterations have been made in the technical descriptions of the steps, figures, &c.; moreover, the historical section has been completely recast.

Musical Gossip.

MR. CLIFTON BINGHAM, well known as a writer of popular songs, died on Tuesday last at the age of 54. The son of a Bristol bookseller, he had recently returned to his native city after spending many years in London. In his earlier days he wrote dramatic and musical criticism for various papers. His most successful verses for music were of a popular and sentimental character.

A BEETHOVEN CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL will be held at Bonn from April 27th to May 1st. There will be four evening concerts and one morning performance. Only the fourth evening, on April 30th, will be devoted entirely to Beethoven—an advantage in that his music is being constantly played. The first concert will include two works by Brahms and Beethoven's 'Appassionata Sonata'; the second, three works by Bach; the third will be a Reger evening; while the morning concert will be miscellaneous. The artists announced are the Rosé and Klingler Quartets, Mr. Eugen d'Albert, and various singers.

In a Berlin Catalogue of the autograph collections of Mottl, Viktor Widmann, and A. W. Gottschalg, one entry is of a manuscript of twenty-four Preludes by Johann Sebastian Bach. Although only preludes are mentioned on the front page, there are twenty-four Preludes and Fugues, while everything from the Fugue in D minor to the end is in the handwriting of Bach. The manuscript was for a long time in the possession of Nägeli the publisher, who, by the way, tried to improve a Beethoven Sonata by adding some bars of his own. Spitta saw it in 1869, and in his 'Johann Sebastian Bach' points out some readings in it which differed from the "Wagener" autograph, which served as the basis for the Bach Gesellschaft edition of the twenty-four Preludes and Fugues. In 1885 Herr Stadtrath Hagenbuch, President of the Allgemeine Musikgesellschaft in Zurich, lent it to Alfred Dörfel, who gave a much fuller account of it in the Bach Society edition, forty-fifth year, first number. This manuscript, for the most part autograph, and other treasures are being sold by auction this week.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON. Miriam Timothy's Harp Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Lieder in English, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Helena von Sayn and Grace Potter's Violin and Piano Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT'S 'The Great Adventure,' produced at the Kingsway last Tuesday, is delightful, both play and players being excellent.

The action is concerned with the theme of the author's novel 'Buried Alive.' A famous artist, who suffers from shyness, becomes quite distraught owing to the tortures of the vulgar publicity which dogs the exceptional. To escape from the discomforting attentions bestowed upon his personality, he allows the body of his valet to be mistaken for his own and to be interred in Westminster Abbey, thus humouring a public intent on humbugging itself into the belief that it has respect for art. Meantime the real artist has been efficiently and tenderly nursed through an attack of influenza by a woman who came to see his valet in answer to a matrimonial advertisement, and accepted the master as the man. A marriage is arranged, and we next find the couple enjoying domestic bliss at Putney.

Publicity again intrudes itself upon him owing to an expert identifying some of his recent painting as by the hand of the supposedly dead master; and escape from a recurrence of lionizing is only accomplished by flight.

Thus baldly stated, the plot will be recognized as having done duty before, and as being no more reasonable than many which have been condemned as poor, but a play with such qualities as this possesses would be sure of acceptance on an even less well-constructed foundation. The dialogue is full of skilful thrusts at present-day foibles and glaring inconsistencies—thrusts made, however, in so genial a manner as to make the laughter at ourselves unrestrained and hearty.

The fact that we so seldom have the opportunity of welcoming an actress from the variety stage would add, were it possible, to our pleasure in acclaiming the coming of Miss Wish Wynne, who takes the part of the artist's wife. Mr. Ainley's impersonation of the artist stands out clearly from the printed text of the play, which has been published with commendable promptitude. The only suggestion we have to make is that at the opening his extraordinary shyness is perhaps emphasized more than is necessary—especially for the audience which usually gathers at the Kingsway.

The rest of the characters are as varied as they are excellently acted, and we congratulate the management on attaining an exceptional level of achievement.

We understand that the play is to be shortened. If so, we can only congratulate those who have the good fortune to see it before any alteration takes place.

Dramatic Gossip.

ON Monday evening Sir Herbert Tree reopened His Majesty's with 'The Happy Island,' by Mr. James Bernard Fagan, founded on the Hungarian of Melchior Lengyel. The story is that of a Society "waster," sent by a company promoter—to whose wife he has made love during the husband's absence—to induce natives to abstract radium under particularly dangerous conditions.

The blackguard hero, having induced the natives, by trickery, to believe him a god, decides to drop the blackguard and prevent them from being exploited, and is finally shot while organizing resistance to bluejackets. He is a convert of the kind usually associated with revivalist meetings, and might well be regarded as likely to lapse, when deprived of the lavish limelight which accompanies his change of front.

Fortunately his constancy is stereotyped by death, and the audience has more than one reason to be thankful for this ending. We have often had to deplore a want of intelligence in the theatrical public, but we do not believe they will swallow the inconsistencies of this piece.

That the stage can be used to enforce lessons of commercial and other morality we firmly believe, but financiers—hardened or susceptible—may not be immune from the risibility which appeared to us to be discomforting Mr. Norman McKinnel, who played the capitalist. We can only regret that Sir Herbert Tree has lavished so much artistic care upon, and gathered so good a company for, a play so little worthy of serious consideration.

MR. CLYDE FITCH'S 'The Woman in the Case' was revived last Monday at the Strand Theatre, with Miss Violet Vanbrugh in her original part. We still find, as we did on its production four years ago, that its main appeal is in the excitement of the third act, where the wife of the man accused of murdering his friend wrings from his accuser the fact that she was present at the suicide, and thereby establishes the fact that her accusation has been an act of revenge. No marked change has been made in the play or the acting, though the bedroom scene, which precedes the fall of the curtain, will now escape shocking the public taste.

'THE MORNING POST,' by Messrs. Morley Roberts and Henry Seton, which preceded 'The Woman in the Case,' has more quality than the average curtain-raiser. Mr. Rudge Harding gave a clever presentment of a Suffragist husband who has his fool's paradise of contentment and self-sufficiency, based upon the position he holds in the movement, rudely shattered.

ON Thursday evening was produced, at the Duke of York's, 'The Yellow Jacket,' by Messrs. Geo. C. Hazelton and Benrimo. It is described by the management as "a Chinese play given in the Chinese manner."

Though it became a little wearisome, it contains much that is artistic, besides qualities which are whimsical and a dialogue threaded with a philosophy which charms as much by the subtlety of its introduction as by its own inherent virtue.

The plot, though long, is not so complicated as to justify the wordy explanations furnished by the Chorus, though Mr. Frederick Ross performed this part in admirable style. The rest of the actors did everything possible to maintain the atmosphere. A distinctly pleasing feature was the music by Mr. William Furst.

THE KINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

IF the Kinematograph Exhibition at Olympia demonstrates anything, it is that the art of the moving picture is still in its infancy, in spite of the enormous developments that have taken place during the last few years. Designed primarily for amusement, it is only just beginning to find itself as an educational force, well-suited for the dissemination of knowledge. It is an encouraging sign that at the present exhibition considerable stress is being laid upon this hitherto undeveloped function of the kinema, and that conferences are being held from day to day for the discussion of the best means of enlarging its sphere of activity in this direction. It is only on this account that the moving picture can hope to hold a permanent place of any value in modern life, and its exploiters are wise in realizing this, and drawing attention to the possibilities for good that lie behind one of the most wonderful inventions of recent years. At the same time, it must be admitted that, even in pictures which avowedly seek only to entertain, the standard has immensely improved, both as regards the acting and the nature of the subjects themselves. Granted the elimination of certain objectionable features, such as the depicting of murders, burglaries, and other sensational crimes, there is no reason why these pictures should not play a useful part in the education of the people.

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F. C. N. — Many thanks.

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J. H. NICHOLAS, Secretary, County Offices, Chelmsford, March 26, 1913.

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A. L. JENKYN BROWN, Director of Education, County Education Office, Derby, April 2, 1913.

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By Order of the Committee, FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., March 31, 1913.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913.

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LITERATURE

THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL AND JOB.

DR. DRIVER'S work on the Books of Samuel, which has since its first appearance in 1889 supplied something approaching a liberal education in Hebrew to successive generations of University and other students, will in its fresh and greatly amplified form probably continue its career as an educational volume for a considerable number of years to come. The model on which the critical treatment of the text was originally fashioned in the 'Notes' was, as Dr. Driver himself would not like us to forget, Wellhausen's publication on the text of the Books of Samuel, which appeared in 1871, though even then his English follower "uniformly maintained an independent judgment, whether towards Wellhausen or other scholars." The work as it lies before us, with its fuller and more ripened mastery of the whole subject, naturally stands on even a broader basis of independence than the edition which it supersedes.

The fresh material bearing on Old Testament studies which has accumulated in recent years has indeed made the pre-

Notes on the Hebrew Text and the Topography of the Books of Samuel. With an Introduction on Hebrew Palæography and the Ancient Versions. By S. R. Driver. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The Book of Job Interpreted. By James Strahan. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

paration of the new edition an almost absolute necessity. Apart from fresh commentaries, by very able scholars, on the Books of Samuel and the Old Testament generally, there are now "the two great repertoires of Biblical learning," Dr. Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible' and the 'Encyclopædia Biblica,' which represent the joint labours of a large number of experienced critics. Entirely fresh data have been provided by the Aramaic papyri found at Assuan and Elephantine. A handy volume on another branch of inquiry is Prof. G. A. Cooke's 'North-Semitic Inscriptions'; and grammar, lexicography, and the comparative science of Semitic languages have also been considerably advanced during the last twenty years or so. That an assiduous and conscientious worker like Dr. Driver should feel compelled to take note of all the information thus supplied was only to be expected; and, as the original work is in substance still as useful as ever, it was no doubt best to issue it in a revised form.

A very acceptable new feature in the present edition is the close attention that is paid to the topography of the books dealt with. Finding that "the current English maps of Palestine" exhibit "many highly questionable identifications of ancient sites," Dr. Driver has for some time past made a special study of the whole subject, and provides not only short useful notes on the sites of places mentioned in the Books of Samuel, but also

"maps, indicating the elevations (which are important for following properly the history), and including all such sites as can be reasonably identified, those which are doubtful or conjectural being marked by a query."

As the central interest of the work still lies in its careful study of the value of the Massoretic text compared with the LXX. and other ancient versions, it will be interesting to note the remarks made by Dr. Driver in his Preface on the rather thorny topic of emendations.

"An emendation, to be convincing [he writes], must yield a good sense, unmistakably superior to that of the Massoretic text, be in accordance with idiom, and not differ too widely from the *ductus litterarum* of the existing text,—especially in the older script. It ought also not to presume unduly that, when only limited remains of Hebrew literature have come down to us, we have an absolute knowledge of what might, or might not have been said in the ancient language."

This is wise counsel, and should act as a check on rash innovators. Dr. Driver has throughout his career endeavoured to exercise a steadying influence in this as in other matters. Yet some will think that he has himself occasionally not allowed full weight to the latter part of the excellent advice we have quoted. Words or idioms which seem puzzling to the extent of tempting even him to declare that there must have been some error in the transmission of the text may, after all, have been good and expressive forms of speech in ancient times.

Mr. Strahan's exposition of the Book of Job will be warmly welcomed by many. The style is lucid and attractive, the scholarship praiseworthy, and the author's sympathy with his subject of indubitable quality. The quotations from the poets and such writers as Ewald, Delitzsch, Dr. Cheyne, and Mark Rutherford lend a considerable amount of picturesque-ness to the commentary, and the views adopted are at the same time based throughout on original study and independent thought.

Being in agreement with the dictum of Dr. Cheyne that "it is a feeble light which the Authorized Version sheds upon this poem," and holding that "no book of the Old Testament owes so much as Job to the labours of the Revisers," Mr. Strahan has naturally used the Revised Version as the groundwork of his comments; but the "searching analysis of the Massoretic Text in the light of the Ancient Versions," on which he justifiably lays stress in his Preface, has enabled him to go, with some considerable success, beyond the lines of the Revised Version.

Among the drawbacks of a more or less serious kind in the volume is a tendency noticeable here and there to overstrain points of evidence. A sentence like "Have ye not asked them that go by the way?" (xxi. 29) is surely too slender a foundation for the statement that "the hero of the poem speaks as a cosmopolitan, who has become familiar with the life and thought of other peoples." There may be other grounds for such a view, but the text quoted is not sufficient to support it. Why, furthermore, should the mention of "the old burnt-offering" in a poem supposed to have been written in "the latter part of the Persian domination," if not at "the beginning of the Greek period"—at a time, therefore, when the sacrificial worship of the second Temple was in full swing—"indicate that the writer was an artist"?

Mr. Strahan's remarks on "the writer of the poem" and his art are admirable, if regarded in the light of an "appreciation," which, indeed, the Book does not require; but it would, from the critical point of view, have been well to admit that, whilst inimitable as a writer of gnomic and lyrical poetry, the author of the Book of Job offers no sustained progressive argument in the Western sense of the term. To suppose him to have done so would be tantamount to effacing the difference between our own and the Biblical mode of arguing. In comparing the teaching of the Book of Job with that of Deutero-Isaiah, Mr. Strahan says that the conception of vicarious suffering is not applied "to the trials of Job, in which the element of atoning sacrifice does not lie on the surface"; but is that element to be found in it at all?

The good qualities of the work are, however, so prominent that they can be enjoyed even by those who may be disposed to take exception to such points as we have mentioned.

A NINETEENTH-CENTURY CAGLIOSTRO.

ALPHONSE LOUIS CONSTANT, the ex-abbé who wrote under the pseudonym of Éliphas Lévi Zahed, is one of the puzzles of literature. The Catholic Church, in which he took priest's orders with all their obligations—we confess we do not understand Mr. Waite's remark that St. Sulpice, where he was educated, is "a seminary for secular priests who are not pledged to celibacy"—never spoke ill of him for his broken vows, nor did the girl of sixteen with whom he eloped, and who afterwards became a sculptor of some eminence, although she divorced him after bearing him two children, on the ground that at the time of marriage he was a priest and she was under age. To the last, also, he enjoyed the respect, and, as it would seem, the friendship, of people in positions which made them no bad judges of men—including, although Mr. Waite does not say so, the first Lord Lytton—and was throughout his life looked up to as a man not only transparently sincere, but also extraordinarily versed in the occult literature of all ages. Add to this that he was profoundly ignorant, even for his time, of the Oriental religions (*e.g.*, the Egyptian and Hindu) in which magic plays a predominant part; that he had hardly more than a bowing acquaintance with Greek and Hebrew, did not read German, and generally misunderstood the ancient authors from whom he quoted more or less incorrectly, and you have a marvel more wonderful than any with which he tries to make his readers' flesh creep in 'The History of Magic.'

Of this, the longest of the many works which he continued to pour forth upon a puzzled rather than a delighted world up to the day of his death, there is not much to be said. Lévi, to call him by his familiar name, was a greedy and omnivorous reader of everything bearing upon what he was pleased to call the mysteries of magic, and in the Library of the Arsenal at Paris he had to his hand a collection of published and unpublished works thereon not to be found elsewhere in Europe. This collection of "venerable rubbish" he seems to have devoured without digesting or assimilating it, and his idea of constructing from it a history of his subject was to reproduce with little order and less coherency such parts of his documents as seemed to him likely to strike the fancy of a wonder-seeking public. Unfortunately, it never occurred to him to take efficient notes of his reading, or to check its results by reference to other writers not afflicted with his prepossession for the mysterious. Moreover, his imperfect memory and too lively imagination led him to invent any details which in his judgment were necessary to give consistency to his story, while he invariably wrote in what Macaulay declared to be

the Herodotean manner, and as if he had himself been an eyewitness of the supposed events he narrates. Thus he expands Plutarch's story of "the Egyptian pilot Thamus," who was ordered by a mysterious voice "off the Echinades" to announce that "the Great Pan is dead," into the assertion that "it is a matter of general knowledge that *at the advent of Christ Jesus* [our italics]... a voice went wailing over the sea, crying 'Great Pan is dead'"; and he gives an entirely imaginary conversation between Simon Magus and St. Peter in the presence of Nero, as if it had been taken down by the reporter of a Parisian newspaper.

The fact seems to be that Lévi was a favourable specimen of that erratic, but often lovable type—the unconscious humbug. He saw nothing inconsistent in the profession of the Catholic faith, in which he persisted to the last, and in which he no doubt sincerely believed, along with the propagation of ideas which the Catholic Church has always condemned as at once heretical and of diabolic origin. In the same way, he was probably able to reconcile his elopement with the lady who was afterwards known as Mlle. Noémy with the vows of perpetual chastity which, *pace* Mr. Waite, he undoubtedly took. So, too, he saw no harm in posing as an adept in the cabalistic literature and in many other things, although he knew little more Hebrew than the alphabet, and was singularly unread in the special studies which would have enabled him to estimate at their true value the wonderful stories he picked up. With all this, however, no one ever hinted that Lévi attempted to make money out of his self-conferred rank as an adept. Born, as Mr. Waite tells us, "the son of a shoemaker, apparently in very poor circumstances," he died as the proprietor of a small greengrocer's shop in Paris, and managed, with the wonderful thrift of a French bourgeois, to keep himself respectably on its proceeds and find time for study which, if not profound, was at any rate engrossing. Hence it was that even those who looked on his pretensions as charlatanic were bound to confess that the delusions which he cherished were real to him, and that it was the love of what he thought was truth, and not the hope of gain, which led him to write.

Whether it was worth while to turn into English this farrago of garbled and ill-recorded legends is another matter; but Mr. Waite, who has also earned himself an honourable name for sincerity in such matters, doubtless knows his own public. In a Preface which leaves nothing to be desired on the score of frankness he admits the vanity of most of Lévi's claims to special knowledge, and warns readers to be prepared for "manifold inaccuracies." His translation fairly reproduces the pyrotechnics of the original, and his notes should prove useful to those who are unable to check some of his author's rashest misstatements. Yet we think he might have recognized our own celebrated antiquary John Selden under the disguise of "the learned Seldenus."

Letters from the Near East. By Maurice Baring. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. BARING is a delightful letter-writer, and his book contains two series of letters: the one written from Constantinople in 1909, and the other from the Balkans during the war in 1912. He has left his letters from Constantinople exactly as they appeared in a London newspaper, and they are more interesting in that form than if he had corrected them, for they show what he felt in 1909 (for instance, that the Turks had "an excellent army"), and that, the more he got to know of the Young Turks, who had just succeeded to power, the less he liked them.

He inquires whether the Young Turk movement has been the cause of unrest in parts of our dominions inhabited by Moslems; and when he asks if it is possible to introduce progress into the government of Eastern and Moslem countries, he raises questions which interest us all. He maintains that the Turkish experiment proves nothing, as, though there was a change in name, the government of Turkey proceeded on the same old and corrupt lines. The revolution got rid of an old system, but put nothing new in its place. The Young Turks rent the Ottoman Empire in two, and their rule was as bad as that of Abdul Hamid, but "they had not one jot of his statesmanship."

Mr. Baring writes that it is

"difficult to understand how progress can ever become a reality in Moslim countries unless the Mahomedan religion is changed out of all recognition, unless, in fact, it ceases to be Mahomedan: unless the word *Islam* ceases to mean resignation and becomes synonymous with hustle";

and he quotes some admirable passages from Sir Charles Eliot in support of his view. Many authorities think that reform is possible; but Mr. Baring is sceptical. Probably few will differ from him when he warns Englishmen that, if they are going to reform Mohammedan parts of their empire, they had better go slowly; and when he returns to this point in one of his last letters he quotes an Austrian statesman, who, speaking of our dangers, said, "C'est prodigieux tout ce que les Anglais ignorent."

Of the recent fighting Mr. Baring saw nothing, but he got a real insight into the ways of the Bulgarians and Servians, and came away full of admiration for them. No one has given a better picture of the changes which strike the traveller when he first enters the Balkans, and of the curious ignorance of the inhabitants with regard to the war. When, for instance, he arrived at Nish he felt

"cut off from all news. In London... in every sitting-room people were marking off the movements of the battles... on inaccurate maps. Here... in the middle of a crowd... who had either fought or were going to fight, one knew less about the war than in Fleet Street. One bought a newspaper, but it dealt with everything except war news."

The History of Magic, including a Clear and Precise Exposition of its Procedure, its Rites, and its Mysteries. By Éliphas Lévi. Translated, with a Preface and Notes, by A. E. Waite. (Rider & Son.)

The Servians, according to Mr. Baring, are full of a concentrated patriotism, the war is everything to them, and they regard "their access to the sea as a question of life and death to their country." He found them less reserved than the Bulgarians, but believes they have the same singleness of purpose. He thinks that too little credit has been given to them in this country for their part in the war, and that their actual fighting deserves more praise than it has received in our press.

There have been various contradictory accounts of the cholera in the Chatalja neighbourhood, but Mr. Baring tells us that exaggeration of the terrible state of affairs would be impossible.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE EXCHEQUER was the earliest office of State to acquire a separate existence of its own as an independent and self-sufficing department, virtually distinct from the royal household. Its records begin earlier than those of any other of the royal courts, and from the days of Thomas Madox to those of Mr. J. H. Round and Mr. Hubert Hall it has been lucky in attracting the attention of historians. Yet so much that is contradictory has been written about the Exchequer that a careful and concise summary of the known facts cannot but be welcome, especially when it comes from so learned a scholar as Mr. R. L. Poole. Limiting himself to the twelfth century, Mr. Poole may be congratulated on having accomplished his task in a masterly way. In a volume of fewer than 200 pages he has succeeded in giving us a general survey of the early Exchequer which leaves nothing to be desired in respect to order, lucidity, method, and precision. The materials for a final judgment on many disputed points are hardly to be found. But Mr. Poole moves easily amidst the mass of technicality; he never loses his way in the wilderness of detail; he never leaves us in any doubt as to his meaning; and his judgment is always sane and temperate.

Mr. Poole is more concerned with the Exchequer as a working machine in the days of Henry II. than he is with problems of origin; but he makes it clear in a few sentences that he sees in the King's Chamber, the existence of which goes back to Anglo-Saxon times, the first germ of the Exchequer system of the twelfth century. As to when the Exchequer arose, and how it dominated and at last absorbed the Treasury, he has much that is new to say. His account of the method of calculating, based upon the use of the abacus as described by writers early in the twelfth century, and his explanation of

the possible introduction of its methods into England from the schools of Laon, could have been written by few English scholars. Though decidedly "stiff," they are among the most original and valuable parts of his volume. It is one of several instances of the advantage gained, even in a detailed piece of investigation of "institutional" history, when the work is undertaken by a scholar to whom the history of mediæval thought and learning is an open book.

Mr. Poole is cautious in advancing conjectures, and obviously anxious to keep himself within the limits of the evidence actually before him. Some of the few hypotheses he has advanced strike us as extremely happy, and not least among them the ingenious piece of reasoning by which he argues that the two extraordinary members of the Exchequer in the days of the 'Dialogus de Scaccario,' Richard of Ilchester, Bishop of Winchester, and Master Thomas Brown, may well be the origin of the two "Remembrancers" of the Exchequer, who first appear by that name in the reign of Henry III. The two were instructed to keep an eye on the rolls; Brown had a clerk who wrote a special roll of his own; and it is unlikely, as Mr. Poole says, that this roll was a mere duplicate of that of the Treasurer and Chancellor. It is a tempting hypothesis that this roll is the origin of "what the Remembrancers of later times wrote in their memoranda rolls." In their essence controllers of the revenue department, the Remembrancers may well have carried on in a more systematic age the tradition of control first set by these special nominees of the King in the twelfth-century Exchequer.

Like all careful students of Exchequer antiquities, Mr. Poole has a large veneration for Thomas Madox. Perhaps this sometimes leads him to follow the views of the first and greatest historian of the Exchequer in matters where hesitation would have been more prudent. Madox, as was natural, saw the Exchequer in all things, and this leads him, in our opinion, to overstress the relations of the Chancery with the Exchequer in the days of Henry II. Mr. Poole follows Madox and many others in believing that the "royal seal which resides in the Treasury" is the "Great Seal," though it seems to us impossible that a seal kept normally at Winchester, and only removed thence on the occasion of the two yearly sessions of the Exchequer, could be the Great Seal. If so, how could writs of the Great Seal be issued all over the country, as they certainly were? And is not the "Great Seal" rather that "deambulatory seal of the court" to the existence of which the Dialogus also bears witness? We cannot but think that Mr. Poole also overstresses his doctrine that the "Keeper of the Great Seal" was an officer distinct from the Chancellor. If "Robert of the seal" was so called under Henry I. because he was "Keeper of the King's seal," it seems to us certain that the "clerk of the writing office" of the Dialogus, who, no doubt, was a successor to Robert

as head of the royal *scriptorium*, was not the "bearer" of the King's seal described in the Dialogus. Anyhow, it was the Chancellor's clerk who "bore" the King's seal, according to the Dialogus (pp. 73 and 84, Oxford edition), and he did this, in our judgment, as the deputy of the Chancellor. The head of the writing office provided clerks to do the writing required in the Exchequer, but there is no evidence in the Dialogus that he had anything to do with the sealing. A similar undue reliance on Madox is found in the portion of Mr. Poole's last chapter on the 'Exchequer and the King's Court.' Because the Chancery sometimes sat in the Exchequer building when at Westminster, it does not follow that the two bodies were so inextricably intertwined as is here indicated. When the Chancery "became a separate department," it did so because it separated itself from the Curia Regis, not from the Exchequer. At the same time Mr. Poole rightly emphasizes the curious confusion of what we regard as "departments" under Henry II. The use of precise modern terminology for these early days always tends to distinguish what is essentially indistinguishable.

Every detail of Mr. Poole's book is carefully worked out; the references are meticulously accurate; and the index is full and precise. We emphasize these points because a work of erudition that is not easy to handle loses half its value. Mr. Poole's monograph on the Exchequer will long hold the field as a solid contribution to English mediæval scholarship. We hope some other scholar may be inspired by his success to give us an equally good account of the Exchequer in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

To Menelek in a Motor-Car. By Clifford Hallé. (Hurst & Blackett.)

If we may believe all the amazing adventures recorded in this book, truth remains stranger than most fiction. Mr. Bede Bentley, accompanied by a mechanic and a Somali interpreter, drove a motor-car from Djibouti in French Somaliland to the heart of Abyssinia in order to present it to the Emperor Menelek. We think the journey was made in 1907 or 1908, but there is much vagueness as to dates. The book is written not by Mr. Bentley, but by Mr. Clifford Hallé, who did not make the journey himself, and who has picked up his facts from Mr. Bentley in talks which took place long after the events recorded. Many conversations with natives and others are given in detail, word for word; exact hours are often named, but days and months are not; and we have our doubts as to the precise value to be attached to a record written in this way.

The travelling was so difficult that exaggeration of the troubles is probably not easy. Soft sand made it necessary to lay planks for the car to pass over, and only a few miles could be covered in the day. At other times a track had to be

The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century: the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1911. By Reginald L. Poole. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

cut through bushes and trees; and cracks and fissures in the ground, some large enough to swallow the car, had to be bridged, as well as some extremely awkward rivers. It took seven months to reach the Emperor's palace.

On several occasions there was trouble with the natives, and conjuring helped to save the lives of Mr. Bentley and his companions. With the Black Isa Somalis there was some fighting, and, if Mr. Bentley really treated them as the book reports, then his travels are not of a kind to make easier the lot of Europeans who may follow him. We are told that, when the Isas demanded money from him, he gave them worthless paper; that, when they discovered they had been swindled, they followed him and attacked him, with the result that some of them were wounded, and then, as they lay on the ground, "despatched" by Abyssinian soldiers. After this incident the Isa chief sent to Mr. Bentley at Diredawa to demand cash. He was requested to come to Diredawa to fetch it from the bank, and, when he did so, was promptly imprisoned for the offence of crossing the border with troops.

There is also an account of how Mr. Bentley and a companion held down a man and forced him to drink coffee which they had been warned had been poisoned for their benefit, how they watched the man's body begin to swell, saw him die, and then had his corpse carried out. This affair arose from the fact that the man had stolen some whisky, and Mr. Bentley had then doctored his whisky and left it where the man could help himself.

Such unpleasant incidents do not appeal to us; but there is no doubt as to the exciting nature of the book. We feel, however, that the story might have been more accurate and trustworthy if it had come from Mr. Bentley's own pen, and if there were anything to show that he had kept notes on his journey.

The little sketch-map is too small to be of use; but there are many excellent photographs.

Little Jennings and Fighting Dick Talbot: a Life of the Duke and Duchess of Tyrconnel. By Philip W. Sergeant. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

NOTWITHSTANDING its comparative formlessness, due, as the author confesses, to a change of plan in the course of writing, this life of the Duke and Duchess of Tyrconnel is both carefully composed and thoroughly readable. As the first separate biography of an important figure in Anglo-Irish history it has distinct value, though the author modestly disclaims any notion of having written a definitive work. He has wisely relegated notes and references to the end of the book. These, with several appendixes of substantial interest, add to the value of the volume.

It begins and ends with "Little Jennings," but is chiefly concerned with her second husband, the champion of the

Irish Catholics at the Court of Charles II., and as James II.'s Viceroy the temporary vindicator of their claims. Apart from her merits as a wit and beauty, the Duchess of Marlborough's elder sister acquired, after her first marriage, an influential position at the Court of Louis XIV., which was of advantage to Tyrconnel in Ireland after the Revolution, and after her second husband's death was credited with being the channel of communication between Marlborough and the dynasty he had deserted. Mr. Sergeant, with some reason, discredits Melfort's allegations that she was willing, if not able, to use her influence with Louvois to further the Irish rather than the Jacobite cause; but he does not vouch for the authenticity of her traditional retort to James II. after the defeat of the Boyne, or attempt to repel the contemporary charge that she shared in her famous sister's most notorious failing.

As to Tyrconnel himself, Mr. Sergeant is, in our opinion, successful in showing that he has been as unjustifiably vilified by Macaulay as has his master the last Stewart king. The author does this in the right spirit by examining and weighing the evidence, and never attempts a complete whitewashing. He shows in one instance at least that the "Lying Dick Talbot" of the Whigs proved "an exceedingly poor liar," and maintains his substantial sincerity throughout the greater part of his career. He is perhaps rather lenient in his judgment of Talbot's relations with Ormonde, but does not affect to excuse the methods by which he supplanted the second Lord Clarendon. He does not appear to share the suspicions of Mr. Bagwell (in the 'D.N.B.') as to the conduct of the Talbot brothers during the Commonwealth, when one of them was certainly in correspondence with Cromwell's Secretary of State, and Richard himself made a sensational escape from Whitehall after an abortive plot against the Protector.

Mr. Sergeant gives strong reasons for doubting the existence or acceptance of any definite proposal for making Ireland a French Protectorate through an agreement between Tyrconnel and Louis XIV.'s ministers, though he admits that both James and his Viceroy had a scheme in their mind for using Ireland as a Catholic refuge in case Great Britain should come again under Protestant rule. Mr. Bagwell treats this as a known fact. The improbability that Tyrconnel ever for a moment thought of coming to an arrangement with William of Orange is also pointed out. Mr. Sergeant prints a document showing that the marriage between Talbot and Frances Jennings took place late in 1681, and not in the same year (1679) as the former's first wife died. In his account of the Irish campaigns he has made use of John Stevens's Journal, having made his own transcripts before Dr. R. H. Murray printed the entire document. But it is rather strange that a book upon Tyrconnel should contain not even a passing reference to 'Lillibullero.'

AN OLD COLONIAL WORTHY.

THIS account of an old Colonial worthy commends itself equally by the nature of its contents and the fine piety of which it is the outcome. John Wingate Thornton, we learn, began in 1840 to gather information about his distinguished ancestor Daniel Gookin, and in 1847 was able to contribute to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* a substantial essay on the Gookin family. For thirty years more he continued to be "an eager gleaner of every item he could discover concerning the grand old American patriarch and sage," but was still, to his grief, far from having secured sufficient material for a biography when he resigned the cherished task into the hands of the author of this book. During the thirty-six years since then—"in the scant leisure of a busy life"—Mr. F. W. Gookin has steadily maintained the quest, going in search of materials wherever they were likely to be found, and watching for the stray items and indications that might come into view as a result of the ransacking of archives that has lately gone on in America. Yet, even so, until quite recently the gaps in his material still effectively forbade the attempt at composition. But now, happily, on the three-hundredth anniversary of Daniel Gookin's birth, the long-intended book has at last appeared, produced in most seemly form, and embellished with many illustrations of coat-armour from spirited drawings by the author.

Work done from such motives, and at this patient rate, is too rare in these rapid days not to have a claim to respectful recognition, even were the result somewhat lacking in interest. Here, however, we find interest in plenty of diverse kinds, and much shifting of the scene of action, which moves from Canterbury in Kent to Cambridge in Massachusetts, taking Munster and the French King's Court on the way. The book is, in fact, as much a contribution to English family history as to American.

About a third of the volume, containing much curious matter, is concerned with the ancestry of Daniel Gookin. The family record is made out clearly enough for four generations back to Arnold Gookin, who flourished temp. Henry VII. He is mentioned in a pedigree given in the Visitation of 1619 as "Arnoldus Gokin de com. Cantii," and in a record of the Garter King at Arms (1609) as "Arnoldus Cokeine alias Gookeine of Iekham in Kent"; nor can there be much doubt that he was of the Kentish family of Cokyn (also spelt Cockayne, Colkin, Golkyn, Gowken, &c.), which is associated with Canterbury and its country side from the twelfth century onwards. Arnold's grandson, John Gookin, was a man of considerable wealth before he

Daniel Gookin (1612-1687), Assistant and Major-General of the Massachusetts Bay Colony: his Life and Letters, and some Account of his Ancestry. By Frederick William Gookin. (Chicago, privately printed.)

inherited Bokesbourne from his father or had bought (in 1600) the manor of Ripple Court, which was the seat of the family for the next three generations. One of his properties was at Northbourne, and as "John Gookyn of Northborne, Esq.," he appears as one of the largest contributors in Kent towards the defence-fund called for by Elizabeth in view of "the great preparacions made by the Kinge of Spaine both by Sea and land last yere."

Howbeit, the Gookins with whom the book is mainly concerned were younger sons, who, in the manner of their kind, sought fortune in marriages near home or in more perilous enterprises beyond the seas. The marriages as well as the migrations are important for the book, since they prompt the author to some extensive genealogical excursions, with refreshing rests in the field of individual biography. For instance, the marriage of John's fourth son Daniel to Mary Byrd brings in the story (with documents) of the shameful treatment of Richard Byrd, afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury, by the English ambassador at the French Court—all because his pupil "Mr. Will Cecil" had come under Romanizing influences—and this again starts a divagation regarding the archdeacon's father-in-law, the full-blooded, pluralist, play-writing Bishop Meye of Carlisle, ending discreetly with a pedigree of "the bishop's lady," Mary Vowell.

It is through this Daniel Gookin (called, for distinction, "of Carrigaline," after his manor in county Cork) that the family strikes root in America. A transitional period of rest or unrest in Ireland was in the historic order of things. Daniel's track there is mainly blazed by the legal transactions between him and the first Earl of Cork, father of the "father of British chemistry." He has the same link with letters, if not with learning, at another point in Ireland. For services in the plantation of Longford he received a grant of land which he at once sold to Francis Edgeworth, an ancestor of the redoubtable Lovell of that name, and therefore of Maria. His decisive venture, however, was his undertaking to ship cattle to Virginia for a bounty paid by the Company on each beast that survived the voyage. He formed several plantations there, and became a man of mark in the colony—especially noted for his careless courage—but he returned to Ireland for good, and died in Cork. It is sad to think that (probably owing to too many lawsuits) he was never able to go in search of the mythical St. Brandan's Isle, for which he had been at pains to get a concession from the Privy Council.

Of this typical Elizabethan, Daniel Gookin of Cambridge (Mass.) was the third son, probably born at Carrigaline, but taken early to Virginia. An Act of the Colonial legislature aimed against Puritans in Virginia prompted his migration to Massachusetts in 1644. "Christ and New England a dear Gookins gains," sang Cotton Mather; but the author dismisses the legend, founded on that exquisite line, that the "grand old patriarch

and sage," after an irregular youth, was converted by New England visiting ministers, and thereupon moved northward to be near the saints. Certainly it was a gain to New England, though the interest of the transactions in which he proved his worth is now somewhat remote. One which supplies some quaint reading is not altogether local. This was a scheme of Cromwell for getting New England colonists to transfer themselves—in whole congregations, towns, even colonies, if possible—to Jamaica, which had lately been thrown on his hands by the misplaced activity of the senior service. Daniel Gookin, being in London on business in 1655, was sent home as advocate and commissioner for this beneficent scheme. It was offered by His Highness (so Daniel's instructions ran)

"out of Love and affection to themselves and the fellow feeling Wee have alwaies had of the difficulties and necessities they have been put to contest with ever since they were driven from the Land of their Nativity for their Consciences sake, w^{ch} wee could not but make manifest at this tyme when.... an oppertunity is offerred for their enlargem^t and removing of them out of a hard Countreye into a Land of Plenty."

This was touching; but even more persuasive ought to have been the spiritual call adroitly suggested:—

"Our desire is That this place (if the Lord so please) may be inhabited by people who know the Lord and walke in his fleare that by their light they may enlighten the parts about them which was a choise end of our undertaking this Designe, and might alsoe from amongst them have persons fitt for Rulers and Magistrates who may be an encouragem^t to the good and a terror to the evill doers."

But your New England colonist was the most unlikely bird under heaven to be taken with chaff. Even had reports not kept coming in to tell them that the British soldiers and others stationed in that "Land of Plenty" were dying like flies of hunger and pest, the Protector's fellow-feeling would have been rather wasted. As it was, Daniel's mission was a hopeless business, although he was able to assure Secretary Thurloe that "the generality of the godly in all the Country do cordially Resent his Highnes good will, faver and love as well in this as other matters." "Resent," of course, has not its modern meaning, and on that soothing note, recurring in a succession of gently discouraging letters, the benevolent scheme goes to sleep.

For the rest, Daniel served the colony well in many official capacities. Emphatically a Christian and a gentleman—"and one that would strike, too," on occasion—he was a man of much civic and political sagacity. He projected, and probably made considerable progress with, a "History of New-England, especially of the Colony of Massachusetts," the loss of which has been described as a calamity. When the colony's charter was threatened, no one defended it so well as he; when it was abrogated, no one bore so afflicted a heart as this fine specimen of an Englishman out of Ireland settled overseas.

The Tragedy of an Army: La Vendée in 1793. By I. A. Taylor. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MISS TAYLOR is favourably known as an author of several sound historical biographies; and the present work maintains the level attained by its predecessors. She has made use of the best available authorities to compile for English readers a succinct account of the rising in La Vendée in 1793, and has handled them with due discretion. Hitherto the tendency in English works on the subject has been to show perhaps an undue sympathy for the Royalists; but here strict impartiality is maintained throughout. Though the narrative seldom or never rises above what, for want of a better term, may be styled the ordinarily interesting, and there are occasional lapses in syntax (e.g., on pp. 46 and 99), the book is probably on the whole the best so far available in English on its topic.

The determining causes of the rising are clearly brought out as primarily hostility towards the interference of the Revolution with the Catholic religion and the attempt to enforce the military ballot, whilst "the spirit of freedom and equality prevailing in an army ostensibly attempting to restore the old order of things and pledged to the cause of reaction" is a phenomenon to which attention is more than once drawn. The monarchy always comes second to the Catholic religion; and the nobles are only accepted as leaders when their military abilities or moral qualifications have been demonstrated. It is even noticed how during the central period of the rising clerical and legal influence dominated the Superior Council of Administration, which was the sole permanent point of union from which the operations of the army were directed. This Council made serious blunders, the worst of which was perhaps the attempt to imitate the Republican method of terrorism.

The author refuses altogether to accept the usual censure of Charette's conduct, especially in the earlier stages of the operations; and she corrects Madame de la Rochejacquelein on more than one point. She is especially judicious in her discussion of the selection of D'Elbée as leader of the Grande Armée after Cathelineau's death, quoting the testimony of the Republican Turreau as to his fitness for the position. But she seems to lean to the view that he was wrong in opposing Bonchamps's plan of an earlier march into Brittany, though there is perhaps a little obscurity here.

It seems to us that what the author calls "a disgraceful scene"—the shooting of Republican prisoners at Cholet in "ostensible retaliation" for the murder of the Royalists sent to summon Saumur—was merely an act of ordinary reprisal; and when she writes of *assignats* that had been in circulation in "pre-revolutionary times" (p. 136) she presumably means before the establishment of the Republic.

The dissensions of the Republicans, and the ineptitude of most of their nominal leaders, are clearly shown to have been the reason why the rising was not crushed at an earlier period; and the reluctance of most of the Royalist leaders to engage the peasants in what they foresaw from the first was a hopeless struggle is as remarkable as the gallantry with which they faced the inevitable.

Dates of publication should have been added to the lists of authorities.

Athènes. Par Gustave Fougères. (Paris, Librairie Renouard.)

WHAT an inexhaustible subject is Athens! After a whole library of books concerning it, we have here a new account which contains a great deal of fresh matter, and makes the earlier handbooks seem antiquated. Yet are they not to be laid aside; for, as we shall show presently, there are important details which the present author has ignored. We use this word deliberately, for his knowledge of his subject is so thorough and even minute that we cannot suppose him to be ignorant of them. It is, however, somewhat suspicious that the most important modern book on Athens—Penrose's monumental 'Principles of Athenian Architecture'—is never mentioned in his bibliography. It is here that are found the discoveries of some of the most marvellous secrets of the charm of the Parthenon as a work of art. The fact that there are no straight lines in the whole building, but very delicate curves, the reasons for this fact, and the mathematical subtleties in the use of curves in this building—of all this M. Fougères tells us not one word. The equally subtle device of making the Caryatids of the Erechtheum so stand as to suggest the slight inward leaning of columns—the two on the right of the portal resting on the left foot, those on the left on their right foot—this, too, is not explained. Yet nothing could be more instructive than to make him perceive how a front with really vertical columns appears in many lights to have the extreme members splayed outwards.

But these things can now be read in many books. What is new and most valuable in the present work is the earlier history of the famous Acropolis, the site and nature of its former temples, and the reasons for the great changes made in the fifth century B.C. This history is indeed quite new, and mainly due to the masterly explanation of the excavations of recent years by Dr. Dörpfeld. There is no other archæologist living who can so put together scraps of evidence in foundations and materials, and show so convincingly what were the plans and intentions of the earlier builders on great historic sites.

He has undertaken to revolutionize our notions on Attic topography on so many points that it is the manifest duty of any new writer on Athens either frankly to accept or to reject his views.

In a handbook like the present we could hardly expect any detailed refutation. But M. Fougères halts between two opinions, and even warns us that some of his maps do not agree with his own text. We shall specify only one instance. Dörpfeld has moved the fountain of nine mouths and the adjacent shrine of Dionysus *ἐν λίμναις* from the neighbourhood of the Ilissus, south-east of the Acropolis, to a site half a mile away and south-west of it, and here he has actually found the issue of a conduit led underground round the Acropolis from a higher level, and traces of the stone fountain. M. Fougères will not tell us whether he accepts this apparently brilliant discovery or not. He also hesitates about the shrine of Dionysus "in the Marshes." The present reviewer, who accepts the discovery, thinks that the *limnæ* in question were not marshes, but the washing troughs (hence the plural form) made with flat stone quays for the Attic women to wash their clothes. Any one who knows Greece has observed this national fashion, of having shallow pools of running water with stone quays outside every village, and in constant use. The practice of the Homeric Nausicaa was virtually the same as that of the peasants of to-day.

But we must not linger over details. Our main duty is to express our admiration of the larger features of this excellent book. The history of the old Hecatompedon, and its treatment by Pisis-tratus and by his sons; that of the Propylæa, and how its full plan was balked by the conservative objections to disturbing older shrines to the south; the similar truncation of the symmetry of the Erechtheum, according to Dörpfeld's brilliant suggestion—all these fascinating novelties make it difficult for a lover of the true "eternal city" to lay down the book. Another excellent passage is that which explains how the Parthenon combines the best features in Doric and Ionic building so as to form an essentially Attic style. The Propylæa, though showing Ionic pillars within, has a much severer aspect in both its portals; the smaller and more complex Erechtheum is far more ornate, and is the very perfection of Ionic grace; the Parthenon unites Doric severity with that splendid sculptural decoration which makes it, perhaps, the most perfect of human works in stone. If there be any criticism possible, it is that the wealth of ornament is more than can be fully appreciated. Thus the famous procession of youths, maidens, horses, and oxen known as the frieze of the cella is placed so high, and the surrounding colonnade so close to it, that no spectator could ever have known its beauty by looking at it from below; and it is only when the fragments are set before us in museums that we can fully understand the perfection of the design and its execution. Its ancient admirers must often have earned a crick in the neck while striving to enjoy it. We know that mediæval masons did artistic work in hidden parts of cathedrals for the glory

of God and the good of their souls; we wonder whether such feelings of unworldliness could have animated Phidias and his workmen. M. Fougères certainly attributes to Pericles and Phidias the highest ideal motives in all their work. That is not the universal opinion about Pericles, but it is probably the truth.

The author, however, whom we have shown to be uncertain when he ought to be certain, undecided when he ought to be decided, has not failed to show the opposite tendency, in frequently stating as obvious facts novelties which will take away the breath of experienced scholars. Such things should have been strengthened by the new evidence, or at least a reference to it. Thus he tells that the Areopagus was a place for legal duels before the establishment of a court to settle blood-feuds. He speaks of the Attic naval arsenal as if it had been in Piræus, whereas it was in Zea. He explains the name Athenai as simply the plural of Athene, signifying the amalgamation of the local and rural goddesses of the name into Athens. He thinks Pallas is a mere feminine form of Pallax, an armed youth, of which the usual feminine means a concubine. All these things may be true, but we venture to remind him that many Attic place-names, e.g., Lycabettus, Hymettus, Cephissus, &c., are clearly pre-Hellenic, so what seems to be a Greek name now may be really a mere *Volksetymologie*, a distortion of something foreign into a quasi-Greek form.

It is of course eminently practical that such a book should begin with a sketch, an appreciation of Attic scenery. No writers can do this more perfectly than the French. For not only is their language eminently adapted, and their style carefully polished, for such a purpose, but also we have agreed to grant them an amount of poetic licence in prose writing which might be resented in English or German literature. But there are limits to this privilege, and we venture to think that the author has overstepped them. In fact, when we began to read the book we thought we had to deal with a mere scene-painter, and not with a sound and careful scholar, capable of admirably clear and simple writing. Imagine an English translator coming face to face with "la polychromie inconstante du Parnès et l'aveuglante réfraction des roches grises de l'Hymette." The worst of such phrases is that most of them are not even true. The present reviewer has looked at Hymettus a hundred times without seeing any such dazzling refractions. The lights and shades of Greek landscape are no doubt exquisite. To see the Acropolis at the moment when the rising sun is just about to appear over Hymettus is to see a symphony of colour which can never fade from the memory. But the effort to paint it in words is too much even for the most poetic prose; it might be within the reach of a Shelley or a Keats.

We have kept for the last the most brilliant chapter of the book, that sketching rapidly the conditions of Byzantine,

Frankish, Turkish Athens as a necessary prelude to the account of modern, and now again *Hellenic* Athens, and its prospects as the capital of a revived nationality. The picture drawn of the modern city and the life of the people in it is delightful not only for its limpid style, but also for the *ethos* of the writer—the intelligent appreciation of the difficulties of the modern Greeks, and the generous estimate of their good qualities. He notes with emphasis how widely his picture differs from that of Edmond About in his bitter satire, but also admits that the Greece of thirty or forty years ago was open to such criticism. Any one who visited the country in the seventies of the last century still found much that was barbaric, much that was ridiculous, at Athens. Since that time every decade, nay, every lustrum, shows a rapid improvement. The visitors to the great feast of the University and Oriental Congress last year found Athens a brilliant and civilized city, with no relic of barbarism except the shocking ill-treatment of horses, in which it is still even worse than Naples. Otherwise it is a delightful residence. The survival of narrow streets and almost Oriental bazaars in the older quarter under the Acropolis gives additional flavour and interest, and prevents the utter modernness which makes a city vulgar.

We see from many references that M. Fougères is the author of the excellent 'Guide Joanne'; but his account of Athens in that book cannot be nearly so complete as the monograph now before us. It should be in the hands of every traveller to Greece. We have stated reasons why its translation into English would be very difficult. Let us hope that few people who care to visit Greece are unable to read this account of its chief glories in French.

SOME OF NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

APRIL. *Poetry.*
10 'The Ring of the Nibelung' of Richard Wagner, an English Version by Randle Fynes, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder

History and Biography.
9 The Life of David Lloyd George, Vol. II., 9/ net. Caxton Publishing Co.
9 The History of English Patriotism, by Esme C. Wingfield Stratford, 2 vols., 25/ net. Lane
10 Life of the Prince Imperial, by Augustin Filon, 15/ net. Heinemann
10 George Du Maurier, the Satirist of the Victorians, by T. Martin Wood, 7/6 net. Chatto

Fiction.
7 Ralph Raymond, by Ernest Mansfield, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
7 Mrs. Grey's Past, by Herbert Flowerdew, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
7 The White Owl, by Kate Horn, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
7 The Woman-Hunter, by Arabella Kenealy, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul
7 A Will in a Well, by E. Everett-Green, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
7 Wind along the Waste, by Maude Annesley, Cheap Edition, 1/ net. Rider
8 Circe's Daughter, by Priscilla Craven, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett
9 The Governor, by Karin Michaelis, 3/6 net. Lane
10 Rue and Roses, by Angela Langer, 6/ net. Heinemann
10 The White Waterfall, by James Francis Dwyer, 6/ net. Cassell

General.
7 The Son of a Servant, by August Strindberg, translated by Claud Field, 3/6 net. Rider
10 Problems of Power, by W. Morton Fullerton, 7/6 net. Constable

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Barbour (G. F.), THE ETHICAL APPROACH TO THEISM, 3/ net. Blackwood

Dr. Barbour has followed up his book on the 'Philosophical Study of Christian Ethics' with this discussion of the theistic and pantheistic types of religious thought. The distinction between them is clearly drawn, and Aristotle's theology is studied at some length in its relation to Christian theism.

Book (The) without a Name, chiefly on Naturism, or the Religion of Science, 3/6 net. Daniel

The author is an ardent disciple of Naturism, which he describes as a new religion—the religion of science. "The Naturist," he says, "believes that his only individuality is his body; the social self or folk-spirit is in the bodies of himself and his fellows." Though we cannot agree either with the manner or the matter of some of his conclusions, there is a certain force behind his arguments which compels attention.

Devas (Fr. Raymund), THE DOMINICAN REVIVAL IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 3/6 net. Longmans

The story of the life and work of Fr. Jandel. He was born in 1810. In 1834 he was ordained a priest, and, through the influence of Lacordaire, joined the Order of St. Dominic. For twenty-two years he held the office of General, and under his rule the Order, which had fallen into a state of lethargy, was reformed and restored. The book has four portraits.

Kyle (Melvin Grove), THE DECIDING VOICE OF THE MONUMENTS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM, 4/ net. S.P.C.K.

The author in this book applies the fruits of recent research in the field of Oriental archaeology to a consideration of the authenticity of Bible history, especially with regard to the character of ancient civilizations and the place of the Hebrews in the midst of these, and of the old family relationships and distributions of mankind. Dr. Kyle has approached his task in a spirit of considerable moderation, and has not been unmindful of the possibilities of error that exist in the application of data supplied by archaeology.

Manuals for Christian Thinkers: No. 1. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, by Eric S. Waterhouse; No. 2. MIRACLES, by Frederic Platt; and No. 3. THE HYMNS OF METHODISM IN THEIR LITERARY RELATIONS, by Henry Bett, 1/ net each. C. H. Kelly

Little books, addressed to the "intelligent general reader," dealing with theological questions in the light of modern thought.

Newman (John Henry, Cardinal), SERMON NOTES OF 1849-78, edited by Fathers of the Birmingham Oratory, 5/ net. C. H. Longmans

In his Church of England days Newman always read his sermons, but discontinued the practice, except on special occasions, after his conversion to Rome. The notes in the present volume refer to his extempore sermons, and were written, not before, but after preaching them. Apparently it was his custom to go to his room after preaching and write down in the form of notes what he had said. These notes provide a valuable index to the preacher's mind, while they are in themselves eminently readable as epitomized sermons.

Stokes (Samuel E.), THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE JEWS AND PAGANS, the Historical Character of the Gospel established from Non-Christian Sources, 1/6 net. Longmans

This book was written by an American who has given his life to the evangelization of India, and was originally published by the Christian Literature Society at Madras. Its object is to demonstrate from other than Christian sources the credibility of early Church history, and the historical reality of Christ Himself. The sources used are the writings of famous Roman government officials, a Greek satirist, and a Jewish historian who was a Pharisee, and the result of the author's researches makes interesting reading.

White (Richard), CELESTIAL FIRE: A BOOK OF MEDITATIONS ON THE VENI SANCTE SPIRITUS, written in the Seventeenth Century, re-edited by E. M. Green, with Preface by Rev. George Congreve, 2/6 net. Longmans

Printed from an old manuscript in the possession of the Ferrar family, another copy of which was published by Messrs. Burns & Oates in 1878, under the title of 'The Suppliant of the Holy Ghost.' The little volume breathes a spirit of simple, sincere, and heartfelt devotion. Several page facsimiles of the original MS. are included.

William, Bishop of Gibraltar, and Mary, his Wife, 1/6 net. Longmans

New edition. The publication was at first privately issued, and intended only for the people of the Gibraltar Diocese. But the record of close friendship with such a man as the Bishop may well have a wide appeal. We noticed the biography of him by Canon Mason on January 11th.

Poetry.

Bulkeley (H. J. and J. P.), POEMS AND VERSES BY FATHER AND SON, 2/6 net. Routledge

Mr. Bulkeley can write polished verse, which here and there ascends to the realm of genuine poetry. The pieces by his son show that he possesses much of his father's gift, as well as a certain individuality which holds the promise of development.

Byron (Mary), A VOICE FROM THE VELD, 2/6 net. Dent

Many of these little pieces have appeared in various South African papers. Without showing any great amount of inspiration, they are pleasantly musical, and full of the breath of the Veld from which they come.

Frost (Robert), A BOY'S WILL, 1/6 net. Nutt

These poems are intended by the author to possess a certain sequence, and to depict the various stages in the evolution of a young man's outlook upon life. The author is only half successful in this, possibly because many of his verses do not rise above the ordinary, though here and there a happy line or phrase lingers gratefully in the memory.

Gregory (Padric), OLD WORLD BALLADS, 2/ net. Nutt

Framed on old-world models, these ballads have successfully caught the old-world spirit. In the Ballads of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, written in the Ulster folk-dialect, Mr. Gregory is at his best. Most of these pieces have already appeared in *Irish Freedom*.

Kaulbach (L. V.), A TRINKET OF RHYME, 6d. Melbourne, Australasian Authors' Agency

There is real music in these little verses, and more merit than is suggested by the modesty of the title. The author has a lyrical gift that should be capable of greater achievement.

Kinder (Martin), THE ADVENTUROUS YEAR, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Maimsel

These poems are musical and graceful, with many a touch of inspiration that raises the general level of Mr. Kinder's attainment to a high pitch. We might quote several stanzas to advantage, notably those in 'The Wind along the Shore' and the triolet beginning "My love has the voice of a bird," but there are others which have an equal claim.

Patterson (Antoinette De Coursey), SONNETS AND QUATRAINS, \$1.25.

Philadelphia, H. W. Fisher

There is much delicate conception in this volume of poems by an American writer, many of which have already appeared in various magazines. It would be interesting to see her undoubted talent employed in a form of poetical composition less circumscribed than that afforded by the sonnet, which is apt to cripple any but the most inspired singers.

Storer (Edward), NARCISSUS, 2/ net.

Priory Press, Hampstead

A somewhat attenuated stream of verse, meandering through wide margins, and only here and there stirred by a ripple of real emotion.

Walkerdine (W. E.), ODE OF TRIUMPH, NOVEMBER, 1912, 6d. net.

Cambridge, Heffer

Deals in indifferent verse with the troubles of the Turks in their struggle with the Balkan States.

Watson (William), THE MUSE IN EXILE, 3/6 net.

Jenkins

This latest volume of Mr. Watson's contains a number of poems, and a paper on 'The Poet's Place in the Scheme of Life,' an address delivered in various parts of America. In this the author puts forward a plea for a more intelligent criticism of poetry, and a more definite analysis of the qualities in the work of poets, living and dead. Of the pieces included in this volume it is possible to say that, if they do not, perhaps, show Mr. Watson quite at his best, all have his characteristic touch. They are creatures of varied moods: the gently cynical, such as the one entitled 'To a Privileged Thief'; the purely satirical, such as 'The Rash Poet'; the philosophical, such as 'Science and Nature'; or the purely lyrical, such as 'Dublin Bay.' Through them all we catch a glimpse of the poet's individual personality.

Bibliography.

English Catalogue of Books for 1912, 6/ net.

Sampson Low

We are glad to add this accurate and detailed guide to our shelves. It shows as no other publication does the extent of the year's activities in publishing. Books have of late years been published at a rate which is more extraordinary than gratifying. It sounds like pure folly from a business point of view to publish on an average sixty-four books on every weekday of October. Yet that feat was accomplished last year, and we may well ask how many of these volumes are likely to survive, or even began living. A "record" year for quantity may, however, please shallow observers. Mr. Le Queux, Effie A. Rowlands, Mr. Garvice, and Mr. E. P. Oppenheim appear to be the most popular authors in fiction. They are all, however, exceeded by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. All that we can find under Byron, Coleridge, Keats, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Tennyson put together does not equal the entries under her single name.

Report of the Librarian of Congress, AND REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1912, 40 cents.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Besides the full Report of the Librarian and the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, the present volume contains among the appendixes a Report of the Register of Copyrights.

Philosophy.

Wilson (David Alec), THE FAITH OF ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE, 2/6 net. Methuen

For many people this book will fail of its purpose by reason of the dogmatism displayed by the writer—a dogmatism which displays itself as often in his decisions as to what is unknowable as in what he conceives himself as knowing. There is much here that strikes us as good advice—sane as well as broadminded—but the author has not apparently learnt that meek-mindedness is far removed from weak-mindedness. Of the many admirable things we have marked we can quote only one: "It is by co-operation with others, each serving in his place, that the dullest man may grow less dull, and the wisest grow to higher wisdom."

History and Biography.

Birt (Lilian M.), THE CHILDREN'S HOME-FINDER, 3/6 net. Nisbet

The sublime faith and practical administrative gifts of two sisters, Mrs. Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, whose life-work is here related by their niece, compel a tribute of respectful admiration. To have mothered some 14,000 necessitous children and found suitable foster-parents for them is to have done a great service. This record is the more remarkable in that it was accomplished by workers who were endowed "with neither rank, learning, nor wealth, but who learnt experience by means of failure." Devoid of literary grace, the book is yet one which may be read with pleasure and profit.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records: EDWARD III., Vol. XIV., A.D. 1374-7. 15/

Stationery Office

Previous volumes in this series have already received notice in these columns. This one deals with the normal rolls of the last four years of the reign of Edward III., also with two Supplementary Rolls containing enrolments of writs *de warrantia dierum* for the years 1341-2 and 1355-7.

Emerson (Oliver Farrar), CHAUCER'S FIRST MILITARY SERVICE: A STUDY OF EDWARD III.'S INVASION OF FRANCE IN 1359-60

The author offers a detailed study of Edward III.'s campaign of 1359-60, with special references to its effects on the life of the young Chaucer. He shows how the poet must have been influenced by his varied experiences during that eventful year—by travel, adventure, the hardships of camp life, imprisonment, and employment as a trusted messenger. Apart from this, the study possesses considerable historical value. It is reprinted from *The Romanic Review*.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts, Vol. XX.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The present volume contains the records from April 24th to July 22nd, 1781. There

is much interesting historical matter to be found in these records, and a number of explanatory foot-notes are added by the editor.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, MARCH, 2/6 Mitchell Hughes & Clarke

Contains an article on the early history of the Cornish family Porter of Tremanton, together with notes on various pedigrees, illustrated by engravings of coats of arms.

Sinclair (William Macdonald), MEMORIALS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, 1/ net.

Chapman & Hall

An abbreviated edition.

Geography and Travel.

Cyclists' Touring Club British Road Book:

Vol. V. NORTH-EAST ENGLAND, edited by F. B. Sandford, 2/6 net. Nelson

A most useful publication for cyclists and motorists, on the same lines as the guide-book to North-West England. There are a number of maps on a scale of 5 miles to the inch, and the book is planned on the system of "through-routes," with brief descriptions of the places touched at.

Ferguson (John C.), PERCENTAGE COMPASS FOR NAVIGATORS, SURVEYORS, AND TRAVELLERS, 2/6 net. Longmans

A practical application of Ferguson's Percentage Unit of Angular Measurement to the magnetic compass-dial, which converts it into an easy and accurate range-finder.

Loti (Pierre), INDIA, translated from the French by George A. F. Inman (of Bowdon), edited by Robert Harborough Sherard, 7/6 net. Werner Laurie

New edition, illustrated by A. Hugh Fisher.

Neil (James), EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND, 7/6 net. Cassell

A minute description of present-day life in the Holy Land—the people, their appearance, and their customs—from which the author pictures the scenes and events of the life of Christ. There are thirty-two illustrations in colour, which provide a useful commentary on the text.

Washburn (Stanley), THE CABLE GAME: THE ADVENTURES OF AN AMERICAN PRESS-BOAT IN TURKISH WATERS DURING THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 4/6 net.

Melrose

Those who are apt to deery the aims and achievements of so-called "newspaper men" would do well to read the present volume. It describes the adventures of a journalist in pursuit of his profession, of one to whom the fascination and pure joy of the "game" override other and more commercial considerations—that game which "takes a man far from home 'midst alien races and into strange lands, and makes him stake his all in his effort to win that goal of the journalist's ambition—A World Beat." It is a vigorous story, well told, and full of colour and movement.

Sociology.

Knight (Rev. H. T.), POOR RELIEF AND THE CHURCH, 3d. S.P.C.K.

The first chapter, entitled 'Primitive and Mediæval Efforts,' is as good a précis of Poor Relief in the past as can be expected in something under four pages of readable print. The second, 'The Modern Situation,' gives some idea of the present chaos, and at the close expresses the admirable opinion which is the key to the author's position:—

"The Church ought to look upon the State as a partner with herself in the task of handling the problems of poverty, and to recognise in the

widening of its [the State's] activity, not a usurpation of her functions, but a means of releasing her from extraneous duties, and setting her free to devote herself to her own distinctive work of moral and spiritual redemption."

We may well hope now that the underlying evils of poverty will be studied rather than their superficial aspects, and such study must lead to the discovery and criticism of those who, whatever donations they give in so-called charity, are responsible for poverty if they refuse either to pay properly for what they obtain, or to make proper use of what they possess. The bringing home of such truths to the laity, as well as the condemnation of employers who arrange work under conditions inimical to the workers, can be more adequately done by laymen who have been inspired by their spiritual teachers. Under the heading 'Fundamental Principles' another fact insufficiently appreciated is stated, namely, that hitherto the benefit to the giver has been considered out of all proportion to that of the receiver. Mr. Knight furnishes an instance where a parish has, with considerable success, set up a central control for investigation and help, in which responsibility is more properly and satisfactorily shared than is generally the case; and concludes with a chapter on some leading opinions, and an Appendix. We trust that the public will pay proper attention to this publication, though it is but a pamphlet and costs only threepence.

Wallace (Alfred Russel), SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND MORAL PROGRESS, 3/6 net.

Cassell

In forming an opinion concerning this latest work of a truly great man it is necessary to remember his very advanced age. If we properly appreciate this, we shall discount some notes of pessimism as to the intellectual and moral advance of our time. The mere fact that he uses such words as "insoluble," "always," and "never" proves, perhaps, that he is feeling the effects of a limit. He fails chiefly, we think, in mistaking a greater cognizance of and discussion about evil for an increase of evil itself; nor does he attach sufficient importance to the fact that the coming generation are willing, in their search after truth, to face facts, however disturbing those facts may be. He is also over-dogmatic in appraising the virtues of past times and peoples. One might fairly contend that to-day virtue is more founded on reason, and, in so far as that is so, more assured. However, we are glad of the opportunity afforded to read in a succinct form the views of a master of science on "Selection," "Heredity," and "Environment," and there is some straight speaking which we commend to those who should, from the position they hold, be leaders. We can only quote his opinion of gambling:—

"Its evil nature, socially, depends upon the fact that whoever acquires wealth by such means contributes nothing useful to the social organism of which he forms a part. If it were taught to every child, and in every school and college, that it is morally wrong for anyone to live upon the combined labour of his fellow-men without contributing an approximately equal amount of useful labour, whether physical or mental, in return, all kinds of gambling, as well as many other kinds of useless occupation, would be seen to be of the same nature as direct dishonesty or fraud, and, therefore, would soon come to be considered disgraceful as well as immoral."

Folk-Lore.

Curtin (Jeremiah), MYTHS OF THE MODOCs, 12/6 net.

Sampson Low

The Modoc Indians originally inhabited the valley of the Lost River, Oregon, but they were forced, on the settlement of white people in their country, to sign a treaty

which exiled them to a reservation in the Indian Territory. They did not go without a struggle, but in 1873 the remnant of their tribe, numbering 145, finally submitted. When the author visited them in 1884 he found them still mourning their country, which legend had made sacred to them. It had been given to them by Kumush, the creator of the world, and every river, hill, and stone had some story connected with its supernatural origin. Those contained in this book were told to the author by the elders of the tribe; they are simple stories, in which all things are possible, and the most bloodthirsty deeds are recorded in a matter-of-fact fashion which recalls the heroic age.

Philology.

Ériu: THE JOURNAL OF THE SCHOOL OF IRISH LEARNING, DUBLIN, Vol. VI. Part II., 6/ net.

Dublin, the School; London, Hodges & Figgis

Articles and notes on various MSS. fill a large part of the current issue. Among the manuscripts dealt with is one in the Cambridge University Library, containing a number of Irish poems addressed to the chiefs of the O'Reillys. 'The March Roll of the Men of Leinster,' a poem now printed for the first time from a single copy in MS., and given both in its original form and in a translation, is also included.

Journal of Philology, No. 64, 4/6

Macmillan

Prof. Cook Wilson contributes to the current issue an interesting paper on certain 'Difficulties in the Text of Aristotle.' Other notable articles are a long one on 'Eudæmian Ethics,' by Prof. Henry Jackson, and another 'The Policy of the Rullan Proposal,' by Dr. E. G. Hardy.

School-Books.

Grubb (Mary B.) and Taylor (Frances Lilian), THE INDUSTRIAL PRIMER, 6d.

Heath

This little primer is based on the correlation of construction work with a continued story, and the lessons are all founded on home-life. Some useful notes and suggestions for teachers are added.

Hall (H. S.), EXAMPLES IN ALGEBRA, taken from Part I. of 'A School Algebra,' 2/

Macmillan

These examples, taken from the same author's 'School Algebra,' are now published separately in response to requests from teachers who prefer to give their own oral explanations. The chapters which deal with graphs have been printed in full.

Junior Poetry Book, 6d.

Arnold

Poems, both familiar and unfamiliar, that should appeal to the youthful mind for which they are intended. On the whole, the selection is well made, and, if there are some pieces that we miss, there are many others happily chosen.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), LOVE CONQUERS ALL THINGS, 6/

Ward & Lock

Melodrama is now, apparently, assured of a larger public than ever, and Mr. Applin has troubled little about mere probability or English grammar. The story is weak and slipshod.

Bird (Richard), THE GAY ADVENTURE, 6/

Blackwood

Irresponsible gaiety is the keynote of this romance, and one better in accord with its title it would, we think, be difficult to find. It has almost a Chestertonian flavour, but it is devoid of that author's excessive brilliance, which is apt to induce a feeling of weariness rather than refreshment.

Cavalier (Z. L.), THE SOUL OF ORIENT, 5/ net.

Murray & Evenden

This story has to do with astrology. The heroine, born in India, lives with her father, and after his death comes to England. She gets engaged to a man who is not very steady. He is on probation for three years, and is finally converted to her way of thinking. The couple go to India and start astrological classes. The writing is amateurish, and too obviously cumbered with a purpose. Months and days of birth are regarded as testimonies of character and ability, and astrology is credited with enduing its devotees with strength and knowledge. The first twelve chapters are headed with astrological information.

Copley (Frank B.), THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT ISRAELS, 4/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

This tale of the impeachment of a United States President who refused to accede to a popular demand for war with Germany as retaliation for the murder of some sailors fails to convince us. This is not because such a statesman is inconceivable, but because, should he arise, he will probably not be a man of great possessions, as he is here depicted, and assuredly his actions will be dignified, and not so melodramatic as the present author would have us believe.

Dale (Lucy) and Faulding (G. M.), TIME'S WALLET, 6/

Sidgwick & Jackson

The art of letter-writing is well illustrated by this novel, in which two women, well educated, independent, and charming, comfort themselves during a long parting by a frequent exchange of ideas on everyday affairs and people. Into this background the story is woven with skill; and the letters have a freshness and spontaneity that are enjoyable.

Deeping (Warwick), THE HOUSE OF SPIES, 6/

Cassell

With a Sussex background at the time of the Napoleonic scare, this tale recounts a lively battle between an English country gentleman and an emissary of the French secret service.

Dickberry (F.), THE STORM OF LONDON, a Social Rhapsody, 1/ net.

Long

Popular edition.

Duff-Fyfe (Ethel), WRITTEN ON OUR FOREHEADS, 6/

Chapman & Hall

A Bengali wedding with a weary, hungry little bride of nine years is the opening scene of this interesting story. The book is divided into three parts. The first tells of the child-wife, her life in the Bengali homes of her father and husband, and ends in tragedy. In the second she is living, as a girl-widow, in an English household, the home of the Deputy-Magistrate of a small Indian station, protected by him, and despised by his vulgar, jealous wife. In the third part, in which the interest considerably lessens, we read of her life in a mission convent, and leave her happily wedded to an ardent European wooer. We put the book aside with some regret; the Eastern life, with its semi-barbaric customs jostled continually by Western modernism, is well described, and the girl's character is worthy of its setting. The Deputy-Magistrate and a Eurasian widow are also well done. But a little Portuguese girl who comes on at the end for no apparent reason is tedious.

Gould (Nat), THE ROARER, 6d.

Long

One of the author's racing stories.

Harland (Henry), MY FRIEND PROSPERO.

One of Nelson's Sevenpenny Library, and a good specimen of the author's graceful talent.

Howard (Kemble), THE SMITHS OF SURBITON, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
New edition.

Jepson (Edgar), THE DETERMINED TWINS, 6/ Hutchinson

Another of the author's studies of mischief-making and managing children. The Twins are a boy and girl belonging to a widow who lives in the country. They run wild and play practical jokes, influencing amongst others a German princess strictly brought up. As may be imagined, such a theme in the author's hand is bright and amusing.

Jones (Alice), MARCUS HOLBEACH'S DAUGHTER, \$1.30 net. Appleton

The Canadian mining camp and the vast Northern woods are sufficiently strange to an English reader to invest any capable romance set in and around them with a charm of its own. In a simple, clean, strong story like this the result is altogether pleasing.

Jones (Cecil Duncan), THE EVERLASTING SEARCH, 6/ Chatto & Windus

The author can hardly be said to have gone to Maeterlinck for inspiration, yet he has produced a sound piece of work on the subject of the search after individual happiness. Dealing as it does with contemporary mundane matters, such as flying and the exploiting of aviation by a press moved largely by commercial considerations, as well as with the regeneration of a society "waster," its appeal should be wide.

Life Mask (The), by the Author of 'He Who Passed,' 6/ Heinemann

Possesses in a superlative degree the qualities which grip the reader's interest and impress the memory.

Lusty (G. H.), INTO THE UNSEEN, 6/ Rider

A strange and, on the whole, an effective book. It describes the adventures of an Englishman who goes out to India in search of "some better and surer means than any which have so far been discovered of communicating with the spirits of those who have departed this life." Striking adventures follow with tigers, and with a fakir who enables the narrator to free his spirit from his body and return to it. There is also a love-affair which moves chiefly in psychic regions.

The author has, we think, somewhat overdone his descriptive passages. At times he touches poetic language, and then suddenly sinks to science, as where he describes on one page, a romantic spot under a waterfall as "a mysterious corner of Nature's domain," and on the next finds in it a feature resembling "the useful piece of laboratory apparatus known as Körting's water air-pump."

Mackenzie (Compton), CARNIVAL, 1/ net. Martin Secker

A new edition of this striking story.

McCutcheon (George Barr), MARY MIDTHORNE, 6/ Everett

A long and lively tale by a popular American author. It carries the reader along at a good pace through the adventurous career of a girl.

Parr (Olive Katharine), A WHITE-HANDED SAINT, 3/6 R. & T. Washbourne

Written in the first person by a heroine who tells her own love-story and the life-story of her "white-handed saint," a Roman Catholic priest who has a paralysed right arm. He has many conversations with her on the subject of religion, as she is an impetuous pagan. For the third time, the Preface informs us, the author finds herself

"begging to be given no unmerited praise," apparently because "the book is life stuff, all of it." To deal with such "stuff" is not, however, the only necessary qualification for a novelist. We cannot see any great merit in the story, though it may be popular, and has already, we learn, had a wide circulation as a serial in England and America.

Robert (Louis de), LIFE'S LAST GIFT, translated by Arthur Franks, with an Introduction by Dr. F. A. Hedgecock, 6/ Stanley Paul

This translation gives the thoughts of the author set down while he had ever before him the certainty of the curtailment of his life. We cannot say that he has achieved more than the delineation of a somewhat pretentious and morbid personality. The note of egoism is prominent in the closing words: "The great thing is not to win glory and to leave a name in the memory of men; the great thing is to depart from life better than when you entered it."

Shaw (Mrs. Donald), SUNSET, 6/ Ham-Smith

The hero is married to a girl in India. She then learns that he has led a bad life, and refuses to live with him. They are, however, reconciled after five years of separation, the husband meanwhile having had some further amatory experiences with a beautiful Mexican girl who saves his life in California. This part of the story is decidedly melodramatic. Altogether, the hero seems to be treated much better than he deserves. The writing is fluent.

Smith (Isabel), NEVERTHELESS, 6/ Rivers

The figures in this story are too wooden to enlist our sympathy: they move stiffly and with obvious jerks. There is nothing particularly original in the situation of a man who has a wife in an asylum falling in love with another woman and asking her to live with him. The solution of the difficulty is fairly obvious to the hardened novel-reader.

Townshend (R. B.), LONE PINE.

One of Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels.

Vaizey (Mrs. George de Horne), AN UNKNOWN LOVER, 6/ Mills & Boon

The strained relations which arise after the lapse of time, when a brother and sister who have arranged to live together come to desire a change, and are fearful of disturbing each other, are cleverly handled by way of prelude to two romances. The young widower-brother finds an elusive and quaintly individual heiress, and his sister is saved from "Cranford-cramp" by a correspondence with an unknown lover in India. Her happiness is secured after perils by water which recall a catastrophe still fresh in every memory. The author has a keen eye for details of dress and personal appearance.

Wallace (Helen), MORNING GLORY, 6/ Cassell

A story of misunderstanding and parting, in which a husband mistakes his wife's brother for a lover. Such a plot is decidedly old-fashioned, but the reader who will overlook its improbability will find a well-told tale, full of incident and sentiment, ending cleverly on a note of discontent.

Yeats (W. B.), STORIES OF RED HANRAHAN; THE SECRET ROSE; ROSA ALCHEMICA, 6/ net. Bullen

In this volume the revised version of 'The Secret Rose' from the 1908 edition of Mr. Yeats's 'Collected Works' has been

followed. It does not differ in many respects from the original, which was reviewed in our issue of May 22nd, 1897. Mr. Yeats's prose tales are endued throughout with an extraordinary sensitiveness—a feature, however, which does not preclude occasional slight lapses from the continuous beauty of his thought and diction.

General.

Cornish (C. J.), WILD ENGLAND OF TO-DAY AND THE WILD LIFE IN IT. In Nelson's Shilling Library.

Grane (William Leighton), THE PASSING OF WAR: A STUDY IN THINGS THAT MAKE FOR PEACE, 7/6 net. Macmillan
Revised edition. For notice see *Athen.*, March 9, 1912, p. 273.

Hamilton (General Sir Ian), NATIONAL LIFE AND NATIONAL TRAINING, 6d. net.

P. S. King
In spite of mixed metaphor, a flamboyant style, and comparisons between England and her Colonies which need explanation to be of use, this address, given last year in Birmingham, makes a stirring appeal to our youth to fit themselves for life and service by submitting to military training.

We believe Sir Ian Hamilton is an advocate of compulsory service, and in that we part company from him. If compulsory training were instituted, surely a call for defensive purposes, or even to a righteous war, would not remain unanswered. The fact that at least a plausible case would have to be made out would act as a restraint on those personal and selfish ends which the people are often made to serve.

Leith (W. Compton), SIRENICA, 3/6 net.

Lane
Mr. Leith's is a real Siren song—a song of beautiful imagery cast in the mould of musical prose, and full of the hidden philosophy of life. Those who aver that the day of the essayist is dead should make acquaintance with this book. Something of the touch of Stevenson is in it, in its elegance and nicety of style, and in its constant use of the one word which, of all others, is best calculated to convey the writer's exact shade of meaning.

Mansfield House University Settlement, ANNUAL REPORT, 1912.

Contains the Executive Committee's full report of the working of the Settlement for the year ending September 30th, 1912. An appeal is made for further support, as unless the annual income is largely increased, the Committee will be obliged to abandon some part of the work now carried on.

New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1912, prepared under the instructions of the Government of New Zealand by M. Fraser, Government Statistician.
Eyre & Spottiswoode

Tagore (Rabindranath), GITANJALI (SONG OFFERINGS), 4/6 net. Macmillan

The India Society originally published this volume, to which we paid a high tribute on November 16th last. We are glad to see these "Song Offerings" brought out by a publisher, for they deserve a wider circulation. Mr. Tagore's name, which is known through the length and breadth of India, may well reach a similar repute in this country. His verse has a serenity which is one of the lessons most needed by the restless peoples of the West.

Wacha (D. E.), A FINANCIAL CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY CITY, 1½ Re. Bombay, A. J. Combridge
Second edition.

Pamphlet.

Wilson (W. T.), A BROCHURE UPON CONSCIOUSNESS: WHY I KNOW THAT MY SOUL IS IMMORTAL.

Author, Corvallis, Oregon

The author bases his argument on the dictum that soul-unrest infallibly indicates outgrowth of current presentation of the Truth, and on the necessity which, he declares, exists for a logical definition of the cause which led to the presence of matter in an electric universe, and the temporary sojourn of the immortal soul in a created human body. The present pamphlet is an enlarged extract from a volume by the same author, entitled 'The Eternal Soul,' which is now ready for publication.

FOREIGN.**History and Biography.**

Thibaudeau (A. C.), MÉMOIRES, 1799-1815, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

These recollections of Thibaudeau, now published for the first time, contain much that is of great interest. The author's cautious temperament, which led him to appreciate where he could not admire, and his long and varied political career, together invest his reminiscences with far more historical value than the usual jottings of the memoirist. During the greater part of Napoleon's period of domination Thibaudeau was Prefect of Marseilles, and in this and other capacities came into frequent contact with Bonaparte, and, in fact, with most of the prominent figures of the time. He repeats their conversations with Boswellian elaboration, and makes shrewd comments on the ever-changing situation—comments which are of special value as they come from a man who could effectively combine the double rôle of actor and spectator.

Vérité (La) sur Louis XVII.: SOUVENIRS INÉDITS DE LA COMTESSE D'APCHIER, précédés d'une Introduction sur Louis XVII. par Jean de Bonnefon, 7fr. 50. Paris, Dorbon-Ainé

According to this book Louis XVII. did not, as is commonly supposed, die in prison, but escaped, and, having undergone various vicissitudes, managed to reach the age of sixty-eight. M. de Bonnefon's Preface explains the part taken by the Comtesse d'Apchier during the last twenty years of the ex-Dauphin's life, whose whole career is summarized. This is followed by the personal recollections of the Countess, to which is added a lengthy 'Récit' purporting to come from Louis himself, narrating his troubles.

Geography and Travel.

Khorat (Pierre), EN COLONNE: AU MAROC, RABAT, FEZ, MÉQUINEZ, Impressions d'un Témoin, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Articles reprinted from *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. The author, who accompanied the French army during the campaign of 1911, offers much criticism of its methods and organization. His descriptions of Morocco do not lack colour, and are illustrated by numerous drawings of his own.

'CALIFORNIA.'

I NOTICE that your reviewer of the above work has credited me with having said that the State of California is "rotten to the core." What I did say (chap. iii. p. 55) is that it is "rotten at the core"—two very different things. In justice to the publishers (Messrs. Stanley Paul) and myself, I trust you will be kind enough to give publicity to the error.

ARTHUR T. JOHNSON.

Literary Gossip.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON have included in their Extension work during the past six years a training course for lecturers which has been widely appreciated. The scheme will be repeated this year, and will include four lectures on 'The Art of Lecturing,' by Prof. John Adams, and four on 'The Management of the Voice,' by Dr. H. H. Hulbert. The lectures will be followed by six meetings for practical work. The course begins next Monday evening.

THE appointment of Mr. Walter Hines Page to be the Ambassador of the United States to this country maintains the literary traditions of that post. He is a man of the South, and gave in 1910 some of his views on education and politics in 'The Southerner,' published here without a name. He has ample experience in the world of letters, for besides his work with publishers he has edited *The Forum*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, and *The World's Work*.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for April Sir John Stirling Maxwell writes on the history of the Royal Scottish Academy, Miss T. Keith on the economics of the Convention of Royal Burghs, and Mr. T. D. Robb on the poet Arthur Johnston. Dr. James Wilson edits early Cupar charters, and Mr. Niall D. Campbell a household inventory of Castle Campbell in 1595.

MR. MARTIN SECKER announces a new literary and artistic monthly entitled *The Blue Review*. Mr. Gilbert Cannan, Mr. Frank Swinnerton, and Mr. Hugh Walpole are to be associated with its literary side; Mr. Albert Rothenstein will look after the artistic criticism, and Mr. Edward J. Dent the musical. Mr. Middleton Murry will be the editor. The first number is due in May.

'HALFPENNY ALLEY,' by Marjorie Hardcastle, which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 17th inst., is the outcome of a diary kept during six years of nursing in the East and South-East of London. The people are real people, the scraps of family history and the battles fought and won are actual fact, and the author has endeavoured to make the book in all respects as true to life as possible. The volume includes a frontispiece from a drawing by Lady Stanley.

UNUSUALLY intimate pictures of Court life in Berlin are promised in a novel of graver issues to be called 'The Ambassador,' and to be published by Mr. Heinemann before the end of this month. The "William Wriothlesley" of the title-page is, we believe, a pen-name.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will issue shortly 'St. Paul and his Companions,' by the Rev. E. B. Redlich. It may be described as a short study on the Acts of the Apostles, an inquiry into the power of friendship as a factor in the life of St. Paul.

DR. MARIE STOPES is publishing with Mr. Heinemann 'Plays of Old Japan (The Nō),' with a coloured frontispiece and other illustrations from Japanese woodcuts. Translations of four of the plays by the author and Prof. Joji Sakurai of Tokio, whose acquaintance she made when she was working there, will be included. The plays were mostly written in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and no adequate account of them so far exists in English. Subscriptions for the volume may be sent in advance to Messrs. T. Hewetson & Son, 11 and 12, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

ON the 15th inst. the Manchester University Press will publish an elaborate treatise on 'The Loss of Normandy (1189-1204),' by Prof. Powicke of Belfast. It offers the first detailed examination of the loss of Normandy by England under King John.

IN "The Ring of the Nibelung" of Richard Wagner, an English Version by Randle Fynes," which Messrs. Smith & Elder will have ready next Thursday, Wagner's poem, which forms the libretto of his four operas 'The Rhinegold,' 'The Valkyrie,' 'Siegfried,' and 'Götterdämmerung,' is reproduced in English blank verse, with occasional lyrics. Intended primarily for those English readers who, though not acquainted with German, desire to learn the story of the tetralogy, it claims to be the first attempt to reproduce in English the spirit rather than the letter of the original.

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, the brother of the Duke of Argyll, who died on Saturday last in his 67th year, was a keen student of all Highland matters. His publications include 'Records of Argyll,' 'Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition,' 'Highland Dress, Arms, and Ornament,' and 'Armada Cannon.'

WE greatly regret having to record the death of Mr. Andrew Chatto, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Chatto & Windus. He was a son of the authority on wood engraving. At the age of fifteen he went to John Camden Hotten, then a second-hand bookseller in Piccadilly, and soon after a publisher. When Hotten died in 1873, Chatto, in conjunction with Mr. Windus (who died in 1910), purchased his business. On Bohn's retirement Messrs. George Bell & Sons secured the well-known "Libraries," while Chatto's firm bought the remaining portion of Bohn's stock. A genial and kindly man, Mr. Chatto was universally liked, and made many friendships with the authors for whom he published. He leaves a son in the firm.

WE regret also to notice the death, at Aberdeen, of Mr. John Bulloch, whose son, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, is editor of *The Graphic*. Mr. Bulloch wrote a good deal about Aberdeen, but his principal work was 'George Jameson, the Scottish Vandyck,' which brought him more than local fame. For a number of years he was editor of *Scottish Notes and Queries*.

SCIENCE

Ikom Folk Stories from Southern Nigeria.
By E. Dayrell. (Royal Anthropological Institute.)

MR. DAYRELL, already known as the author of 'Folk Stories from Southern Nigeria,' returns from the same hunting-ground laden with fresh spoil. He is heartily to be congratulated on his diligence and success. At the same time we could have wished that the conditions of his research had enabled him to follow a more scientific method of collecting his data. He tries, indeed, to meet this objection in advance:—

"It has been suggested in one of the criticisms of my 'Folk Stories from Southern Nigeria' that the native words should be given on one side of the page, and a fairly literal translation on the other. This would, however, involve a larger expenditure of time than I have at my disposal. There are ten different languages spoken in this district, and it would be extremely difficult to give exact translations of the stories, particularly as some of them as told would be quite unfit for publication. The stories have, however, been set down as nearly as possible in the way they were related to me, the only alterations made being those necessary to render the tales into simple English, as bush English would not be understood, and certain passages containing objectionable matter have been omitted."

Let us deal with these excuses seriatim. The question of the time at the author's disposal strikes us as almost irrelevant. There is no need for violent hurry in a region where, happily, the native population is neither on the verge of extinction nor likely to change its essential ways very rapidly. Besides, other investigators in somewhat similar circumstances—Major Tremearne, for instance, who, however, was dealing with Hausa, a *lingua franca*—have somehow found the time to take down the original version and translate from it. The difficulty caused by the diversity of the tongues current in Southern Nigeria is a more real one. Yet Mr. Dayrell was not called upon, as a careless reading of his words might suggest, to deal with ten different languages at once. Sixteen of his stories come from a "boy"—presumably his own "boy"—Abassi of Inkum; twelve from a "singing and dancing girl," Ennenni of Okuni; and of the remaining six, four are from another woman, Ewonkom, and two from unnamed informants. (It would have been well, by the way, to give all available details about the characters and careers of these witnesses.) But we know that Assistant-Commissioners are moved about from place to place so as to have little chance of mastering local dialects; and, moreover, that interpreters in Southern Nigeria are scarce and bad, having at most but "bush English," and precious little of that. Nevertheless, to get authentic material for scientific use the language *must* be acquired sufficiently for purposes of control. There can be no parleying with the spirit of compromise

on that count. There remains the plea of a concession to decency. Surely it is not the function of the Royal Anthropological Institute to cater for the nursery. Amongst learned societies, it has always been the least inclined to truckle to the public. For the rest, Mr. Dayrell prints (in Latin) an allegory of staggering *naïveté*. So why not the rest—in Latin too, if he prefer it?

Having, at Mr. Dayrell's expense, relieved our minds on the subject of method "pour encourager les autres," we turn to his stories, and find them, however inexact as documents, yet thoroughly redolent of the soil, and a very full-flavoured soil at that. In the Ikom district cannibalism, human sacrifice, ju-ju, prenuptial licence, and all sorts of unlovely things associated with the West Coast, hide their diminished heads, it may be, in the immediate vicinity of the British official, but in the folk story flourish as openly as ever they did of yore. Not a few of these tales affect the historical manner, and will serve almost as they stand as descriptions of custom. Thus when Chief Indoma died (the father, it would seem, of an existing personage whose photograph adorns this book),

"the head chief remembered that Indoma had been fond of a boy named Edim, so they caught him, and, having tied him up, placed him in the grave near the dead chief's head, so that he and the other four young men [who had been already caught and bound] should be able to work for their master in the spirit land. As the grave was very big and deep they put sticks across it, wedged firmly into the sides; planks were then placed over the stieks, and the planks were covered with sand. [This last sentence reads a little as if it came from Mr. Dayrell.] By this time the grave was about half full, and the people left it until the next day, when more slaves were being brought in from the farms to be killed and put in the grave to fill it up. When night time came, Edim, who had not been very securely fastened, called to the other four boys, and, managing to get his teeth to the tie which bound the boy nearest to him, he bit it through, and the boy who was then released undid Edim's thongs, and together they freed the other three boys. Edim then made a hole in the planks and sand, and got out of the grave. When he had helped the others out, they all ran down to the beach, where they seized a canoe."

We are glad to learn that King Egugo, to whose town they escaped, found Edim to be "intelligent," and made him his head canoe-boy.

Side by side with these "annals of a quiet neighbourhood," we come upon the animal story so typical of this region, which often wears the face of a familiar friend, as when we hear in almost the same words of Brer Rabbit and of that Tar-baby whereby Brer Terrapin entrapped him. The Tortoise, we are told, made a big fire, and, putting meat on, covered it all over with Rubber he had cut in the bush. The Hare, coming round to the back of the Tortoise's house, put his hand out to take the meat, whereupon it stuck on the Rubber. He called out softly "Let me go!" but the Rubber never answered, and held on tighter than

ever. Eventually the Hare was haled before the Elephant, and ordered to pay a large number of brass rods—a form of currency, by the way, which, Mr. Dayrell tells us, was introduced into this part of the country probably not more than sixty years ago.

Another good story about the Hare, in which we have a specimen of a still more widely diffused type, is how, having lost half his tail, he induced the other hares to cut off theirs, and, further, to induce their wives and children to undergo the same operation, by telling them that it was done for their good by the War Ju-ju to prevent them from dying in battle. For the thing came about in the first instance because the Hare's wife lit the lamp to look at her husband's tail, and thus spoiled his war ju-ju. So, too, it has been the custom with men ever since, when they are about to fight, never to trust their wives with their war ju-ju. Nay, they will neither sleep with their wives, nor eat any food which they have cooked with their hands, until the fighting is over.

These odd examples will be enough to show what a rich vein of native ore Mr. Dayrell has struck. We are sincerely grateful to him for his excellent spade-work. Only we would once more remind him, and his brother-pioneers, that scientific mining with the help of the latest machinery is needed for the extraction of the last ounce of precious metal. M.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Heath (Francis George), BRITISH WOODLAND TREES, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

Contains Parts I. and IV. of a larger publication by the same author entitled 'Our Woodland Trees,' which appeared thirty-five years ago, and has long been out of print. There are eight coloured plates, including sixty figures in all, which reproduce faithfully the tints and characteristics of the leaves they illustrate.

Mikami (Yoshio), THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICS IN CHINA AND JAPAN, 19/ net. Williams & Norgate

Few authoritative histories of Chinese and Japanese mathematics have been written, and of these the best are not readily accessible to Europeans, being written in Chinese or Japanese. A history of the subject written in English by a Japanese mathematician is, therefore, particularly welcome. Unfortunately, the author has confined himself to pure mathematics, but it is to be hoped that in the more popular work which he is writing in collaboration with Prof. Smith of Columbia University something will be said about the Applied branch of the subject.

To the European reader the interest of the book lies chiefly in its exposition of the Chinese manner of thinking. The absence of any attempt at generalization or theorizing is marked in Chinese mathematics, and practical processes take the place of hypothesis and argument.

The history is carried right up to the introduction of Western civilization, and should prove of use to those interested in the development of mathematics.

Watson (Chalmers), THE BOOK OF DIET, 2/ net. Nelson

Though written by a doctor who is a specialist on the subject, the present work is by no means a medical treatise, but a practical guide to the forum of diet best suited for various temperaments and occupations, written in language suited to the ordinary layman. Several books on dietetics have come under our notice lately; each has been good of its kind, and Dr. Watson's is also good. People who can find the time to read, and will faithfully follow out, his instructions will no doubt reap considerable benefit from them.

Westell (W. Percival), THE CIRCLING YEAR, Parts IV.-VI., 1/ each. Nelson

The present volumes comprise 'Rambles in Winter,' 'Rambles on the Sea Shore,' and 'Rambles under the Stars.' They show the same praiseworthy features as the earlier parts of the series, which recently received favourable notice in these columns.

Wood (John K.), THE CHEMISTRY OF DYEING, 1/6 net. Gurney & Jackson

A monograph intended for readers already familiar with the general principles of physical chemistry, with which many of the common practices of dyeing and the phenomena connected with the process will be found to be in agreement. The author's aim has been to give a concise and connected account of the progress made during the last thirty years in relation to dyeing. It is interesting to recall that the first artificial dyestuff was manufactured in 1856, and that since that time colouring materials of natural origin have gradually disappeared.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** London and Middlesex Archeological, 4.30.—'Ancient Portions of the Tower of London not accessible to the Public,' Mr. C. H. Hopwood.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Status of Engineers and Engineering, with Special Reference to Consulting Engineers,' Mr. W. Ransom.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Some Points in Kant's Transcendental Esthetic,' Mr. W. W. Carlike.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'American Museum Buildings,' Mr. C. Brewer.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Production of Steel Sections and their Application in Engineering Structures,' Lecture I., Mr. A. T. Walmisley. (Students' Meeting.)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Aeronautics,' Lecture II., Prof. J. E. Petavel. (Howard Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Reinforced-Concrete Construction,' Mr. P. J. Waldram.
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries of Early Man,' Lecture II., Dr. A. S. Woodward.
- Asiatic, 4.—'Abdullah bin Abdulkadir of Malacca, and his Writings,' Mr. C. O. Blagden.
- British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Art and National Life: Review and Summary,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
- Colonial Institute, 8.—'Woman and the Land in Canada,' Miss G. Binnie-Clark.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on 'The Yield of Various Catchment-Areas in Scotland'; Paper on 'Coastal Sand-Travel near Madras Harbour,' Sir F. J. E. Spring.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'On the Discovery of a Human Skeleton in a Brick-earth Deposit at Halling, Kent,' Mr. W. H. Cook; 'Description of Human Remains,' Dr. A. Keith.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'A Collection of Fishes made by Prof. Francisco Fuentes at Easter Island,' and 'A Revision of the Fishes of the Genus *Kuhlia*,' Mr. C. T. Regan; 'The Affinities of *Canis antarcticus*,' Mr. R. I. Pocock; 'On a Collection of Mammals from the Hebrides,' Major G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton and Mr. M. A. C. Hinton.
- Wed.** Aeolian Hall, 3.—'The Fascination of the Wild,' Mr. E. Thompson Seton.
- Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—Lecture by Prof. W. L. Courtney.
- Geological, 8.—'The Variation of *Planorbis multiformis*, Brown,' Mr. G. Hickling; 'The Structure and Relationships of the Carbonicolas,' Miss M. C. March.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Electric Supply in London,' Mr. F. Bailey.
- Aeolian Hall, 8.30.—'Animals at Home and in Sport,' Mr. E. Thompson Seton.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Colour in Flowers,' Dr. E. F. Armstrong.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Medieval Minor Arts: The Book, Writing and Binding,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
- Royal, 4.30.—'The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart,' Mr. A. D. Waller; 'On the Nature of the Toxic Action of the Electric Discharge upon *Bacillus Coli communis*,' Prof. J. H. Priestley and Mr. R. C. Knight; 'Morphology of Various Strains of the Trypanosome causing Disease in Man in Nyasaland: II. The Wild-Game Strain; III. The Wild *Glossina morsitans* Strain,' Surgeon-General Sir D. Bruce, Majors D. Harvey and A. E. Hamerton, and Lady Bruce.
- Child Study, 7.30.—'Child Study and the National Health,' Mr. H. Holman.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Self-Synchronizing Machines (Self-Starting Synchronous Motors and Rotary Converters),' Dr. E. Rosenberg.
- Irish Literary, 8.30.—'History Night: 'Strafford,' Mr. F. H. O'Donnell.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri.** Astronomical, 5.
- Alchemical, 8.—'The Evidence for Authentic Transmutations,' Mr. Gaston de Mengel.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'The Winds in the Free Air,' Mr. C. J. P. Cave.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Rembrandt's Etchings,' Mr. A. M. Hind.
- Irish Literary, 8.—'The Task of Irish Culture in the Light of Continental Experience,' Mr. Aeneas O'Neill.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Anderson (A. J.), THE ABC OF ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, 5/ net. Stanley Paul

A cheaper edition of a book first published in 1910. A few new plates and papers are included. The author does not only theorize; he offers practical hints as well, and his work should be in the hands of every amateur photographer who has ambitions beyond the mere taking of snapshots.

Chaffers' Handbook to Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate, revised by Christopher A. Markham, 6/ net. Reeves & Turner

This handbook, which was first published in 1897, and reissued ten years later in an extended form, has now been completely revised, some 220 new marks having been added. The whole of these have been taken from pieces of silver, with the exception of the present date-letters, which have been furnished by the assay masters, and the foreign marks, which have been taken by permission from *The London Gazette*.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, for the Year 1912. Boston, Metcalf Press

Speed (Harold), THE PRACTICE AND SCIENCE OF DRAWING, 6/ net. Seeley & Service

Of the four volumes of the "New Art Library" which we have received, this is incomparably the best. Indeed, we might go further, and say that no work on Art has been published in recent years which might be more advantageously placed in the hands of a young student, as a statement of the logical elements of drawing and painting. Every page shows robust commonsense expressed in a clear style, although the author's own work as an artist had not disposed us to believe in his powers of constructive criticism. Most of the illustrations which he himself provides (apart from the diagrams, which are often excellent and to the point) might provoke from the student the reflection that they lack the vitality which belongs to the best teachers. Nothing is more precarious, however, than judgment of this sort, and just as a painter might ask to have his picture estimated without reference to the question who painted it, so a book is entitled to be weighed on its intrinsic merits for the advice and exposition it contains. In the present instance both are good, and show insight into the abstract principles of Art. We imagine that Mr. Speed is an admirable teacher, and cordially recommend his treatise. Even the Post-Impressionist, if he read it impartially, will not find it wholly unsympathetic. As a matter of detail, we may point out that the recommendation to use a black glass (p. 120), like the familiar half-shutting of the eyes, to gauge relations of tone, while perfectly just for settling the brighter of two tones, is misleading for a sequence of three in relative position, for the brightest always emerges unduly, and the two darker approximate.

Visvakarma: EXAMPLES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, PAINTING, HANDICRAFT, chosen by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy: First Series. ONE HUNDRED EXAMPLES OF INDIAN SCULPTURE, Part III., 2/6 Luzac

A number of well-executed plates showing characteristic examples of Indian architecture and sculpture in Java, Cambodia, Ceylon, and Nepal.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

In a day when the high priests of the hammer are apt, like Calchas in 'La Belle Hélène,' to rank the powers of rival divinities according to the cash value of the sacrifices offered to them, there is a certain piquancy in the opposition of "the famous John Balli Collection" and the first exhibition of the Contemporary Art Society shown this week in the same gallery. Against picked examples of the masters of the nineteenth century, before whose altars tens of thousands are lavishly flung, are ranged in audacious comparison the upstarts of the twentieth century, who at the best command their paltry hundreds, at the least no homage more sustaining than literary appreciation. "Flowers," says Calchas contemptuously, "quantities of flowers," yet nowadays not without a nervous consciousness that there was a time when the gods of his idolatry commanded no greater following than these, and that he may be missing a good thing by refusing to serve in their temples.

Our own advocacy of the newer cult has not been unreserved, but the opportunity here presented for a provisional stock-taking of the relative intrinsic merits of the painting of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries can only be ignored by such as keep their various appreciations in water-tight compartments, and shun comparisons which might bring them too grossly at loggerheads with commercial standards. The first impression of the visitor who leaves the decorous unanimity of Balli's Corots and Daubignys for the more clamorous atmosphere upstairs is certainly not a favourable one. The Hanging Committee seem to have been seized with a panic lest they should be censured for narrowness, and have insisted that not merely the exhibition, but almost every wall of the exhibition, should offer something to satisfy the devotee of every phase of the later art. The result is discord, and the various exhibits quarrel with such unnecessary violence that it is difficult to be just to their individual qualities.

We have one other criticism to offer on the policy of the Society. It is that the practice of electing a buyer periodically, and voting a sum of money to back his individual preferences, tends to produce a collection of unimportant works by artists by no means without importance. The buyer having a warm admiration for certain artists, and being by no means sure that his successor will share it, hastens to secure an example of some sort by each, without regard to whether first-rate examples happen to be in the market at the moment, or whether the sum at his disposal permits him to get important work from more than one. This difficulty has only to be realized to be overcome, by making it a point of honour for every purchaser to secure one work of representative importance during his term of office. The present exhibition, while it contains to a remarkable extent examples of most of what is interesting in our contemporaries, rarely shows the best of their work. There is an exception in *The Smiling Woman* (21) (purchased), by Mr. John; and more in the Loan Section—*The Girl on a Sofa* (4), by Mr. Wilson Steer; *La Mort d'une Paysanne* (33), by Mr. Henry Lamb; the *Portrait of Muirhead Bone* (44), by Mr. Francis Dodd; *The Boy with a Hoop* (54), by the late M. G. Lightfoot; and *St. Paul's* (56), by Mr. George Thomson.

But, if the production of definitive masterpieces be one of the things we may ask of contemporary art, the importance of that

art may also be measured by the degree in which—perhaps, sometimes, by half-realized aspiration—it stimulates the imagination and extends its range. It would go hard with much ancient art if it were dealt with less generously, and it is only when, having sympathetically studied this exhibition, we return again to the Balli collection below that we realize how considerable has been the liberation which has been accomplished of recent years. The complex technical accomplishment of the older landscape painters is rarely matched to-day, but we see that it was obtained at the price of a dull monotony of vision. The drawing lacks vigour and largeness, and the space designing is generally vague and characterless, despite a heavy leaning on a few well-tried formal themes. Superiority in these respects is almost the rule in the work upstairs.

If the Society can, in its first show, thus challenge by no means disastrously comparisons with the art of a settled commercial position, it has surely sufficiently established its thesis—that contemporary art is worth cultivation. The managers of the Society deserve some credit for endeavouring to organize patronage where it is most needed and most fruitful, and inaugurating an alternative policy for furnishing the national collections. Hitherto we have bought at high prices the most popular art of the day, which inevitably deteriorates in value, and generally neglected its more vital manifestations until they also have to be paid for heavily.

The present show is to be regarded rather as a demonstration of the variety of interest and general vitality of contemporary art than an occasion for weighing the relative importance of the different exhibitors, and as such we have considered it.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION.

HERE we have, as usual, an interesting exhibition, interesting above all in its display of the lesser-known British painters of the past. The landscape work is, on the whole, the best, and already, by the side of the newer developments of painting, the difference between English and French landscape painting of the last century strikes us less than the similarity: Crome (*Woody Landscape*, 125) might be the elder brother of Dupré. E. Bristow, an artist little thought of to-day, is represented by a *River Scene with Cattle* (124), which has much of the charm of Troyon at his best, and is far superior to the Troyon of the Balli Collection. Wilson's kinship to Corot is the obvious one of a debt due by both painters to Claude. He is represented here by a very fine *Carnarvon Castle* (105), suitably destined for the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. The distance is delightful: only the foreground—which strikes us as a little unduly emergent in its exaggerated richness of pigment—has something of the showiness of Guardi. Bonington's *Verona* (127), for all its ability, suggests similar comparisons. *L'Aneonetta* (132) is one of Wilson's rare Venetian subjects, and has something of an English flavour about certain of its details unexpected in an artist on whom Italy had made so strong an impression. A third Wilson, *Torre delle Grotte, near Naples* (102), is an ill-balanced design, but there are cooler passages which are of extraordinary virtuosity. Gainsborough's *Landscape with Figures* (126) is a sketch in the vein of Fragonard; while a painter once popular, Henry Dawson, exhibits in *The Major Oak, Sherwood Forest* a spacious if mannered design, in the striated

paint of which we see the devices of "graining" ingeniously utilized.

Among the portraits are a number of capable works, such as the small-scale *Portrait of a Lady* (122), by Sir J. Watson Gordon; the excellent Dutch *Portrait of a Child* (86), dated 1597; and the suavely accomplished half-length (not impeccably drawn as to the left arm) attributed to Antoine Pesne (96). As accomplished in its way is the more vulgarly attractive realism of Opie's *Miss Cooper* (121).

The very interesting figure subject *Rival Composers* (106) seems destined to puzzle students of documentary evidence. It represents a number of people, in costumes of the end of the eighteenth century, engaged in playing various instruments, and one of them throwing into the fire the works of certain early composers—Mozart and so forth—in favour of those of later masters which are strewn about the room. On its artistic quality no one would cavil at the original ascription of the picture to Gillray, but here is the rub—among the inscriptions with which the picture is crowded are the names of compositions not produced till after Gillray's death, and on a superficial examination they certainly do not look like interpolations. On the other hand, it is difficult to think of any one so late as the period adumbrated by these inscriptions who could have done the picture, or to conceive the motive of such an elaborate anachronism. The painting has great force and briskness of touch, the crowded background being subordinated, without loss of clarity, in a manner worthy of Hogarth.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

No unexpected talent reveals itself in the Royal Society of British Artists, but for the patient visitor there are a number of meritorious works to be disengaged from the not very inspiring average of the show. Mr. Joseph Simpson's *Souvenir of the Goya Ball* (2) and Mr. A. H. Elphinstone's *Round Pond, Kensington* (7), are large and challenging canvases which no one is likely to miss. The former displays the artist's well-known dash and facility of execution, his instinct for a telling design which falls short of exquisite completeness, and would, perhaps, be the better for a larger element of geometrical forms, which, by their readier reference to the laws of perspective, might steady the spatial composition. It is precisely the possession of a certain amount of exact perspective which gives measure to the equally violent painting of Mr. Elphinstone. Among the smaller works we noted as worth finding were Mr. Foottet's *Summer* (85), Mr. Frederic Catchpole's *Paddlers* (18), and the water-colours of Messrs. Hawksworth (326), Fox-Pitt (240 and 389), and Arthur Ellis (223 and 392). The drawing last cited is, perhaps, the most brilliant piece of colour in the show, and indicates a notable advance in the artist's powers.

Of the etchings by Mr. Theodore Roussel at the Chenil Gallery a considerable number are old friends, and although it cannot be other than a pleasure to see again prints of such fine plates as No. 11, *The Snow, March*, 1909; No. 16, *Laburnums and Battersea*; No. 27, *The Terrace, Monte Carlo*; or the even better-known *Agonie des Fleurs* (7), we must confess to a genuine disappointment at finding very few new works of the same calibre. The expectations provoked by the artist's first show in these galleries are, on the whole, best fulfilled in the large *Nymphs Bathing*, a thoroughly romantic invention in which we doubt only the modelling of the figure to the extreme right of the group.

Musical Gossip.

GOOD solo music for the harp is rare, and Miss Timothy Miriam, who is harpist in the London Symphony Orchestra, was wise in playing only one piece at her recital at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening. It was, moreover, a novelty, an 'Arabesque' by Mr. York Bowen, which, if not equally good throughout, was pleasing and refined. A new Quintet for harp and strings, by Mr. Julius Harrison, proved attractive: it is fresh, romantic, and cleverly scored. M. Maurice Ravel's 'Introduction and Allegro' for harp, with accompaniment of strings, flute, and clarinet, is rather long, but contains much delicate, daintily scored music. Miss Miriam is one of the best living performers on the harp. The executants in these two concerted works, MM. Blinder, M. H. Timothy, A. Hobday, P. Parker, V. Borlée, and H. Draper, were excellent.

THE new Théâtre des Champs Élysées opened this week with 'Benvenuto Cellini,' 'Freischütz,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' and the 'Barber.' After these performances there will be five symphonic concerts with French conductors and Herr Weingartner.

THE "Entente Cordiale" Concerts by the Colonne Orchestra will be given at Queen's Hall on the 15th and 16th inst. M. Pierné will conduct in London, we believe, for the first time. At the opening concert works by Debussy, Charpentier, and Berlioz will be performed; and at the second, Saint-Saëns, Vincent d'Indy, Bruneau, Chabrier, Fanelli (whom Pierné recently discovered), and Pierné himself will be represented.

BY permission of the Dean, Brahms's German Requiem and Palestrina's 'Stabat Mater' will be sung by the Bach Choir, under the direction of Dr. Hugh P. Allen, in Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock. Admission will be by ticket, obtainable only through members of the Bach Choir.

LAST YEAR Herr Schreyer published a pamphlet entitled 'Beiträge zur Bach-Kritik,' in which he stated that, through the influence of Spitta, and notwithstanding Mendelssohn, Brahms, and Robert Franz many works were included in the Bach-Gesellschaft edition which had no right there. The special item discussed was the 'Luke Passion,' as to which opinion is now pretty well unanimous that it is not by Bach. Herr Schreyer has now issued a "Zweites Heft," in which he brings, to our thinking, convincing proof that many other works attributed to Bach are not genuine, yet are included in the Bach-Gesellschaft, Steingraber, and other editions. Some of Herr Schreyer's arguments may be open to discussion, but his criticisms of a Vivaldi Concerto said to be arranged by Bach, a G major Fugue with its open octaves, and the choral prelude 'Aus der Tiefe' will be hard to upset. His statement, "Von den in der Ausgabe der Bach-Gesellschaft veröffentlichten Werken ist wahrscheinlich der neunte Teil unecht," is remarkable.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES. Cecil Fanning's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Hugo Heinz's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED. London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Myra Hess's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Theodore Byard's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Iona Robertson's Dramatic and Musical Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
FRI. Cecil A. Harrison's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
SAT. Vianna Da Motta's Bach-Beethoven Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Towards a New Theatre: Forty Designs for Stage Scenes. With Critical Notes by the Inventor, Edward Gordon Craig. (Dent & Sons.)

IF criticism is concerned with wringing the heart out of an already created work and is stimulated by that process instead of by going to life itself, then this (the latest of Gordon Craig's notebooks) is not a good subject for criticism. The man who had never heard of him might say:

"This is a very bad book. It consists of pictures of designs for stage settings, with letterpress of a lively, cultured, journalistic nature as accompaniment. Mr. Craig talks of a new theatre towards which he is working, and, while he stimulates me by his hatreds and his loves, I feel I shall not quite know what he is after till I have read his other books and seen his other pictures."

That would be justifiable. The author himself says that the book is not for food, but for a warning. It is a manufactured book. But then it does not pretend to be anything else, and the extracts from Shakespeare are well printed.

Those who already know the author's work, and regard him as the most remarkable figure in the theatre to-day, will certainly find a few things to interest them. There are the plates, some of which must have lost a good deal in the process of reproduction, while others were never among his best even as pictures; and on the last page, there is at least a hint that, since the writer does not accuse any English dramatists of his *bête noire*, realism, he perhaps uses the term simply to mean imitation or the absence of imagination, and does not, as is generally supposed, entirely condemn the method by which imaginative power is poured into superficial facts, the method of the modern school. Finally, if the chief difference between the printed and the spoken word arises from the circumstance that in listening to talk one is touched by the soul of the talker through his bodily presence, gestures, and inflexions, and that in print all these have to be replaced by some virtue fused into the words themselves, then the light-hearted, easy chatting which accompanies the plates does give, in a remarkable degree, the personality of Gordon Craig. If we were giving some one this book, we should say that it was not to be read as a work of art; or even to find out what the writer hopes the future art will be (for that he does not know himself, though he can be more detailed than he is here); but read to get in touch with an inspiring spirit, comprehensive in knowledge, though unscientific in language.

The subject of these comments was once told by a young man that he was dissipating his virtue by going outside his province and writing. The answer was that indeed writing was not his proper business, but that a poet (Mr. W. B.

Yeats) had told him to jot everything down as he thought of it, since this would help him to realize his position and advance on the way he had to travel. Hence proceed such notebooks as the present, at which the author is by this time probably laughing as at things long passed in his own mind. So it is that criticism finds in 'Towards a New Theatre' nothing of urgent stimulation, but is sent out, as it were, to survey the man and his work as a whole, of which the notebooks (or at least this one) are such a small part. There never was a case in which the work was more the man than in the case of Gordon Craig. If you are asked what his work is, you may point to a production of Shakespeare in Russia, the influencing of Prof. Reinhardt in Germany, or the founding of *The Mask* in Italy; you may say that he has invented movable screens for fixed scenery, or loves simplicity and motion and sunlight and open-air, or holds logical views on unity in art, or inconsistently hopes to create a new unity out of a mixture of "action, voice, and colour." But you will feel inclined to add that each of these things is only a part or a by-product; all these things and the things not yet done must be added together to interpret the man's nature; and then you will have his work.

His last achievement is procuring the money for his school and experimental theatre, and this is but the latest step in a process which began when a young stage-hand objected to the conflicting of personalities in the theatre and to the bad expression of those personalities. Whether the whole process will ever come to its logical termination in great "symphonies" of moving line and colour (as in a glorified kaleidoscope) remains to be seen. Perhaps this artist, who is so logical and has such a hatred of compromise, will stop before that conclusion, and find rest in the compromise of "action, voice, and colour." In the meantime, though he hates a compromiser, he has not objected to giving the world the fruitful products of his advance, half-things though, in his eyes, they are.

He is able at least to inspire others. He goes on, urged by a passion for beauty and for Nature, for tradition and freedom, dissatisfied with his past work and those who did not accept it, and giving off abroad by-products which, not in themselves, but as a diluted influence, come back to his native land. Perhaps now we shall get something at first-hand when, on occasion, he lets us through the doors of his experimental theatre.

He is possessed by the art which has to create new forms. Mr. Barker finds his work in the cleansing of existing things; Gordon Craig feels for the cleanliness of the past and future. Mr. Barker in a theatre which lays stress on certain less important of the facts of Nature tries to see that the stress is honestly laid; the other, having examined general principles, walks out of that theatre and builds one of his own.

'TYPHOON' AT THE HAYMARKET.

NEVER before, we think, has an English audience had reason to complain of a dramatist overloading his work with diverse, and withal intense, problems of race psychology. This, in effect, is the worst we have to urge against the producers of 'Typhoon,' the new play adapted from Melchior Lengyel's 'Taifun,' which was presented last Wednesday. The main theme may be said to be the portrayal of that determination to carry through what is undertaken, which with the Japanese is expected to transcend all other considerations, either of life or death.

Hardly secondary in importance is the study of the effect on an ardent and young Japanese character of Western virtues and vices. Two such deep-seated problems would have sufficed most actor-managers, but at the Haymarket we have further food for thought in the contrast between the abandonment to licence of an absinthe-drinking pseudo-Tolstoyan artist, and the purposeful—if only superficial—restraint characteristic of the East. Also, though more incidentally, we are afforded help to the understanding of *hari-kari*, *bushido*, and intense devotion to emperor and country. Such are some of the problems which will delight, whilst troubling, a portion of the theatre-going public. The majority will no doubt be content to revel in the iridescent atmosphere of the play, and accept without cavil the blurred outline of substantial problems in place of the sharply delineated vignettes more usual in our stagecraft.

It would indeed be hard to speak too highly of Mr. Laurence Irving's impersonation of Dr. Takeramo. His influence as a Doctor of Letters over the young Japanese colony settled in Paris is as subtly conveyed as the distraction of the Occidental ideals and compromises which are knocking at the doors of his Oriental intellect. Miss Mabel Hackney perhaps over-emphasized the blatancy of the *cocotte* who has this reserved man within her toils. She carried through, however, with wonderful aplomb the difficult scene in which—having brought him to her feet—she turns to revile all that makes him what he is, and irritates him to the point of strangling her. Mr. Leon Quartermain, as her other lover (a neurotic artist), gave full scope for contrast with his Japanese rival.

The investigating judge, who, misled by his own cleverness, believes that Dr. Takeramo is seeking to sacrifice himself for one of his pupils, is most ably played by Mr. Arthur Whitby. The members of the Japanese colony, young and old, also adequately convey the spirit of sacrifice which leads them to shield the real culprit in order that death may not interfere with the mission he has received from his imperial master.

Mr. A. S. Tsubouchi, who with Mr. Yoshio Markino assisted in the production of the play, shared the applause at the end.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Down (Oliphant), THE MAKER OF DREAMS :
A FANTASY IN ONE ACT, 6d. net.

Gowans & Gray

Presented at the Vaudeville Theatre on August 31st, 1912, as a curtain-raiser to 'Little Miss Llewelyn.' 'The Maker of Dreams' is a pleasing additional chapter to the unending story of Pierrot and Pierrette.

Figgis (Darrell), QUEEN TARA, 1/ net. Dent

This play was produced at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, by Mr. Henry Herbert, in February of this year. It has qualities, both poetic and dramatic, which should lend themselves to effective presentation on the stage, though as a whole it is somewhat unequal.

Hall (W. Winslow), THE PEACEMAKER : A
RETROSPECTIVE FORECAST, 1/ net.

Fifield

The author states in a note that this poetical drama has already appeared in a monthly magazine. It is more noteworthy for its ideas than for any conspicuous poetic or dramatic qualities, but it possesses a certain rough strength which compels attention.

Lirondelle (André), SHAKESPEARE EN RUSSIE,
1748-1840, Étude de Littérature comparée, 5fr.

Paris, Hachette

Considering how much interesting matter Dr. Lirondelle gives us, we can scarcely quarrel with the limits of his inquiry. Students of literature know how deeply the discovery of Shakespeare affected the great movements of revolt against classicism in France and Germany during the period above indicated; but in England, at least, we are far less familiar with his influence on the peoples further East.

It was sometime earlier than 1748 that the Russians first made the acquaintance of the English dramatist, though in a very imperfect and mutilated form. The introduction was effected through those companies of strolling actors, better known by their German tours under the title of "Englische Komödianten," who played the part of literary agents on the Continent for the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists. But

the pieces of Shakespeare which figured in their repertory were adapted almost beyond recognition, and the author is right in devoting a few pages only to their influence. After the initial section the main chapters of his book discuss 'The Reaction against Classicism,' 'The Period of Sentimentalism,' 'The Romantic Age,' and 'Shakespeare in the Thirties,' while a brief epilogue sums up the general influence of Shakespeare in Russia about 1840. The moment of a national revival of Russian literature and drama was then no longer far distant, so that apparently even the most powerful foreign influences had to give way to the impulse towards nationalism. This fact explains why, with the important exception of Pushkin, the Russian drama of the forties was less deeply affected by the study of Shakespeare than that of the preceding periods.

It is curious to observe that, throughout the different periods named in the above chapter-headings, Shakespeare was the watchword of the younger schools of Russian writers in revolt against the traditions of an earlier generation; indeed, this was the case almost universally on the Continent. It is amusing to note the various costumes in which the unhappy foreigner had to be clothed in order to suit the taste and fashions of the day. The adaptations of Queen Catherine II. seem to have been among the most inept. Dr. Lirondelle possesses a sense of style as well as much learning; and his work includes an elaborate Bibliography.

Molière, ŒUVRES COMPLÈTES, 6 vols., "Édition Lutetia," 1/ each net. Nelson

This well-produced edition has been edited by M. Émile Faguet. He contributes a penetrating and finely balanced General Introduction, and prefatory notes to all the plays. Short explanatory notes are sprinkled throughout, and there is a fair selection of illustrations.

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A. L. JENKIN BROWN, Director of Education.
County Education Office, Derby, April 2, 1913.

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F. R. PICKMERE.

Town Clerk and Clerk to the Education Committee.

April, 1913.

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D. PAUL,

Clerk to the Governors of the Barnesley High School.

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J. H. MASON, Secretary to the Education Committee.

Education Offices, York.

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[Classified Advertisements continued p. 414.]

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LITERATURE

A Small Boy, and Others. By Henry James. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. JAMES tells us that in the attempt to bring together some particulars of the early life of his brother he found himself living over again "the spent experience itself," recapturing images and aspects that swarmed from the memory of his own boyhood. The result is literally a book of "reminiscences," though it is as different from all other books of the sort as Mr. James is different from all other authors. We may, indeed, call to mind Mr. Gosse's story of his youth as told in 'Father and Son'; but there we have the imagination exercising itself in perfect accord with matter-of-fact. Mr. Gosse traced the development of a small boy in an environment clearly and definitely described, logically analyzed; he was concerned with a moral process which is familiar to us, or at least can be described in perfectly familiar terms. We may recall, too, Mr. Conrad's 'Reminiscences,' a book fruitful for those who appreciate that great writer. Mr. Conrad's book was somewhat chaotic in plan; like Mr. James's, it was concerned with impressions, the vivid impressions of youth, which were enriched, as with Mr. James, by much that memory and association added. But nearly all Mr. Conrad's reminiscences began or ended in a vividly dramatized incident; they had some root in an experience, concrete or connected with action; the result, perhaps, was a picture or an impression, conceived even mystically, but it always had behind it the authenticity of a common fact, however uncommonly appreciated.

Mr. James is here setting down the "experience" of his boyhood, not probably as it was, but as it lives in his memory, as it re-emerges when he allows his mind to play upon it, and to see it as the preliminary to all that followed. He is interested in discovering how it was that he emerged; how it was that from the little boy who "gaped" and "dawdled" in the streets of New York or the wastes of New Brighton, who encountered strange relatives and visitors, who went to thrilling theatres, who experienced the dentist and the photographer, who devoured 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' who never mastered arithmetic, and was never allowed to think in terms of "business"—how it was that from such a beginning there should emerge the critical taste of Mr. James, the faculty for appreciating and "representing" life in its finer aspects, something that did not belong, as at one time he fancied that everything belonged, to one of three classes—the busy, the tipsy, and Daniel Webster."

The autobiography, if it can so be called, is concerned with the only sort of life that Mr. James has really cared to know—the life of the spirit, the things that present themselves to temperament, the strange, curious aspects and flavour of things:—

"My stronger rule, however, I confess, and the one by which I must here consistently be guided, is that, from the moment it is a question of projecting a picture, no particle that counts for memory or is appreciable to the spirit *can* be too tiny, and that experience, in the name of which one speaks, is all compact of them and shining with them."

It is presupposed throughout the book that from all these vague wanderings and all this apparent waste of time the author did emerge to "success in life." Several of his relatives were known as clever, promising, and perhaps "dissipated," and came romantically to "a bad end." William James was obviously destined to come to success of a very different kind from that of his brother. From the little we hear of the latter in this book we can see how different he was in every respect from the novelist. He was evidently from the first brilliant in his school studies, whilst Henry cannot even remember what it was, if anything, that he was set to study. William was practical, hard-headed, strenuous:—

"His competitions were with others—in which how wasn't he, how could he not be, successful? while mine were with nobody, or nobody's with me, which came to the same thing, as heaven knows I neither braved them nor missed them."

But in spite of the things Mr. James lacked as a boy—boyish strenuousness in games, competition with others, success in arithmetic and kindred studies, formal discipline—he assumes that he came to a success of the highest value. It was the success belonging to the artistic temperament, as understood by Mr. James—the rare success of comprehension, of "superior awareness," of living a life which consists of "vistas," perceived in their fine minutiae and in their bolder distances;

the success of escape from the commonplace, of the opening up of life as a spectacle, with its attendant amusement, perhaps, at seeing superficial minds beguiled into facile moral judgments. Even his own extreme youth and his memories of those associated with it have become a part of this spectacular experience:—

"The beauty of the main truth as to any remembered matter looked at in due detachment, or in other words through the haze of time, is that comprehension has then become one with criticism, compassion, as it may really be called, one with musing vision, and the whole company of the anciently restless, with their elations and mistakes, their sincerities and fallacies and vanities and triumphs, embalmed for us in the mild essence of their collective submission to fate. We needn't be strenuous about them unless we particularly want to, and are glad to remember in season all that this would imply of the strenuous about our own *origines*, our muddled initiations."

Perhaps what is intended to emerge most vividly from these musings about the past is the development in young James of what he calls the "sense of Europe," and with it the awakening of the critical sense or taste. One Louis De Coppet, who, "though theoretically American and domiciled, was *naturally* French," served to "open vistas," and to press home that "sense of Europe." Mr. James's family life served to keep him away from the business atmosphere of New York, and he was encouraged in those tastes which savoured of the Old World. Most of the books which he first handled were English books. Dickens dawned on his uncritical consciousness as a prodigious phenomenon, and peopled his imagination with figures that were of London. Thackeray appeared to him in the flesh, and made him feel somehow "queer," provincially American, by exclaiming: "Come here, little boy, and show me your extraordinary jacket!" In time it seemed to him that nothing mattered at all but that he should become "personally and incredibly acquainted with Piccadilly and Richmond Park and Ham Common." And to Europe in the later chapters of the book he is translated; "transfigured," perhaps, would be a more expressive term:—

"My face was turned from the first to the idea of representation—that of the gain of charm, interest, mystery, dignity, distinction, gain of importance, in fine, on the part of the represented thing (over the thing of accident, of mere actuality, still unappropriated). . . . In Europe we knew there was Art, just as there were soldiers and lodgings and concierges and little boys in the streets who stared at us, especially at our hats and boots, as at things of derision—just as, to put it negatively, there were practically no hot rolls and no iced water."

So in the later pages we come to the time when the "charm" of Europe was realized—realized, Mr. James is careful to make us understand, *as* a charm. In London, in Paris, and in Boulogne, where he lay ill, his perceptions began to respond in a new way to the things about him. He began to understand subtle differences, to appreciate, to criticize, to exercise taste. He was wasting his

time, as he had, to the ordinary observer, always wasted it, but he would have us know that he was "studying" in his own way, learning, as he "wondered and dawdled," to concentrate as those do "whose faculty for application is all and only in their imagination and sensibility." The images which swarmed upon him from all sides were "drops in the bucket of my sense of catching character."

The book, as all who know Mr. James's later style will expect, is not at first easy to read. But it is probably written in the only way in which these particular ideas could have been expressed. The numberless ramifications of thought and suggestion which he wishes to present cannot be expressed as if they were simple, detached ideas. Yet the language is wonderfully sinuous and balanced. As one reads on and falls into the mood of the author, the difficulty vanishes. The only real difficulty in Mr. James's style arises not from the style at all, but from Mr. James's mind and temperament. To get into touch with his point of view is to find his language suave, lucid, and sometimes even enchanting; permeated at all times with a sense of the rich and strange; cold, it may be, repellent to quick enthusiasms, but always bringing within the range of vision things that are worth seeing, things we are glad not to have missed. There is nothing mystical, nothing touching upon the transcendental; the queerness is the queerness of life acutely, shrewdly, discovered under a dry light in which the author sees all things, a light as important to him as the objects it reveals.

India and the Indians. By Edward F. Elwin. (John Murray.)

MR. ELWIN is a missionary of the Cowley brotherhood, and the value of his book is due to the fact that he has lived long in India, and that everything he puts down in writing is the outcome of his own observation among people to whom he is evidently deeply attached.

He has plenty of kind things to say of his native acquaintances, but he is a candid friend, and does not hesitate to point out their faults. The defects of the Hindu are attributed to his religion, and Mr. Elwin states that the Hindu is "in doubt and uncertainty both as regards where man came from, and whither he is going." But if the Hindu finds the door shut in his face on these grounds alone, he will probably find himself in a large Christian crowd; and more weight may be attached to what the author tells us of the dishonesty of Hindus and of their lack of truth in commercial affairs. The Hindu cheats his employer by shirking work; but the employer manages to make things level when pay-day comes; and Mr. Elwin's description of the relations between contractors and workmen is curiously interesting.

With all the experience of an enthusiastic and cultivated missionary, the author

expresses the opinion that the conversion of India to Christianity has been slower than some people at one time expected, and he thinks that the work of his Church has been hindered by too much haste at the outset. Note is taken of the efforts made to reach the man of high caste, and Mr. Elwin comes to the conclusion that the "results do not seem commensurate with the amount of labour and money which has been expended in this particular direction." As to the Parsees, few of them have become Christians, and the author considers that their want of interest in Christianity lies in the fact that they are the successful business people of India, and that their minds are too much engrossed in worldly affairs to leave room for religious thought. Perhaps, however, there is something to be said for the reason given by a Parsee himself, namely, that "their religion is so pure that they do not need to seek a better."

When we read Mr. Elwin's chapter on 'Wrongdoing in India' we find distressing proof of the unsatisfactory methods of the Indian police. "Influence and money and favour and luck have much to do with the chances for or against the prisoner." The corruption of the native police has been proved again and again; the evidence is in our Blue-books, and this venality has often been the subject of debate in the House of Commons on "Indian nights"—when the House is nearly empty, and when few take much interest in the affairs of our greatest dependency. According to Mr. Elwin the police are about as bad as ever.

Among his most interesting chapters is that on beggars. One set of religious mendicants go to work on a large scale. The farthing which the ordinary beggar asks for does not satisfy them. They expect any well-to-do person

"to give sufficient food for the whole community for one day, and they sit in his house till they get it. They do not stand at the door and salaam and eringe.... They boldly enter in uninvited and demand alms. They are much disliked on account of the largeness of their wants."

They profess to be celibates, but the community consists of males and females, and they camp together. When asked for an explanation of the many children who are with them, they state that the children are orphans, or that they have been given by parents in fulfilment of a vow.

According to Mr. Elwin few writers of fiction depict faithfully Indian life and talk, and people in England get from novels an entirely wrong idea of India and its people. The conversations supplied are as unlike real life as possible; and Indian people talk pretty much as others do, except that unseemly allusions are freely admitted into general conversation in a way that would shock the people of a "Christian country." Our author thinks that "Kim's" talk fairly represents the ordinary talk of the Indian, although he was not one himself. For books Indians care little, and, if some wealthy man has

the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and Dickens on his shelves, the volumes are only for show, and do not compete with the gramophone, which has taken its place in most well-to-do Eastern homes. Such books as they have they treat with little respect, and even their Prayer-Books are soon knocked to pieces. We read that printing in India is making rapid strides, and that some presses are producing excellent work in native tongues, and will soon compete with work now done here.

Mr. Elwin has covered a great deal of ground, and we have been able to allude only to a few of his many points. There are chapters on Indian games, wrestlers, wild beasts, and a dozen other subjects which will attract stay-at-home people who care for India. It is clear that the author is a sincere writer, and that he gives us the truth as he sees it, whether it helps his own views or tells against them.

Wayfaring in France: from Auvergne to the Bay of Biscay. By Edward Harrison Barker. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is four-and-twenty years since Mr. Harrison Barker published a book called 'Wayfaring in France,' and it is nearly twenty years since *The Athenæum* gave high praise to his 'Two Summers in Guyenne.'

We welcome his new volume, though we regret that he did not give it a completely new title. It reaches us at the moment when a cheap edition is due of the book of another great wayfarer in France—Arthur Young, who was perhaps, for his reader's pleasure, occasionally too much occupied with the study of agriculture, and whose diary owes much of its importance to the fact that it was written at one of the most interesting periods of French history. Mr. Harrison Barker has, we believe, lived in France some thirty-four years, and during this long time he has walked in nearly every part of France, and has given us, at rare intervals, notes of his pleasant tours—full of good reading, and always so accurate that his works form the best of handbooks for those who care to follow in his steps. His writings are in no sense out of date, and their charm is largely due to his observant eye, his gossip with people of all classes, and his great knowledge of his adopted country. Railways and steam trams in one or two cases have followed where he walked many years ago, but the records of those tours have been omitted from the present volume.

Even among those English who travel much but little is known of provincial France, and it may be retorted that the French know still less of provincial England. Both nations, as Hamerton told us, prefer Switzerland and Italy, and, if the motor now flies through France, the parts of which Mr. Barker writes remain almost completely unvisited by any of our countrymen, and it is possible to walk for weeks without hearing a word of English.

The majority of Englishmen who visit France hardly think of it as a mountainous country, because their impressions are gained from journeys across the plains. Yet the French highlands cover an area equal to the whole of Great Britain, and include fifty peaks above 11,000 ft. high. In two early books Mr. Barker was our guide through the mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiné; but here for the most part he leaves the hills aside, and leads us through the Upper Dordogne, across the Moors of the Corrèze, through Upper Périgord, and the valleys of the Vézère and the Isle. We wander with him through the Viscounty of Turenne, by the Lower Dordogne and the Garonne. We see a good deal of Rocamadour, that quaintest and least spoilt of the pilgrimage places of France; and we pay visits to the Desert of the Double and to the Landes. It is agreeable journeying, and Mr. Barker is a delightful companion. He is not always walking one off one's legs, but is a most leisurely wanderer, ready to settle down for a month or two in any out-of-the-way spot, and able to gossip about birds and flowers with so much knowledge that we forget the desert and the semi-tropical sun. Even on the stone-scattered *causse* he can interest his reader, and the hot summer days spent in the valley of the Dordogne (when he becomes a water-farer) are sketched with a pen that makes one feel their charm—and their heat.

The present work is not a condensation of earlier volumes on "wayfaring in France," but is a rearrangement, with some retouching, of parts of several books, made with a view of presenting a definite plan of travel from the Dordogne to the Garonne, and thence by the Landes, across the Valley of the Adour, to the Bay of Biscay at Biarritz; and, incidentally, Mr. Barker tells us that the chief pleasure of his walking in France was in the "revival of impressions received direct from nature and from that charm of old manners and customs belonging to simple life such as I found it in humble homes and wayside inns, little exposed to all the influences of change, moral and material. In such places and surroundings I satisfied a vague but real desire to study the past in the living present."

This land of the chestnut, the juniper, the fig-tree and vine, has a past which must always be of peculiar interest to English people. Mr. Barker does not dwell too much on this history, but, touching on the commotions and vicissitudes of three centuries of battle, points out that there is scarcely a town that has not its own traditions of the "temps des Anglais."

His canoeing on the Dronne was as fascinating in its way as are his records of travel by road; but it is to his faring on foot that we owe most that is out of the common. He told us, twenty years ago, that this way of seeing France

"widened his knowledge of his fellow-men, and...helped him to control prejudices which are not entirely to be overcome, but ever remain an insidious snare to the traveller and student of manners."

We are sure that no one appreciates more than he the advantage that in France the foreigner with a knapsack is little embarrassed by the attentions of those he meets, and perhaps this is partly due to the fact that the French are themselves good pedestrians. They may be slow, but they are full of endurance, and the peasant will do his forty or fifty miles in twenty-four hours, be out all night, and think nothing of it.

We like the old wood engravings which are reproduced from Mr. Barker's earlier books, and are glad to see La Bourboule as it was, a sleepy village, and not the town of big hotels now frequented by English valetudinarians.

Motor-cars have to a great extent spoilt walking, but in parts of France it is possible to escape them, and there we think it is still true, after a great many years, to say:—

"Je ne conçois qu'une manière de voyager plus agréable que d'aller à cheval, c'est d'aller à pied. On part à son moment, on s'arrête à sa volonté, on fait tant et si peu d'exercice qu'on veut. Quand on ne veut qu'arriver, on peut courir en chaise de poste; mais quand on veut voyager, il faut aller à pied."

SIR GASTON MASPERO ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

WE notice with regret that Mr. Davis's magnificent volume, 'The Tombs of Harmhabi and Touatânkhamanou,' is likely to be the last of those published by him since he undertook the excavations in the Bibân el-Molûk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. During the twelve years or so that they have lasted, he and his excavators have done a good deal more than discover the burial-places of Queen Hatshepsut, Thothmes IV., Queen Tiya, and other monarchs which the priests no doubt thought that they had hidden for all time. Mr. Davis has also cleared the way to these tombs, fitted them with electric light, and thus made them one of the sights of Luxor, while he has published the result of his work with a lavishness and an accuracy in details which are beyond praise. When we consider that his finds—rich as they have been in jewellery and other things of high intrinsic value—have all gone to adorn the Museum of the Service at Cairo, we wish that every rich man who undertakes excavations in Egypt would spend his money with equal generosity.

The present volume contains, besides a brief account of the excavations by Mr. Davis himself and an inventory by M. Daressy, two essays by Sir Gaston Maspero on the history of Horemheb and Tutankhamen—we purposely retain the more familiar spelling of the names—whose tombs formed the last big finds made by Mr. Davis and his assistant Mr. E. S. Ayrton, now Archaeological

The Tombs of Harmhabi and Touatânkhamanou. By Theodore M. Davis. (Constable & Co.)

Essais sur l'Art Égyptien. By G. Maspero. (Paris, E. Guilmoto.)

Commissioner of Ceylon. The reigns of these kings mark the turning-point in the history of Egypt, for Tutankhamen was the first of the sons-in-law and successors of the heretic king Khuenaten to establish himself firmly on the throne, which he did apparently by returning to the worship of Amen, and changing his own name from Tutankhaten to that given above. That this meant a surrender to the priesthood of Amen, who had before Khuenaten's heresy aimed at the sovereign power, Sir Gaston Maspero has no doubt, and he will have none of the theory advanced by less distinguished Egyptologists that Tutankhamen resided for any length of time after his accession at his father-in-law's capital of Tell el-Amarna. On the contrary, he thinks that he very early removed to Thebes and Memphis, and that during the rest of his reign he spent most of his time at the former place. Of the period that he sat on the throne we have hitherto had no hint, but Mr. Davis has now given us a minimum length for this by the discovery of a piece of cloth made "in the sixth year" of his reign. Sir Gaston Maspero points out that, while he transferred the services of the crowd of singers, dancing girls, and the like, whom Khuenaten had gathered round him at Tell el-Amarna, to Amen and the other national gods of Egypt, he insisted on "purifying" them before doing so; and he thinks that Horemheb afterwards claimed a good many restorations of temples and shrines to their former uses, the credit of which belongs to Tutankhamen. As to this last monarch's political work, it is a little difficult to know how much we are to allow for royal exaggeration in his inscriptions. Were we to take them at their face value, we should have to believe that the new king reconquered Ethiopia and Asia, and thus restored to Egypt the world-empire that Khuenaten had temporarily let slip. Sir Gaston thinks this unlikely, although he supports Dr. Breasted's contention that Tutankhamen did carry on war in Asia. He is also inclined to believe that the loss of the Asiatic empire by Khuenaten may not have been so complete as has been thought from the famous letters; and in this, as in other matters, Egyptologists will do well to follow his guidance.

With regard to Horemheb, it may be said that he completed the restoration that Tutankhamen had begun. That he was a usurper, in the sense that he was not himself of royal blood, seems plain, and Sir Gaston is not willing to support the theory which would give him a right to the throne by marriage with a royal princess. He thinks that before his accession he was the hereditary ruler of Ha-suten, the capital of the Eighteenth Nome of Upper Egypt, and that for any further information about his personal history we must wait for other discoveries. What is certain about him is that his accession sealed the victory of the priesthood of Amen, and changed the military empire founded by the expellers of the Hyksos and conquerors of Asia into what Sir Gaston calls a "theocracy." From

this sprang the decay of Egypt as an independent state, and its gradual enslavement, first by Persian, and then by European power.

The second book in our notice is a collection of some of those charming essays that Sir Gaston has contributed to journals like the *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne* and publications such as the *Mémoires* of the Fondation Piot. They are marked by the high artistic sense and the ripe scholarship that distinguish all his writing. That he is no respecter of persons may be judged from his apparently innocent remark that the famous "King-Serpent" stela in the Louvre may possibly be a restoration made under Seti I. of the Nineteenth Dynasty. As this monument was discovered by M. Amélineau in the Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty at Omm el Gaab, and was bought at his sale by the French Government at no less a price than 4,000*l.*, probably no one except Sir Gaston would dare to make the suggestion.

New to most English readers, and therefore of exceptional interest, is his account of 'Le Trésor de Zagazig,' a well-illustrated description of the vases of precious metal and jewellery found on the site of the ancient Bubastis some six years ago. These seem to have been made for the Lady "Thuasrit," who married successively the Kings Siptah and Seti II. of the Nineteenth Dynasty, and will be a revelation of the perfection of goldsmiths' work even in Egypt's decline. We expect to see them before long reproduced by modern craftsmen in the fashion which has already made the Mycenæan treasures found by Sir Arthur Evans and others familiar to the general public. The reproductions of these and other monuments of Egyptian art in this volume are excellent. Sir Gaston once more shows himself a specialist of the highest attainments who knows how to put his knowledge at the disposal of the world. *O si sic omnes!*

A Great Coquette: Madame Récamier and her Salon. By Joseph Turquan. (Herbert Jenkins.)

THERE is certainly no valid reason why Juliette Récamier should be denied a place among the host of Frenchwomen, distinguished or notorious, who have furnished material for the prevailing fashion in popular biographies. The circumstances of her life and her own curious personality combine to make her an interesting study, deserving to be approached in a more sympathetic spirit than is shown by her present biographer.

Her most remarkable quality, the essential correctness of conduct which offered a strange contrast alike to the licence of the times and to her own audacities in certain directions, is not challenged by M. Turquan, who contents himself with enumerating the ingenious

theories devised in explanation of it by her contemporaries. Her loyalty to what was apparently the losing side in politics—a loyalty which brought upon her the hostility of the all-powerful Napoleon—he grudgingly admits; but suggests that for such devotion the banker's wife was sufficiently rewarded by the popularity thus acquired with aristocrats of the royalist faction. He does not deny that on several occasions she succoured the oppressed, at some cost to herself, and is doubtful whether we should attribute these actions to goodness of heart or a desire to be in the fashion. But it is in his judgment of her intellectual powers that he is most severe. He dismisses Sainte-Beuve's theory that, though not herself brilliant, she could inspire brilliancy in others with the contemptuous pronouncement that her only social device was the practice of an unscrupulous and indiscriminate flattery. Flattery from a fashionable beauty is no doubt a pleasant thing, even when applied in a wholly inartistic manner, but we doubt whether it will account for the existence, during forty years and more, of such a *salon* as Madame Récamier's.

From the long roll of her admirers we may select the names of Canova, Chateaubriand, Benjamin Constant, Mathieu and Adrien de Montmorency, Lucien Bonaparte, the Iron Duke (who outraged her not over-developed sense of patriotism by demanding congratulation after Waterloo), and Prince Augustus of Prussia, in whose case patriotism does not seem to have intervened, since she had thoughts of becoming his wife. To obtain a divorce from M. Récamier would not have been impossible; amongst other reasons because their marriage, which took place under the Terror, had never been ratified by any religious ceremony. But on the side of the Prussian royal family there would probably have been insuperable difficulties, and Juliette was persuaded by her husband to abandon the romantic project.

Though popular chiefly with men, she was not unappreciated by her own sex. The friendship with Madame de Staël was deep and sincere on both sides. Madame de Genlis made her the object of an enthusiastic cult, and the mystic Madame de Krüdener entertained high hopes of her spiritual development.

M. Turquan has brought, as we have seen, something of the national light-heartedness where a woman's character is concerned to his study of Madame Récamier, but he has obviously no intention of treating her with injustice. His book, moreover, is not a mere réchauffé from other authors, but reinforced by reference to "a number of precious and unpublished papers." He has hardly been fortunate in a translator who renders the schoolgirl air of bashfulness which accompanied Juliette into the seventies as the "embarrassment of an old pensioner."

With the Bulgarian Staff. By Noel Buxton. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. NOEL BUXTON dedicates his little book to the memory of Palmer Newbould, "who counted the cause of freedom of more value than life, and died fighting for the Balkan allies," and includes also an interesting note about Mr. Newbould. Mr. Buxton's work for the Balkan Committee led to his being accorded the privilege of being attached to the Bulgarian General Staff at a critical period, and he was able to see much that was beyond the reach of foreign military attachés. He worked hard and did not spare himself. He frequently acted as a dresser in the army hospitals, and brings home to us the horrors of war. He describes some of the cases that passed through his hands. One man had no fewer than eleven wounds; three bullets had gone through the shoulder, and two through the arm, making ten holes. Another had fourteen wounds from one percussion shell. There is a terrible picture of the "men marching out and the mangled carried home," recalling those machines in the slaughterhouses of Chicago, where "cattle go forward in endless line, and are carried back dismembered."

When *The Times* was summing-up its admirable articles on the campaign in Thrace, it told us of Chatalja that the Bulgarians actually broke the lines in the fighting which took place about November 17th; that this was an attack in force in which the Bulgarians lost 10,000 killed and wounded; and that but for the accident of a dense driving mist the Bulgarians would have been in Constantinople in a couple of days. Mr. Buxton also throws some light on Chatalja. He states that the Bulgars had run out of transport, and were themselves tired; fever had broken out among the Turks, and the Bulgarian army arrived at Chatalja exhausted and sick. Elsewhere, in speaking of the *élan* of the Bulgarian soldiers, which was the quality that surprised the Bulgarians themselves, Mr. Buxton writes that at moments it proved almost excessive. "The troops out-marched their supplies, and consequently, through injury by hunger, fell sick at Chatalja."

Intelligence was another of the qualities which brought about the Balkan victory, and we quote one illustration given by Mr. Buxton:—

"General von der Goltz announced in his reports that the fortress [of Kirk Kilisse] would not yield to the Bulgarians. It could only be taken, even by Prussian troops, in six months."

A Bulgarian general complimented the German on his remark: "It was a safe one to make, he said, because no fortress existed." Mr. Buxton is sometimes unfair to the Turk. Perhaps he would think this impossible; but some of the things he chronicles are mere wild, unconfirmed rumours. His opinion that the Concert of Europe "could have solved the Balkan dilemma without firing a shot" will be received with some scepticism.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Browne (Douglas G.), CHRIST AND HIS AGE, 3/6 net. Methuen

The first half of this work treats of the history of the time of Christ; the second is a record of His life, as deduced from the history, written with a good deal of imaginative charm.

Buchanan (James Little), THE CHRIST-WORLD: AN OUTLOOK ON LIFE, 2/6 net. Wells Gardner

A cheerful little book, emphasizing the view that this world is one of the many mansions of God's city, and that therefore life is well worth living, and worth living well.

Chignell (Arthur Kent), TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN PAPUA, a History of the English Church Mission in New Guinea (1891-1912), with 24 Illustrations and a Map, 2/6 net. Mowbray

A record written for the coming-of-age of the New Guinea Mission. Its illustrations and stories of native folk would of themselves make it interesting. The work has been steady, though hampered by lack of funds, and notable advance has been made in many places which would justify a more detailed account than that given in these 150 pages or so.

Green (Peter), STUDIES IN POPULAR THEOLOGY, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner

A series of short studies which originally appeared in *The Treasury*, and give a concise outline of the teaching of the Church on the doctrines of the Christian religion.

Howells (George), THE SOUL OF INDIA, 5/ net. Kingsgate Press, and Clarke & Co.

The substance of this book was contained in the course of Angus Lectures delivered in Regent's Park College during the winter of 1909-10. It forms an introduction to the religious thought of India, studied in its relation to Christianity, and will be of special use to missionaries.

Murray (Rev. J. O. F.), THE REVELATION OF THE LAMB, 1/6 net. Mowbray

A course of ten addresses delivered to clergy in a retreat at Cuddesdon in October, 1912.

Plummer (Alfred), THE HUMANITY OF CHRIST, AND OTHER SERMONS, 3/6 net. Ouseley

A collection of twenty sermons on widely divergent subjects.

Radford (J. Grange), THE ETERNAL INHERITANCE, 5/ net. C. H. Kelly

Expositions from the Epistle to the Hebrews, intended to supplement critical commentaries.

Roberts (Jean), THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN, SEEN IN MUSINGS ON THE MAGNIFICAT, with an Introduction by the Rev. W. F. La Trobe-Bateman, 1/ net. Mowbray

This booklet essays to show how woman, as personified in Eve, sprang to the acquisition of knowledge before her Creator had endowed her with the capacity for receiving it, and how the dawn of her emancipation began with the nativity of Christ, "when a second Eve was chosen to be the Mother of God."

Whyte (Adam Gowans), THE RELIGION OF THE OPEN MIND, 2/6 net. Watts

As is unfortunately often the case, the author's openness to conviction is maintained on all sides but one: on that side there is a dogmatic door which precludes for him the possibility of an external governance

of natural law, such as is usually labelled "supernatural." Here he seems to justify his own words that "dogmatism always flourishes in inverse proportion to knowledge." His treatment is excellent on such subjects as evolution, mental or physical, but Mr. Eden Phillpotts, who contributes a Preface, sets forth his own infallibility of judgment with regard to religion, maintaining that it "springs from fear," which is also "the fuel of all religion," and that by no formula of supernatural religion can the riddle of human life be solved. As neither writer provides us with a solution, we shall seek to maintain an open mind, even as to the existence of the supernatural.

Leaving aside this point we acknowledge a great indebtedness to Mr. Whyte for putting before us, in a compact, readable form, what is not only in all essentials a sound, but in addition a lofty, treatise on Materialism, raising the subject to a level which has often been considered a close reserve for supernaturalism.

Law.

Neave (Frederick George), A HANDBOOK OF COMMERCIAL LAW, 3/6 net. Wilson

The fact that this Handbook is in a second edition is sufficient proof of its utility. It deals with the transactions of everyday life, and provides information as to almost every form of contract that exists in modern commerce. In the present edition references to cases and statutes have been introduced, and a Table of Cases has been added. Moreover, the whole of the text has been revised, and the chapter on 'Marine Insurance' rewritten so as to comprise the provisions of the Codifying Act of 1906.

Poetry.

Field (Claud), PURITAN PANSIES.

Gay & Hancock

Some of the pieces in this little volume have already appeared in various periodicals. They are mostly of a devotional tendency, as the title implies; one or two show a considerable lyrical gift, but the general level is not high.

Gerald (A. F.), IN GRAY AND GOLD, 1/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell

This little volume is unequal in quality, and the author is, perhaps, at his best in his sonnets. Besides a general gift for lyrical expression, he displays a certain strength, as in 'The Demagogue,' which somehow leaves a deeper impression than anything else in the book.

Kiriti Vekil Bey, THE CRIMSON WEST, 6d. net. Bedford Press

Patriotic verses by a Turk, criticizing the attitude of Europe to his country at the present crisis.

Leigh (Mabel Constance), LOVE SONGS AND VERSES, 3/6 net. Humphreys

Light and melodious verses in a persistent vein of sadness and doom. There is much in them of "weariness" and "brooding" and "cypress trees," and the collection might have been entitled 'Songs of Fate.' The four black-and-white illustrations are fantastic and ornamental.

Lewis (Charlton Miner), GAWAYNE AND THE GREEN KNIGHT, 4/6 net. Frowde

This fairy-tale is cast in four cantos written in rhymed verse. Many of the lines run along a steady level of mediocrity, but, while they never descend beneath that level, they here and there rise considerably above it. On the whole, the author has set himself a difficult task, which he has succeeded in accomplishing with a fair amount of distinction.

Lorimer (Emilia Stuart), SONGS OF ALBAN, 2/6 net. Constable

Strange and stormy verses that have the merit of intensity. The technique is unconventional, and serves to strengthen the effect of volcanic unrest.

Poetry and Drama, Vol. I. No. 1, 2/6 net.

35, Devonshire Street, W.C.

The first number of the new quarterly successor to *The Poetry Review* indicates a desire on the part of the editor to continue along the old lines, but to give far more in quantity. *Poetry and Drama* should not be confused with the new *Poetry Review*, the organ of the Poetry Society, started under the editorship of Mr. Stephen Phillips immediately after the original *Poetry Review* had suspended monthly publication. The present number is packed with interesting features, including a pleasing article by Mr. Edward Thomas on Ella Wheeler Wilcox and a short play by Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie.

Spiritual Songs by Dugald Buchanan, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by Rev. Donald Maclean, 3/6 net.

Edinburgh, John Grant

The sacred bard of Rannoch, Dugald Buchanan, was himself, we learn, influenced by two privates of the Sutherland Militia, who recited to him the poems of John Mackay of Mudale—a characteristic outcome of the simple dignity of the peasant soldier of the Highlands in 1746. Steeped as Buchanan was in Evangelical theology, this, in his hands, took metrical form and a depth of expression which makes the comparison of his work with Milton's and Dante's by no means irrelevant. His eight didactic poems have had the greatest popularity of any Gaelic verse since his day. His Gaelic is very pure, and the present edition is a worthy one. Many corrections had to be made of inferior versions of the text. Buchanan's own first edition of 1767 and variants given in the notes from the MacLagan MS. at Glasgow are the principal sources. A useful note on the metrics (the poet for the most part followed the modern English model), based on the work of Prof. Kuno Meyer and Mr. Calder's late excellent edition of Duncan Bàn MacIntyre, is followed by appendixes on the vocalic "Auslaut" and the nasal (i.e., the initial and other gutturals, and the survival of the wandering Aryan *n* in Gaelic); and a suggestive vocabulary, which also forms an index to the notes, concludes the edition.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVII. Part II., 25/6 per annum. Elliot Stock

These records are invaluable to the buyer of rare and expensive books. The period covered is from November last to January of this year, and includes the sale of Andrew Lang's books.

Philosophy.

Bacon (Roger), LIBER SECUNDUS COMMUNIONUM NATURALIUM FRATRIS ROGERI: DE CELESTIBUS, Partes Quinque, edidit Robert Steele, 10/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The present fascicule contains the completion of the Mazarin MS. of the 'Communia Naturalium.' Fasc. V. will include the remainder of Bacon's 'Naturalia.' The editor points out that Parts I. and II. of this book were at one time included in the 'Compendium Philosophic,' and that several chapters of Part V. coincide to some extent with the 'Opus Tertium' MS. of M. Duhem, chap. xviii. being found in the 'Compendium'

Philosophie.¹ For Parts I. and III. there is, besides the Mazarin MS., a very good text in Digby; and, though there is no other text for Parts IV. and V., some help is obtained by the parallel passages in the 'Opus Majus' and 'Tertium,' or in the 'Compendium Philosophie' above referred to. Mr. Steele's careful work on an unduly neglected author is worthy of all praise.

Hibbert Journal, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

The April *Hibbert* is a particularly interesting number. In the first article Prof. Royce deals with 'The Christian Doctrine of Life.' He maintains that the principle of principles in all Christian morals is, "Since you cannot find the universal and beloved community, create it." The Christian doctrine of life consists in the union of the idea of the community and the idea of atonement, both interpreted in human fashion, but "extended in ideal through the whole realm that the human spirit can ever conquer."

Dr. Estlin Carpenter expounds 'The Buddhist Doctrine of Salvation,' and finds in it striking analogies with Christian thought. Mr. John Galsworthy claims that the new spirit in the drama is the spirit of sincerity—the spirit that does not care for pay or sensation or popularity, but is true to its vision of life, and bent on supplying such drama whether there be a demand for it or not, in the belief that the supply will gradually increase the demand.

The most challenging article is that by the editor on 'Does Consciousness Evolve?' Mr. Jacks comes to blows with the Hegelians in lively fashion. Mr. G. W. Balfour writes on 'Telepathy and Metaphysics'; Prof. Sorley addresses himself to the question 'Does Religion need a Philosophy?' and Mr. J. A. Hobson writes with his usual ability on 'How is Wealth to be Valued?'

Quest, A QUARTERLY REVIEW, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Watkins

The *Quest* for April contains an interesting article by Dr. Meyrick Booth on 'Eucken and the Mystics,' in which he brings out points of resemblance between Mysticism and Eucken's philosophy of Activism. Dr. R. A. Nicholson sketches the historical relation of Sūfism to Islam, and explains the principles of this Oriental form of Mysticism.

In an article on 'Jacob's Wrestling' Mr. E. E. Kellett endeavours to trace the story to its legendary sources, and finds the best parallels in the sagas of Iceland.

Very few English readers have heard of Prof. Vaihinger of Berlin. He has written a book in which he is said to have "gone beyond Kant in his critique of our means of understanding, and perhaps even beyond Nietzsche in his merciless analysis of our ideals and ethical motives." His theories are described in a long article by the editor, and subjected to sober criticism.

The poetry of Mr. W. B. Yeats is sympathetically considered by Mr. M. F. Howard; and Dr. Eisler presents some curious knowledge in his article on 'The Messianic Fish-Meal.'

Sedgwick (William), MAN AND HIS FUTURE: Part II. THE ANGLO-SAXON, HIS PART AND HIS PLACE, 6/ net.

Griffiths

An attempt to reconcile the philosophy of Spencer with the teaching of the Bible. The weakness of that philosophy, the author considers, lies in the omission of a Master, and he sets out to show its success when employed to support religion.

History and Biography.

Adams (John Quincy), WRITINGS, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford: Vol. I. 1779-96, 15/ net.

Macmillan

John Quincy Adams was born in Massachusetts in 1767, and was for more than fifty years employed in the public service, much of the time being spent as diplomatic representative of the United States in European countries. His official dispatches were supplemented by lengthy letters to his family, and the collection of writings in this volume has been selected from his correspondence between the years 1779 and 1796.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records: EDWARD III., Vol. XIV., A.D. 1367-70, 15/

Stationery Office

Another volume in the series of Calendars of the Patent Rolls.

Chadwick (Mrs. Ellis H.), MRS. GASKELL: HAUNTS, HOMES, AND STORIES, New and Revised Edition, 5/ net.

Pitman

A long review of the first edition appeared in *The Athenæum* for Oct. 1st, 1910. This new edition has been brought up to date, and all available information regarding the author of 'Cranford' has been included. Several new illustrations have also been added, including a portrait of Mrs. Gaskell before her marriage.

Du Parcq (Herbert), LIFE OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Vol. II., 9/ net.

Caxton Publishing Co.

The second volume of a biography planned on apparently Gargantuan lines, the first instalment of which was noticed in these columns on Sept. 21st last year. Two photographs of 'Mr. Lloyd George at Play' (on the golf links) add a seeming touch of lightness to the general massiveness of the tome, which takes up, at its 209th page, the life-story of a politician who appears to rejoice in public advertisement. At p. 394 we are allowed to take breath, but the respite is brief, for an appendix of twenty-two pages follows containing the text of three of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches. Chronologically we have arrived, with the end of this volume, at the year 1904; how many volumes the subsequent nine years are likely to bring forth the eager reader may be left to guess.

Hardy (B. C.), ARABELLA STUART, 12/6 net.

Constable

This volume does not offer any new material concerning the princess who for nearly thirty years was regarded by many people as the rightful heir to Queen Elizabeth. In character she was modest and amiable; but by the fortune of birth, and, later, through the royal disapproval of her marriage to William Seymour, she was doomed to a life of disappointment, ending in tragedy. There is much romantic interest in her life, and this biography, being well and carefully written, should appeal to the general reader, for whom it is intended. It includes some interesting portraits.

History (A) of the Island of Chios, A.D. 70-1822, translated from the Second Part of Dr. Alexander M. Vlasto's Work entitled 'Xiaka.'

Dryden Press

Dr. Vlasto's work is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the history of the island from the earliest times down to the year A.D. 70, the date of its incorporation in the Roman Empire. The

second begins with that date, and carries the history down to the destruction of Chios by the Turks in 1822. It is the translation of the latter part which forms the present volume, and, except for some small omissions, the text has been rendered in full.

History of Bodiam: ITS ANCIENT MANOR, CHURCH, AND CASTLE, compiled from Ancient Sources by Rev. Theodore Johnson, 1/6

Author, Bodiam Rectory, Hawkhurst

Gives an interesting account of the Manor and Church of Bodiam in Sussex, which go back to Saxon times; also of the Castle, the picturesque ruins of which have attracted the attention of many artists.

James (Herman Gerlach), PRINCIPLES OF PRUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION, 6/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

A non-comparative study of Prussian local government, with an historical introduction, written on lines similar to those of Dr. Blake Odgers's book on English Local Government. Particular attention is paid to the peculiarly German extensions of the powers and duties of administrators.

Ogg (Frederic Austin), THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE, 12/6 net.

Macmillan

This substantial work is an example of the conscientious compilations which may fairly be described as characteristic of American universities. The constitutional history and the administrative machinery of the countries of Western and Central Europe are described with minuteness and accuracy in nearly 700 closely printed pages. As far as we can see, Prof. Ogg is throughout the book merely writing up and condensing the statements and opinions of acknowledged authorities. His command of these is beyond criticism, but he has nothing to add to them. There could be no greater contrast, for example, than that between this book and Prof. Lowell's 'Government of England.' The latter writer holds views of his own; he forms opinions from the facts he has gathered; he has, in short, put himself into his work. Prof. Ogg is no less thorough, but his book has little more personality than a time-table.

Royal Highland Regiment (The): THE BLACK WATCH, FORMERLY 42ND AND 73RD FOOT: MEDAL ROLL, 1801-1911.

Edinburgh, Wm. Brown

Every endeavour has been made in this record to ensure accuracy regarding names, regimental numbers, and the clasps to which individuals are entitled, though naturally there is a possibility of mistakes in the original rolls, from which those that appear in this volume have been faithfully copied. The work constitutes a permanent memorial to those who have helped to add laurels to the story of the Black Watch.

Scottish Historical Review, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Glasgow, MacLehose

In his paper on 'The Royal Scottish Academy' in the present number Sir John Stirling Maxwell gives a brief review of its origin and progress, together with an estimate of its present work, and a prophecy as to its future. Other articles include 'The Influence of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland on the Economic Development of Scotland before 1707,' by Miss Theodora Keith; a paper on the 'Original Charters of the Abbey of Cupar, 1219-1448,' by the Rev. James Wilson; 'Arthur Johnston in his Poems,' by Mr. T. D. Robb; and a reprint of 'The Castle Campbell Inventory' dating from 1595.

Geography and Travel.

Edwards (George Wharton), *MARKEN AND ITS PEOPLE*, 10/6 net. **Werner Laurie**

The author is an American artist who spent some time on the little island on the Zuider Zee, sketching its inhabitants and misunderstanding their language. He is, we think, unduly sentimental on their account; centuries of intermarriage have had their effect on the small community. It is impossible to observe the islanders—tourists generally confine their attention to the Sunday clothes of the inhabitants—without being impressed by their general coarseness of appearance when compared with the types prevailing at Monnickendam, Edam, and Volendam on the mainland, only a few miles away. A similar tendency to idealize is noticeable in the author's illustrations, which are otherwise excellent.

Golding (Douglas), *DREAM CITIES, Notes of an Autumn Tour in Italy and Dalmatia*, 8/6 net. **Fisher Unwin**

The title of Mr. Goldring's book may be taken as fairly indicative of the nature of its contents. The author is endowed with the soul of a poet and the eye of an observer, and the combination has resulted in a volume that contains something which places it above the ordinary run of books of travel. There are many who visit cities in foreign lands for the sake of seeing what "there is to be seen," and in the end see nothing, so far as any permanent value to themselves is concerned. To derive any mental profit from the process of travel one must be equipped with a certain amount of imagination, and this Mr. Goldring possesses in no small degree. Moreover, he adds to it a gift for transmitting it to the printed page, so that we are enabled to see with his eyes and understand with his understanding. It must not be taken for granted that we agree with all his conclusions, but no amount of disagreement would spoil the pleasure which his book has given us. The thirty-two illustrations are all well chosen.

Hannah (Ian C.), *THE BERWICK AND LOTHIAN COASTS, "The County Coast Series,"* 6/ net. **Fisher Unwin**

As in other volumes of this series, archaeological, historical, and literary associations form the greater part of the subject-matter. The author has been familiar since his childhood with the surroundings of which he treats, and he writes with sympathy and understanding. Considerable space is devoted to Edinburgh, and the chapter dealing with the old town is, perhaps, the most fascinating in the book. Mr. Hannah writes in a pleasant, straightforward style, without making any great pretensions to literary distinction. The book is profusely illustrated, both with photographs taken by the author and with line drawings (and a frontispiece in water-colour) by Edith Brand Hannah.

Northamptonshire, Second Edition, Revised, 2/6 net. **Methuen**

This is one of the "Little Guides," a series so compact and sensible in arrangement as to be well worth revision in cases where it is required. Mr. Wakeling Dry, the author of the first edition of 1906, was, unfortunately, not well enough to do such work, but the F.S.A. who has taken it on shows a zealous and careful interest in the county. Upwards of 100 parishes hitherto lacking notice are now included, and special attention has been paid to archaeological research of recent years. Considerations of space have made it necessary to reduce the preliminary matter, but this is less important than the details of parishes.

The 'Guide' is now one of the best of the series. We should be glad to see similar attention paid to the little book on Kent, which omits some noteworthy places and things in the county.

Sociology.

Edwards (John), *SOCIALISM AND THE ART OF LIVING*, 6d. **Liverpool, Liverpool Booksellers' Co.**

This booklet of under fifty moderate-sized pages of large print, well spaced, contains a summary of Socialism and its ethics which may be confidently placed in the hands of any thoughtful person who desires to understand the purposes of the movement.

Economics.

Farnam (Henry W.), *THE ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF HISTORY*, 5/6 net. **Frowde**

The Professor of Economics at Yale University discourses briefly and lightly on a variety of subjects. An extremely sane and well-expressed little series of articles on Labour Legislation is the principal feature of the book, which contains in addition an article on 'Social Myopia' that Mr. Chiozza Money might well have written, and a criticism of orthodox views on distribution which we should like to see expanded.

Withers (Hartley), *MONEY CHANGING*, 5/ net. **Smith & Elder**

In 'The Meaning of Money' Mr. Withers showed that he possessed a unique faculty for presenting in a lucid style the intricacies of finance. 'Money Changing,' developed out of a course of lectures on Foreign Exchange, has the same admirable qualities. It is clear, devoid of puzzling technicalities, and at times even amusing. Bagehot himself could not have written a plainer exposition.

Education.

Devine (Alex.), *A SYMPATHETIC BOYHOOD, the Public Schools Questions*, 2d. **King**

An interesting pamphlet on social life in public schools, and on manual work as a social factor in education, written by the head master of Clayesmore School, Pangbourne.

Hamilton (C.), *TECHNICAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND TEACHING*, 2/6 net. **Routledge**

The author divides his book into four parts. In the first he discusses the nature and purpose of Evening Technical Education; in the second he deals with Organization; in the third he attempts to present in a simple manner a few of the general scientific principles which underlie sound methods of instruction; while in the fourth he offers notes and suggestions on the teaching of some of the subjects commonly found in the lower section of Technical Schools. In the last chapter he advocates the training of technical teachers, and follows this up by a series of questions on method.

Handbook (A) on Foreign Study, revised by John Owen Reid, with an Introduction by Viscount Haldane, 1/ net. **Edinburgh, Darien Press**

A revised edition of the 'Handbook of Foreign Study' published by the International Academic Committee. An Appendix is included giving a concise and up-to-date statement concerning Universities in France, Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, together with a complete list of the Academic Consuls in those Universities, as well as those now appointed in the British Colonies.

Jones (Abel J.), *CHARACTER IN THE MAKING*, 2/ net. **Murray**

An interesting monograph tracing the development of character and the influences which determine its growth. As character is revealed in action, actions are considered under the three heads of Instinctive, Habitual, and Deliberate; and the process of building up a child's character from the "given" to the "fixation" is studied with care.

Osborn (A. R.), *METHOD IN TEACHING, a Text-Book for Sunday-School Teachers*, 2/ **Frowde**

This textbook claims to meet a special need, and we think that the claim is justified. Sunday-School teachers and clergymen, who have often neither the time nor the opportunity to study the theory and practice of education in general, should find in this book just what they require for their special work. It sets forth, in a form which the average reader can easily understand, the principles of right method in teaching, and the manner in which those principles may be applied to the study of the Bible.

Philology.

Classical Quarterly, APRIL, 3/ net. **Murray**

Mr. J. T. Sheppard opens the number with an interesting discussion of 'The Plot of the "Septem contra Thebas,"' in which he uses the researches of Verrall and Prof. Tucker. The last-named continues his 'Notes and Suggestions on Latin Authors,' which are full of ingenious Horatian conjectures. Prof. Housman deals as incisively as ever with a commentator on Manilius, and Mr. A. Shewan has an admirably thorough note on the 'Pluralis Majestatis in Homer.' Of the brief notes the most striking is that of Mr. E. Harrison on Sophocles, 'Trachiniae,' 1064-5, in which Hercules is credited with a verbal equivocation similar to the famous one in the 'Ajax.'

Selected Essays of Plutarch, translated, with Introduction, by T. G. Tucker, 3/6 net. **Oxford, Clarendon Press**

Prof. Tucker has selected from the 'Moralia' nine essays of Plutarch which deal with social matters, education, and other practical problems of life. His rendering is excellent, and well supported by his Introduction, which should put the reader in the way to appreciate this side of Plutarch. Unfortunately, the 'Moralia' are nothing like so good as the 'Lives.' The first essay given here, the 'Dinner-Party of the Seven Sages,' is the only one that can be called entertaining. All are full of sound sense, calculated to enlarge the understanding, as an eighteenth-century writer might say, and Prof. Tucker refers to the Augustan flavour evident in this side of Plutarch's work. But, alas! humour is generally wanting, and we cannot endorse the epithet "brilliant" applied to the worthy moralist. It is precisely because he is not brilliant that modern readers may find him heavy and tedious. He overvalues memory as a means of culture, and is always quoting some verse or philosophic dictum.

The 'Moralia' are much less effective than the 'Lives,' as Johnson's 'Rambler' is much less effective than his 'Lives.' Plutarch is an excellent person over whose admonitions we cannot grow enthusiastic. He is "bon comme le pain"; he has no flights of imagination; and we cannot entirely acquit him of being a pedant, as Prof. Tucker does. A comparison with Macaulay is suggested, but surely the great master of monologue was a much smarter writer.

'The Bringing-up of a Boy' is pseudo-Plutarch, and we should have been glad to see, instead of it or the dull 'Advice to Married Couples,' the really remarkable essay on 'The Delays of Divine Justice.' The 'Notes on Persons and Places' at the end are clearly designed for readers ignorant of Greek, to whom the many quotations may be fresher than they are to the classical scholar.

Literary Criticism.

Colum (Padraic), OLIVER GOLDSMITH, 2/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

Mr. Colum's Introduction is brief and enthusiastic. If it does not give many facts, it, at any rate, conveys a convincing impression of the circumstances in which Goldsmith's work was done. The selection of the extracts is excellent, and, we are glad to see, represents well Goldsmith's charming work as an essayist. The volume forms part of "The Regent Library."

Hudson (William Henry), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LITERATURE, 4/6 net. Harrap

The second edition of Mr. Hudson's admirable work differs from the first only by four short appendixes—closely packed little articles, of which 'The Study of the Short Story' and 'On the Treatment of Nature in Poetry' deserve the serious attention of students of literature.

School-Books.

Chapuzet (M.-L.) and Daniels (W. M.), MES PREMIERS PAS EN FRANÇAIS, 1/3 Harrap

The book is well arranged, and the numerous illustrations, coloured and otherwise, should be a great help to young pupils who are endeavouring to master the preliminary difficulties of the language. It is also published in an edition supplied with an illustrated vocabulary, or the latter can be had separately.

Florian's French Grammatical Readers: Series A. L'HOMME À L'OREILLE CASSÉE, by Edmond About, 1/6 Rivington

These useful Readers are issued in two series. Each Reader contains thirty lessons, followed by a "questionnaire" and a grammatical section. At the end of the book are exercises, a grammar, and, in the A Series, a vocabulary. It has been considered advisable to alter the text slightly here and there, but this has been done sparingly. About's story is already familiar in English.

Fiction.

Betham-Edwards (M.), THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE SEA, 6d. Collins

New edition. The first issue was noticed by us as far back as January 30th, 1858, and the story has thus already had an exceptionally long life.

Chatterton (G. G.), HOBSON'S CHOICE, 6/ Long

The effect of adversity on various temperaments provides the author's theme here, but the story is somewhat colourless, and the characters uninteresting.

Clifford (Sir Hugh), MALAYAN MONOCHROMES, 6/ Murray

Most of these stories have appeared before in various magazines, but they were well worth putting into a volume, for nearly all of them are good. An artist in style and atmosphere, Sir Hugh is particularly effective in tales of horror, and 'Cholera on a Chinese Junk,' 'The Quest of the Golden Fleece,' and 'The Skulls in the Forest' are the best of the collection.

Cullum (Ridgwell), THE BROODING WILD, a Mountain Tragedy, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

New edition.

Haslette (John), THE SHADOW OF SALVADOR, 6/ Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A swiftly moving romance of South America. The Irish hero forges ahead in traditional fashion, and, having thwarted the particularly villainous villain, is eventually rewarded with the lovely heroine.

Le Queux (William), MYSTERIES, 6/ Ward & Lock

Fifteen sensational narratives, which, the author tells us, are "based, more or less, upon actual facts as reported to the various Chiefs of the London and Continental Police." London, as well as places where human life is less regarded, is, it appears, full of traps for the unwary. But we do not think the average man would be so unsuspicious or so easily led as the heroes of these narratives. On the other hand, he might not be able to survive all that they go through, from falling into a deep well to an "electrocuting" bed, and we wonder that practised criminals are so careless as to leave about in a bedroom such a trifle as a lady's severed finger. The stories, in fact, lack finish, though they show some ingenuity.

Martin (D'Arcy), MEANS TO AN END, 6/ Long

In this story a millionaire falls in love with an Academy picture, discovers the original of it, and marries her. He believes that money and position fulfil the whole need of woman, and his wife is at some pains to undeceive him. The story is mediocre, and the character of the man singularly unattractive.

Mayor (F. M.), THE THIRD MISS SYMONS, with an Introduction by John Masefield, 3/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

This biography of an undistinguished woman is an unusually effective piece of work. The titular character is described by Mr. Masefield in his eulogistic Introduction as one of those women who "go passively like poultry along all the tramways of their parishes." The simile is excellent. Henrietta Symons is a living woman who lacks an indefinable quality which is needed for social success. So her life is a series of dull periods which successively deprive her of sympathetic faculties; her possibilities of happiness are atrophied; her efforts are directed solely towards the capture of new interests she cannot retain; and at the end old age finds her hopeless, selfish, and stupid. It is not an attractive story, but it is extremely well told.

McCarthy (Justin Huntly), CALLING THE TUNE, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

Long, solid paragraphs of description and rumination take much from the interest of this tale, and it is only towards the end that it moves at all briskly. The plot is not attractively contrived, and the characters are self-centred and commonplace: not one spark of poetry lightens the pages, and even the love-making (such as it is) is marred by unnecessary slang. Yet the theme has interesting possibilities. A traveller returning home meets the daughter of the woman he had formerly loved, and in turn falls in love with her.

Monckton (G. F.), LOP-EARED DICK, 6/ Ouseley

This "disjointed account of the Trials of a Genial Cowboy" is sometimes distinctly

amusing, but the author would be well advised in recalling the maxim that "brevity is the soul of wit."

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), TEMPTATION TAVERNAKE, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Tavernake is a type of young man we find increasingly hard to believe in. He reaches manhood devoid of all feelings except those stirred by commercial ambition. Forced to help a maiden in distress, he does his duty with as bad a grace as possible, but immediately after falls a victim to the designing wiles of her criminally-minded sister. Having fled from temptation, he "makes his pile," and on his return inadvertently finds himself again acting Prince Bountiful to the lady, who is again in distress. Finally he marries her, though we doubt whether they live happily ever after. Out of such unpromising material Mr. Oppenheim has constructed a very readable story—which shows what a practised hand he has.

Pugh (Edwin), PUNCH AND JUDY, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Few can idealize characters and events in Soho. Among those few Mr. Pugh has a prominent place. Punch is a street arab, and his direct action, so soon as he has satisfied himself of what is right and wrong, might well put to shame the casuistries by which his betters shirk their responsibilities.

Mr. Pugh deals with artists of several kinds in a Bohemian setting, and offers some shrewd criticism of present conditions in politics as well as journalism.

Redmayne (P. Y.), THE GULF BETWEEN, 6/ Wells Gardner

In spite of its prelude of April freshness, this is a gloomy story. Even the banter which the mutual criticism of Teuton and Anglo-Saxon provokes cannot be enjoyed when shadowed by melodramatic warnings of disaster. It is a case in which the theme and its setting are not in harmony. We appreciate the picture of a German boarding-house, but find boredom in the tragic attachment of two of its inmates.

Weekes (R. K.), THE LAWRENSONS, 6/ Constable

The mischief which may usually be expected when a man intercedes on behalf of his brother with the woman of his own heart's desire sets in motion a plot which incidentally affords an opportunity for a picture of the life of a novice in a great Jesuit establishment. This is, perhaps, the chief feature of interest in the book, but family life—particularly during that brief period when the boys are grown up, but still shelter under the paternal roof—finds also in the author an able and sympathetic chronicler.

Williams (Harold), DISCOVERY, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

The story is that of a man who refuses to take himself or life seriously until he is shaken out of his selfishness by the tragedy of a man worthy of his manhood dying in an effort to save his useless life. Little evidence is given of the author's power of writing till the last chapter. In the feeling, as we lay the book aside, that we have been reading of life with all its strange incongruities, apparent injustices, and dullnesses, there is sufficient compensation.

Woodrow (Mrs. Wilson), THE BLACK PEARL, 6/ Appleton

A floridly written American love-story, with plenty of more or less exciting incident. The heroine is a dancer.

General.

Adventure (An), Second Edition, with Appendix and Maps, 3/6 net. Macmillan

We noticed this remarkable book in some detail on May 6th, 1911. It records the visions of two ladies who went to Versailles in 1901 and 1902, and, visiting the Petit Trianon, saw buildings and details of scenery as they existed in the time of Marie Antoinette, spoke to persons of that period, and even had a view of the Queen herself.

This new edition contains more historical information, further accounts written by the ladies soon after their vision, and a brief note by Sir W. F. Barrett stating that he has "no doubt whatever... that the story was written substantially as it appears in this volume." Surely it would have been well to add, as we suggested in our notice, that such "retrocognitive" visions are recognized by F. W. H. Myers. We gather that the authors are school-mistresses, and reasons for their adoption of pen-names and delay in publishing their experiences may have been (1) their distaste for stories of abnormal appearances, though both claim unusual psychical gifts; (2) an idea that the percipients of such visions would be regarded as unsuited for the practical business of education. If there is anything in the latter reason, it is a strange comment on the average English state of mind.

As for the historical information gleaned by subsequent research, we pointed out in our notice definite instances in which it was unsatisfactory, but no attempt is made in this new edition to put such things right.

Book of Public Speaking (The), edited by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, Vol. I., 8/6 net. Caxton Publishing Co.

Many of the speeches here reprinted are excellent reading, but few can be recommended as models, for, after all, personality rather than language is the secret of oratory. The editor has aimed at a catholic collection, and some of the specimens exhibited are distinctly to be avoided. By far the most helpful thing in the book is an excellent article by Mr. T. J. Macnamara on 'How to Make an Effective Speech,' with a list of things to be avoided.

Dawson (Grace), THE SECRET OF EFFICIENCY, 1/ net. Rider

A handbook of common-sense advice as to the best means of keeping a healthy mind in a healthy body, emphasizing the value of relaxation and the harm of constant strain.

ANY CRAFTSMAN.

I AM ground down too hard by poverty :

This that I do I would do well, and take

Time to the task ; this that I make would make

Not all unworthy, lest the dead men see—

Those great forerunners who have left to me

Their high tradition. I would keep awake

My honour—for my own and all men's sake,

And let the work before the wages be.

"So be it then," doth this hard age reply,

"You know the cost!" Ah, yea, the craftsman knows :

Some things well done—but poverty thereby ;

One hour of joy—and many an hour of woes

When he can scarce draw solace from the sky,
And seeth sorrow even in the rose.

FREDERICK NIVEN.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

THE loss of Edward Dowden will be felt not only in his University, not only in Ireland, but throughout the Empire, and, indeed, everywhere where English Literature is studied. To him, perhaps more than any other, is due the great popularity and influence which this study has assumed within the last generation. Like other great subjects, it has even been degraded into an Examination subject—a proof at least of its popularity, if not of its worth. The criticism of the English poets is not in itself a great pursuit : it can only be made great by the man who does it. This was the distinctive point in Edward Dowden. He was, by his education in Trinity College, essentially a metaphysician ; his highest honours and his first-class degree were attained in that science. This it was that gave him that subtlety of thinking and that clearness of logical exposition which removed him far from the herd of *dilettanti* in English studies. On the other hand, this intellectual tendency led him, as some will think, too far. Browning was the poet who spoke to him more intimately than the rest. So the later works of George Eliot were his delight, and he used to point to a page in 'Daniel Deronda'—an elaborate psychological analysis of Daniel—as, in his opinion, the *ne plus ultra* of her work. To most of us this page seemed laboured or overcharged. But to Dowden it was eminently satisfying. This was the cause why his own writing was sometimes not easy to follow ; it was akin to Walter Pater's preciosity. But it was only a passing or occasional phase ; most of his work, and still more his public speaking, was eminently forcible and clear.

There was another feature in his life which the many friendly notices have omitted, and yet it had no small influence on his character. Born a very delicate boy, and brought up with great care owing to a weak chest, he was never able to take part in the sports and games which play so important a part in College life.

His regret at this physical limitation, far from engendering dislike, bred in him a great admiration and sympathy for strong animal life and vigour. And this is the secret of his undue admiration of Walt Whitman—a writer in whom brute physical force is so prominent that we might have expected so pure and delicate an intellect as Dowden's to recoil from such poetry with disgust. But it was not so ; he used often to quote Whitman, and praise him for his *ultra-mannishness*.

Quite apart from his work, Dowden's personality was very marked and singularly attractive. There was no mistaking the refinement of the man at first sight. As a youth his handsome but delicate features expressed an innocent and lofty soul ; you would easily have taken him for a great man, decidedly for a good man. Though he often smiled the sweetest of smiles, there was that seriousness or dignity in him which could not burst into a fit of merriment and a peal of laughter. He was never bitter, except perhaps in political controversy, when his strong convictions of the national danger to Ireland from any Home Rule policy made him a somewhat violent partisan. But always for the good of others, never for his own.

He was an excellent and sympathetic teacher, a most thorough and conscientious examiner, who loved to supplement his official teaching by personal intercourse with his students. He kept open house on

Sunday afternoons, when the ablest of his class delighted to hear the master talk and stimulate the talk of others.

"Heu! quanto melius est tui meminisse,
quam cum aliis versari!"

J. P. M.

FRENCH NURSERY RHYMES,

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris VIe, April 5, 1913.

I READ with surprise, in your issue for March 29th, your reviewer's statement (p. 358) on the pretended "absence of French nursery rhymes." It is possible that this old and quaint literature is not so well preserved in France as it is in England, especially in Paris, and among the educated classes and the well-to-do *bourgeoisie*. Tradition and folk-lore were despised as remains of the *ancien régime* and of the Dark Ages.

Yet, although meagre and fragmentary, chiefly by comparison with England and Germany, the literature of the nurses and of the young folks has survived ; and my friend the late Eugène Rolland was the first to collect it, and to draw attention to the subject in his volume 'Rimes et Jeux de l'Enfance' (Paris, Maisonneuve, 1883). Since this time many other childish rhymes have been noted down and published in *Mélusine*, and the other French magazines devoted to folk-lore.

The South of France is richer in this respect because it is more conservative of tradition than the North, and Louis Lambert's collection in two volumes (Paris, Welter, 1906), giving the music with the words, certainly is one of the most complete collections of nursery rhymes ever made. Although strictly Provençal, viz., *langue d'oc*, it may be considered as French in a general sense. Rolland's collection is *langue d'oïl*.

H. GAIDOZ.

BOOK SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sale on Monday, March 31st, and the two following days included the libraries of the late Sir J. Whittaker Ellis and the late Sir Horatio Davies, the chief prices being : Ireland, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 4 vols., 1828, 21/. Martial and Naval Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies, 2 vols., 1814-17, 25/. 15s. Chaucer, Works, 1896, Kelmescott Press Edition, 74/. Shakespeare, Works, Second Folio, 1632, 50/. Surtees Society's Publications, 115 vols., 1835-1906, 21/. Byron, Works, 2 vols., 1819, both with fore-edge paintings, 20/. Pennant, Account of London, 3 vols., extra-illustrated, 1793, 20/. 10s. Hasted, History of Kent, 4 vols., 1778-99, 20/. Aekermann's Histories of the Universities and Public Schools, 7 vols., 1812-16, 51/. The total of the sale was 1,690/. 4s. 6d.

On Thursday, April 3rd, and the following day Messrs. Sotheby sold the first portion of a book-lover's library, the chief prices being the following : Daniel Price, Soul's Prohibition Staide, 1609, 36/. Champlain, Voyages et Descouvertes faites en la Nouvelle France, 1627, 46/. Hennepin, A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, 1698, 24/. Bacon, Essays, 1612, 23/. Essays Moraux, 1619, 60/. Bewick, General History of Quadrupeds, 1790, 20/. Boswell, Life of Johnson and Johnsoniana, 6 vols., extra-illustrated, 1831-6, 28/. Buccaneers of America, 2 vols., 1684-6, 51/. Bullock, Virginia Impartially Examined, 1649, 28/. Cruikshank, The Humourist, 4 vols., 1819-22, 31/. Egan, Finish to the Adventures of Tom Jerry, and Logick, 1830, 33/. Gerson, Seven rare tracts printed by Ulric Zell, c. 1467, 20/. 10s. Rowlandson, Caricature Magazine, 4 vols. in 1, 1807-19, 30/. Rowlandson and Wigstead, Excursion to Brighthelmstone, 1790, 20/. 10s. Spenser, Faerie Queene, 2 vols., 1596, 29/. The total of the sale was 2,274/. 5s. 6d.

MESSRS. HODGKINSON sold last week, among other properties, the library of the late Prof. Edward Arber, which contained the following : The Spectator, complete set in the original numbers, 1711-12, 28/. Detoe's Review, 5 vols., 1705-11, 23/. Ben Jonson's Works, 3 vols., 1631-40 (slightly imperfect), 15/. Boccaccio's Decamerone, 1757, 15/. Papworth's Select Views of London, 1816, 18/. Aekermann's Microcosm of London, 3 vols., 1808-10, 16/.

Literary Gossip.

THE COMMITTEE of the London Library have acquired the extensive freehold premises No. 8, Duke Street, which abut upon the rear of their house in St. James's Square. This property is necessary for the extension of the Library. The premises it now owns extend from St. James's Square to Duke Street, unhampered by questions of ancient lights or other easements.

MR. R. J. WHITWELL has sent us a copy of the memorial concerning a 'Mediaeval Latin Dictionary' presented to the Council of the British Academy, with the additional names secured in response to the announcement in our 'Literary Gossip' of January 25th and elsewhere, and desires to thank those who notified their adherence. It appears that no definite action on the part of the British Academy can well be taken before the meeting of the International Association of Academies in 1916.

Mr. Whitwell, who has brought his scheme before the International Historical Congress, will be glad to secure volunteers who will undertake to excerpt certain named Latin books dated from the seventh century to the sixteenth. His address is 70, Banbury Road, Oxford.

MR. ARTHUR BETTS writes:—

"Mr. Whitwell's suggestion at the Historical Congress, and his letter to *The Times* of the 7th inst. concerning a Mediaeval Latin Dictionary, remind us that another and equally important work, which was part of the original instructions by the Rolls Commissioners, still remains to produce.

"I refer to the Norman-French Glossary with which Mr. L. O. Pike stated, in his Introduction, dated March, 1908, to 'Year-Book, 20 Edw. III.,' he had made progress during his labour of over a quarter of a century.

"Perhaps the Commissioners will tell us why this Glossary, on which one of the greatest living authorities has expended so much labour, has not yet seen the light."

MR. FRANCIS JENKINSON writes from Cambridge:—

"Is it not desirable, for the sake of those that are to come after us, to insert one line of comment on Mr. J. W. Salter's note, printed in your issue of March 22nd?

"I should not expect any Englishman whose authority I should regard to talk about 'an harmonium.'"

COUNT SERGE FLEURY, who is engaged on a biography of Lucien Bonaparte, is seeking some detailed information concerning the prince's sojourn in England. In the summer of 1810 Lucien came as a prisoner of war to this country, and remained here some four years. After a short stay at Ludlow, in Shropshire, where Lord Powis had placed Denham House at his disposal, the brother of Napoleon bought the estate of Thorngrove, in Worcestershire, where he settled down as a country gentleman. For the temporary loan of letters or other documents, or information of any kind on the subject, Count Serge Fleury would be most grateful. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Tighe Hopkins, at Frayne, Herne Bay.

MR. JOHN MURRAY is publishing 'Livingstone and Newstead,' by A. Z. Fraser, a daughter of Mr. W. F. Webb. Mr. Webb was intimate with Livingstone, and entertained him at Newstead Abbey, and the book contains much concerning the private life of the explorer which has not hitherto been made public.

'LONECRAFT,' by Mr. John Hargrave ('White Fox'), is a handbook for Scouts which Messrs. Constable & Co. have almost ready. The author addresses himself chiefly to those country boys who are unable to join a Scout organization.

'THE ICKNIELD WAY,' which runs along the chalk-hills from Suffolk to Wiltshire, through a land full of history and legend, has been treated by Mr. Edward Thomas in a manner which recalls Mr. Belloc's 'The Old Road,' to which it is a companion volume. Among the principal places described by Mr. Thomas are Newmarket, Wendover, Watlington, Wallingford, Streatley, and Wantage. The book, including eight plates in colour, numerous black-and-white drawings, and a map, is due shortly from Messrs. Constable.

MR. BELFORT BAX, whose opposition to woman suffrage is well known, is completing a new book which he calls 'The Psychology of the Feminist Movement,' and which Mr. Grant Richards will publish during the coming summer.

MR. BYRON WEBBER, who died last week in Jersey, was a busy journalist in earlier days, with a versatile pen. He founded and edited *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*; wrote a successful sporting novel, 'Pigskin and Willow'; and edited 'Kingsclere,' the reminiscences of John Porter the trainer. He also wrote an elaborate account of James Orrock, the artist and connoisseur, and published several short stories and verses.

WE regret to learn that Mr. William St. Chad Boscawen died suddenly at the beginning of the present month from heart failure. He early entered the service of the British Museum, succeeding the late George Smith as Senior Assistant in the Department of Oriental Antiquities under Dr. Samuel Birch. His lectures at that institution on the origin, growth, and development of Assyria and Babylonia will be remembered. He contributed largely to the elucidation of the Cuneiform texts of Western Asia, his elaborate work 'The First of Empires' attaining a second edition. Mr. Boscawen was born in 1854.

WE note with much regret the death of M. Honoré Champion, one of the last representatives of the old style of bookseller and publisher. His shop on the Quai Malaquais was a meeting-place for many well-known authors. His chief reception day was Friday, as on that day the members of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres used to look in for a talk; and Anatole France, a visitor at the Quai Malaquais, has described how he passed a large part of his childhood in the book-shop of M. Champion when it was on the Quai Voltaire.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

Theology.

APRIL.

14 The First Principles of the Church, Essays and Notes, by the Rev. C. A. Barry, 3/6 net. Longmans

14 College Sermons, by Langdon Cheves Stewardson, 6/ net. Longmans

14 The Philosophy of Faith, an Enquiry, by Bertram Brewster, 3/6 net. Longmans

14 The Church Scouts' Prayer Book, 1d. and 4d. Longmans

History and Biography.

14 Louis XI. and Charles the Bold, by Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

15 The Loss of Normandy, 1189-1204, by Prof. Powicke. Manchester University Press

17 Life of the Prince Imperial, by Augustin Filon, 15/ net. Heinemann

17 W. E. Henley, by L. C. Cornford, 1/ Constable

Sports and Pastimes.

14 High Pheasants in Theory and in Practice, by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, 4/6 net. Longmans

Education.

14 Dublin Examination Papers, 1912-13, 4/ Longmans

15 A Cyclopaedia of Education, edited by Paul Monroe: Vol. IV. Lib-Pol, 21/ net. Macmillan

School-Books.

14 Longmans' Modern French Course, Part I., by T. H. Bertenshaw, with 44 Illustrations of French Life by Dorothy M. Payne, Pupils' Edition, 1/6 net; Teachers' Edition, 2/ net. Longmans

15 Mémoires d'un Collégien, par André Laurie, adapted by W. J. Fortune, "Siepmann's French Series: Elementary," 2/ Macmillan

Fiction.

14 Gabriel's Garden, by Cecil Adair, 6/ Stanley Paul

14 The Fruits of Indiscretion, by Sir William Magnay, 6/ Stanley Paul

14 The Lion's Skin, by Rafael Sabatini, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul

14 The Mystery of Roger Bullock, by Tom Gallon, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul

15 The Crystal Stopper, by Maurice Leblanc, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

17 Vision, by Stella Callaghan, 5/ Constable

17 Pity the Poor Blind, by Dr. H. H. Bashford, 6/ Constable

17 Goslings, by J. D. Beresford, 6/ Heinemann

17 A Maker of Ware, by Spencer Edge, 6/ Cassell

17 The Search Party, by G. A. Birmingham, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

17 The Sign of the Spider, by Bertram Mitford, New Edition, 7d. net. Methuen

18 Stella Maris, by William J. Locke, 6/ Lane

General.

14 The Real Democracy: First Essays of the Rota Club, by J. E. F. Mann, N. J. Sievers, and R. W. T. Cox, 4/6 net. Longmans

14 A Woman's Movement, by L. H. M. Soulsby, 3d. Longmans

17 Halfpenny Alley, by Marjorie Harcourt, 5/ net. Smith & Elder

17 Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission, by Goethe, translated by G. A. Page, 6/ Heinemann

17 Hills and the Sea, by Hilaire Belloc, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen

17 Problems of Power, by W. M. Dullerton, 7/6 net. Constable

Science.

14 Mozambique: its Agricultural Development, by R. N. Lyne, 12/6 net. Fisher Unwin

17 The Art of Maternity Nursing, by Mrs. B. G. Macdonald, 3/6 net. Methuen

Fine Art.

15 The Engraved Work of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., by W. G. Rawlinson, Vol. II., 20/ net. Macmillan

17 Sir Thomas Lawrence, by Sir Walter Armstrong, with 40 Illustrations, "Classics of Art," 21/ net. Methuen

17 Early English Water-Colour, by C. E. Hughes, with 36 Illustrations, "Little Books on Art," 2/6 net. Methuen

Drama.

17 Japanese Dramas, by Dr. M. C. Stopes, 5/ Heinemann

SCIENCE

A Hospital in the Making. By B. Burford Rawlings. (Pitman & Sons.)

MR. BURFORD RAWLINGS gives a lively and interesting account of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. The book may be regarded as his Apologia, and it concludes with the great strife which raged round him as its centre at the beginning of the century. The battle was fierce, and ended by his resignation of the offices of Secretary and Director which he had held masterfully, but, on the whole, to the advantage of the institution, for the long period of thirty-five years. He speaks of it, and naturally, with some bitterness, but the debt which the hospital owes him is not forgotten, and history has shown that the conflict was a part of the great wave of democracy which has since engulfed so much.

The story which Mr. Rawlings tells is that of a small special hospital which started with no advantages, and rose rapidly until it became celebrated throughout the world. It contains many of the elements of romance, and would have lent itself exactly to the pen of a monkish chronicler. The position of the founders, neither wealthy nor highly placed, moved to their task by the sudden paralytic seizure of a beloved mother; their sudden inspiration, their unremitting toil crowned with unexpected success, the continued freedom from debt, God's blessing on all, and the initial miracle of the poor epileptic amongst the first group of patients who remained cured to her life's end, read like a mediæval legend, and it is hard to believe that they actually occurred during our own generation. Mr. Rawlings records them all with the sober pen of a hospital secretary, and gives many pleasant glimpses of the unselfish founders—Miss Johanna Chandler, the practical, hard-working little woman who never collected less than 2,000*l.* a year for the charity, and her delightful brother Edward, who had many points of resemblance to Charles Lamb. Brother and sister worked together in the interests of the hospital, both so obstinate that Mr. Rawlings says:

"When a conflict of opinion ensued between them, however affectionately conducted, the result was as difficult to predicate as in the old problem which assumes collision between irresistible force and an immoveable body."

Having thus served their generation, brother and sister fell on sleep, but the impetus they had given continued, the hospital prospered, and was enlarged until it attained to its present position, a veritable Mecca, worthily housed.

In addition to the story of the hospital Mr. Rawlings provides out of his long experience many side-lights upon the intricacies of philanthropic finance. He shows the use of a festival dinner; he tells how the indiscretions of a chairman may be smothered, or even turned to advantage;

and he explains how the money is obtained which keeps open the doors of so many charitable institutions. Incidentally, too, attention is drawn to the changes which must take place when the voluntary system is set aside, for he says:—

"Pay he never so little, the patient who contributes, adopts, often unconsciously, an attitude vastly unlike the deferential and submissive posture of the one-time hospital patient."

The true wording of the charge which he gives on p. 138 is:—

"And if you shall perceive or know anything neglected, or done by any officer of this Hospital or by any other person, that may be unprofitable thereunto, or may cause disorder, or slander to the same, you shall forthwith declare it in writing to the Treasurer or Almoners, or one of them, and no further meddle therein."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bedrock, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Constable

'Japanese Colonial Matters' is a noteworthy article in the current number by Ellen Churchill Semple. She expresses the opinion that the Colonial methods of Japan; while highly scientific, carefully elaborated, and animated by a spirit alike of protection and development, are yet calculated to defeat the great national purpose which should underlie all colonization. Other articles include one on 'Modern Materialism,' by Dr. W. McDougall; and another on 'Immunity and Natural Selection,' by Mr. G. Archdall Reid. In his paper 'On Telepathy as a Fact of Experience' Sir Oliver Lodge replies to some criticisms by Sir E. Ray Lankester, whose rejoinder is also published in this issue.

Harper's Library of Living Thought: ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED? by E. Walter Maunder; **THE AGE OF THE EARTH**, by Arthur Holmes, 2/6 net each.

This useful little series continues to maintain a high standard, and both the books under notice are worthy contributions to modern scientific knowledge.

Hunter (W. Henry), RIVERS AND ESTUARIES; OR, STREAMS AND TIDES, 2/6 net.

Longmans

An elementary study largely based on lectures which were delivered at the beginning of 1911 to the students of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and on further lectures delivered in the University of Manchester. The author deals first of all with the difficulties of the subject, and then proceeds to the consideration of various works for the improvement of rivers and estuaries, quoting examples both from Europe and America. A special chapter is devoted to the Mersey.

Jordan (Wm. Leighton), THE SLING. Letters to the Royal Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Admiralty, May, 1905, to May, 1912, New Edition, 7/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall

Dissertations concerning the problems of the Sling, and their bearing on "Radiation Pressure" and the pendulum.

Journal of the Marine Biological Association, MARCH, 2/ net.

Dulau

The bulk of this number is occupied by a long paper by Mr. G. H. Drew on 'The Precipitation of Calcium Carbonate in the

Sea by Marine Bacteria, and on the action of Denitrifying Bacteria in Tropical and Temperate Seas.' The author shows that, as it at present stands, the investigation can, at most, be considered to offer a mere indication of the part played by bacterial growth in the metabolism of the sea. He thinks, however, that it can be stated with a fair degree of certainty that the very extensive chalky mud-flats forming the Great Bahama Bank, and those which are found in places in the neighbourhood of the Florida Keys, are now being precipitated by the action of the *Bacterium calcis* on the calcium salts present in solution in sea-water. Other contents include a 'Description of a New Species of Brackish-water Gammarus,' by Mr. E. W. Sexton.

Mathematical Papers, FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, 6/

Macmillan

Contains the papers set for examination for the years 1905-12, together with answers to the various questions.

Miller (Gerrit S.), LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN LAND MAMMALS IN THE UNITED STATES MUSEUM, 1911, Bulletin 79.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The object of the present Bulletin is twofold: to call attention to the richness of the United States National Museum in North American land mammals, and to furnish a summary of the systematic results of study in this field to the end of 1911, though, for the sake of completeness, such forms described during 1912 as have come to the author's notice are also included.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLII., Part IV., Re. 1.

Calcutta, 27, Chowringhee Road; London, Kegan Paul

Taylor (John W.), DOMINANCY IN NATURE, AND ITS CORRELATION WITH EVOLUTION, PHYLOGENY, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, Presidential Address delivered at the Fifty-First Annual Meeting of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, at the Royal Institution, Hull.

The author defines the acceptance of the theory of Dominancy in Nature as a belief in the superiority or ascendancy of certain species over their allies, and suggests that species or groups exhibiting dominance of the highest order are to be regarded as the latest products of evolutionary activity, and as occupying the region where the creative force is most strongly exercised. He illustrates his arguments by means of maps.

Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, January.

Longmans

The volume under notice contains an illuminating monograph by Dr. R. R. Gates, entitled 'A Contribution to a Knowledge of the Mutating *Oenotheras*,' in which the author brings together certain results of experimental work which he has carried on during the last six years.

Zoologist (The), A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF NATURAL HISTORY, edited by W. L. Distant, No. 861, 1/

West & Newman

Besides a learned paper by the Rev. Hilderic Friend, 'A Key to the British Henleas,' describing and classifying some new species, this number has, in the 'Diary of Ornithological Observation in Iceland' kept by Mr. Edmund Selous during June and July of last year, and in the section of 'Notes and Queries,' some valuable comments on birds. We welcome also an excellent notice of the late Prof. Adam Sedgwick, whose fine qualities are fully appreciated by the present Professor of Zoology at Cambridge.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC. — April 8. — Sir Charles J. Lyall in the chair. — Mr. C. O. Blagden read a paper on 'Abdullah bin Abdulkadir, of Malacca, and his Writings.' After a brief reference to some of the characteristic points which differentiate the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian region in general from Northern India, the lecturer gave an account of the life of Abdullah, who, as a Malay teacher and translator, came into contact with a number of notable persons, such as Sir Stamford Raffles, John Crawfurd, Newbold, Dr. Morrison, &c., and faithfully noted down his impressions of them in his 'Autobiography,' which was first published in 1849. His other works were also noticed in the paper, and some stress was laid on his plea that the Malay language should be scientifically studied and cultivated. Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. A. G. Ellis, and Prof. Hagopian took part in the discussion which followed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — April 3. — Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair. — Mr. Harold Brakspear read a paper on the recent excavations at Malmesbury Abbey, in which, after recounting the known history of the abbey, he described, with the assistance of a large coloured plan, the arrangements of the church and buildings.

The church was probably begun in 1140, when the monks again enjoyed their revenues, which for twenty years had been held by Roger, Bishop of Sarum and Chancellor of England. It was of the plan of Gloucester, a short presbytery with ambulatory end, transepts, and nave of nine bays, with a south porch and central lantern. In the thirteenth century the presbytery was lengthened eastward to form a more dignified housing for the shrine of St. Aldhelm. In the fourteenth century the central lantern was raised and a spire added; the south porch had its walls thickened to 10 feet, apparently to carry a tower which was never built; and a large square tower was added at the west end of the nave over the vaulting, as was done at Hereford. In the fifteenth century the cloister alleys were rebuilt.

The monastery was suppressed in 1539, and very quickly the destruction of the church was begun, and embraced the whole of the east end and transepts. The nave with the porch and west tower was saved for the parish, owing to the old parish church being in a ruinous condition. Not many years later the west tower fell down, destroying three bays of the nave and north aisle, and instead of rebuilding these, the church authorities of the time put a new west end across the church at the sixth pair of pillars.

Excavations have been made on the site of the crossing and transepts, and the site of the cloister and the surrounding buildings. The latter show that the cloister was square, and surrounded by alleys having a rich fan vault. The alleys were laid with pattern tiles. The present Abbey house to the east has a subvault of the thirteenth century, and may have been part of the infirmary built by Abbot William Colerne.

A series of lantern-slides of the present building were shown, among which especial note should be made of the north arch of the crossing, the flying buttresses on the south side of the nave before repair, and the south porch, with its wonderful outer arch of eight sculptured members and series of the Apostles within.

Illustrations were also exhibited of the cloister, restored from the fragments found, and of the flooring tiles, bearing various initials of the abbots with a griffin segreant, the arms of the abbey; and some of the tiles themselves were also shown.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY. — April 9. — Rev. W. T. Piltner in the chair. — Mr. F. Legge read a paper on 'New Light on Sequence-Dating,' in which he showed that the scale of sequence or relative dates for "prehistoric" pottery made by Prof. Petrie hinged in effect on the supposition that the black-topped red pots found in the so-called "prehistoric" cemeteries at Abadiyeh and Hu were the earliest pots made in Egypt. He then showed, from the evidence accumulated by Dr. Randall MacIver in his Nubian expeditions, that this kind of pottery was still made by the women in Nubia, and he gave the process of producing the black rim as worked out by an American potter. He also quoted evidence from the writings of Sir Gaston Maspero and others as to the persistence of the particular type of pot in Egypt as late as the Eighteenth Dynasty, and argued that, the basis of Prof. Petrie's scale of

sequence-dates being thus shown to be faulty, the whole scale must be abandoned. In more general matters he quoted Sir Gaston Maspero's and M. Naville's remarks as to the untrustworthiness of pottery as a means of dating Egyptian antiquities, and added some views of his own as to the use of theories in Egyptology and the function of criticism with regard to them.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. — April 7. — Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair. — Mr. Walter L. Allcroft, Sir Robert Filmer, Prof. A. Schuster, and Col. A. L. M. Turner were elected Members.

ARISTOTELIAN. — April 7. — Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair. — Prof. Josiah Royce was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. A. C. Ionides was elected a Member.

Mr. W. W. Carlile read a paper on 'Kant's Transcendental Aesthetic, with some of its Ultimate Bearings.' Kant's a-priorism was based on the view that necessary truth tells us not only what is, but also what must be. It could only do this, Kant held, because it was of a priori origin. But in as far as necessary truths rest on the law of contradiction, it must be the case that the denial of them would contradict at the end of the sentence some statement made or implied at its beginning. If this was so, however, their origin could have nothing to do with ante-natal inspiration. Kant's mathematico-metaphysical speculations, at the same time, had led indirectly to the recognition of the axiom of free mobility as the basis of geometry, thus showing that the subject-matter of the sciences was thoroughly materialistic, and all manufactured articles might, at the same time, be regarded as the tracks of voluntary motion in plastic material. The fact of their origin having that feature in common with the origin of geometrical figures helped to explain the fact of the application of geometry to the things of the outer world—to very many of them directly, and to others indirectly. The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Working of the "Land Values" Clauses of the Finance Acts, 1910-12,' Mr. H. E. Sherwin. (Junior Meeting.)
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Graduates' Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Aeronautics,' Lecture III., Prof. J. E. Petavel. (Howard Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Statistical, 5.—'Gleanings from the Census of Production Report,' Mr. A. W. Flux.
— Musical Association, 5.15.—'The Modern Development of the Organ,' Dr. A. Gray.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Coastal Sand-Travel near Madras Harbour,' Sir F. J. E. Spring.
— English Goethe, 8.30.—'The Goethe House and Weimar in the Seventies,' Mrs. M. Moberly.
WED. Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Irish Brigade of 1869,' Mr. G. F. Berkeley.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Vertical Distribution of Temperature in the Atmosphere, and the Work required to Alter It,' Mr. W. H. Dines; and other Papers.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Poetry of the Kiawai Papuans,' Dr. Landman.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Physical Properties of Clay,' Mr. W. C. Hancock.
— Viking, 8.30.—Annual Meeting; 'Scandinavian Influence in English Place-Names,' Prof. A. Mawer.
THURS. Eolian Hall, 2.—'The Natural History of the Ten Commandments,' Mr. E. Thompson Seton.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Hittite Studies: I. Recent Explorations,' Prof. J. Garstang.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'General Review of Five Centuries of Decorative Art,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Luminosity Curves of Persons having Normal and Abnormal Colour-Vision,' Dr. W. Watson; 'On a Fluorescence Spectrum of Iodine Vapour,' Prof. J. C. McLennan; 'The Relation between the Crystal-Symmetry of the Simpler Organic Compounds and their Molecular Constitution,' Part I., Dr. W. Wahl; 'Of the Purification of Phosphorus Pentoxide for Use in High Vacua,' Mr. J. J. Manley.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Burma Oil-Fields,' Mr. N. G. Cholmeley. (Indian Section.)
— Child Study, 7.30.—'The Backward Child in the Ordinary School,' Prof. J. A. Green.
— Linnean, 8.—'An Account of the Plants collected by Mr. M. P. Price on the Caruthers-Miller-Price Expedition through North-West Mongolia and Chinese Dzungaria,' Mr. M. P. Price and Mr. N. D. Simpson; 'The Flora of the Island of Shikotan,' Mr. Hisayoshi Takeda.
— Eolian Hall, 8.30.—'Animal Heroes,' Mr. E. Thompson Seton.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Action of Tartaric Acid on Tin in the Presence of Oxygen,' Mr. A. Chaston Chapman; 'Reaction between Ferric Salts and Thiocyanates,' Messrs. J. C. Philip and A. Bramley; 'Preparation of Pure Bromine,' Mr. A. Scott; 'Preparation of Conductivity Water,' Mr. R. Bourdillon; 'Constitution of the Anhydro-bases derived from Tetrahydroberberine Alkyl Hydroxides,' and 'Application of Hofmann's Reaction to Dialkylacetamides,' Mr. F. L. Pyman; 'Derivatives of O-xylene,' Mr. J. L. Simonsen; 'Synthetical Production of Derivatives of Dinaphthalanthracene,' Messrs. W. H. and M. Mills.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Address by the President.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Applications of Polarized Light,' Dr. T. M. Lowry.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Boccaccio,' Prof. Sir W. Raleigh.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'The Influence of Irish Christian Art on that of the Continent,' Mr. J. M. Doran.

FINE ARTS

Pages on Art. By Charles Ricketts. (Constable & Co.)

WITHIN the limits of his affections Mr. Charles Ricketts is an admirable critic—learned, polished, and illuminating—so that many readers will be glad he has brought together in one volume these eighteen essays rescued from the files of old newspapers and reviews. They cover a wide field, though, with the exception of the chapters on Japanese and Chinese paintings and the note on Watteau, all deal with artists or movements belonging to 'A Century of Art, 1810-1910.' Some of the pages are frankly journalism, evoked by a passing exhibition, but most contain at least a phrase or two deserving of remembrance and stimulating thought.

Occasionally Mr. Ricketts indulges in the bad habit of praising one artist at the expense of another, as when he pretends that

"next to Fantin's tranquil and sincere pictures the bright but monotonous studies of Claude Monet became at once wooden in touch and woolly in colour."

So ill-advised and irrelevant a pronouncement merely indicates a limitation of the writer's powers of appreciation, and confirms the belief that practising painters are frequently eloquent advocates, but rarely impartial judges.

The chapter which will probably provoke most interest at the present time is that in which Mr. Ricketts deals with the vexed question of Post-Impressionism. Nobody conversant with his own art would expect him to be tolerant of novelties. He might be called almost a slave to tradition, and his distinction as an artist is due not so much to his individuality or any remarkable powers of execution as to his fervent loyalty to the nobler rather than the baser traditions in art. Obviously, then, he must be an opponent of those who regard tradition lightly, and declare—as did Van Gogh—that "one should not pay so much heed to the teaching of painters as to the teaching of Nature."

Want of sympathy, and possibly of sufficient knowledge of Post-Impressionist work, has robbed Mr. Ricketts of his usual ability to discriminate, so that in this movement, where keen discrimination is above all required, he is totally unable to separate the sheep from the goats, and confounds one and all in a common anathema. To use the humble-mindedness of Cézanne and Van Gogh with respect to their own work as a stick wherewith to belabour their reputations appears to us an unseemly, if not brutal proceeding. If only Mr. Ricketts, while acknowledging the many failures of these two men, had also pointed out their merits and successes, he would have brought a balance into criticism that is sadly needed and accomplished something well worth doing.

After all, if their work as a whole was really trivial and inconsiderable, it is not worth so much attention. In the essay on Rodin Mr. Ricketts pertinently alludes to that "fallacy of retrospection"

"in which the great masters of the past seem to appear with a frequency which vanishes on closer examination, and with a power for influence which has never been theirs. We forget that the Renaissance in Italy was the achievement of some fifty men at the most, working throughout three centuries. We forget that their importance seemed a negligible quantity in the actual business of their day."

This is quite true. The greatest artists of the world have usually been regarded as unimportant persons by their own contemporaries, and that is why, while appreciating his scholarly comment on the art of the past, we are most grateful to Mr. Ricketts, because in this book he pays graceful tributes to some of his contemporaries—to Conder, Rodin, Constantin Meunier, and Puvis de Chavannes.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Journal of the Imperial Arts League, No. 12, 6d. 15, Gt. George St., Westminster

The main feature in this number is the Report of the Fourth Annual General Meeting, held at Leighton House. The use of that House as the permanent headquarters of the League is mentioned in the Report, and has been welcomed by the press as an excellent idea. A fly-sheet added to the number, and headed 'The Leighton House Preservation Fund,' reprints letters to *The Times* on the subject. Fifteen thousand pounds will be required, and we hope the sum may be secured. Otherwise, we gather, Leighton House may be closed to the public. The proprietors only accepted their responsibilities temporarily "until a permanent body could be found to carry out the full intention of the memorial." The use of the House as a museum and art library and central institute for artists would be an excellent arrangement.

The number also has some interesting discussion concerning the present state of art criticism, which has recently led the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours to abolish the usual press view.

Macklin (Herbert W.), MONUMENTAL BRASSES, together with a Selected Bibliography and County Lists of Brasses remaining in the Churches of the United Kingdom, 3/6 net. Allen

We are not surprised to find that this handbook has reached a sixth edition. It is a very capable exposition of the subject, and, being well illustrated with pictures of typical figures, should enable any intelligent reader to ascertain by details of armour, dress, and lettering the period to which a brass belongs. The opening sections have been rewritten in accordance with the results of increased knowledge, as well as those on Brasses of Foreign Workmanship and Palimpsest Brasses.

Two new and useful features are the select Bibliography and County Lists, which give brief records of the brasses in each parish. Wherever we have tested these, we have found them accurate. Our only suggestion is that a note should be added under 'Latin Inscriptions' as to the numerals used in dating, which are puzzling to the ordinary person, and frequently misread.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS.

FREQUENTERS of picture exhibitions cannot but observe the inevitable tendency for each successive fashion—introduced in the first instance by artists bent on adding to the efficiency of painting—to pass, later, into the hands of those who utilize it mainly to lessen the difficulties of production. To this tendency, as much as to the deterioration of the individual artist with years, is due the passing of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers into the category of the middle-aged and otiose. It may serve to show us an occasional piece of French sculpture which would not otherwise be exhibited in this country, though the principal example at the Grosvenor Gallery this year—No. 3, by M. Rodin—is a poor specimen, rather to be concealed from the eyes of youth. It still offers more generous opportunities than most exhibitions for the display of such black-and-white work as commercial conditions permit in this country; but the section of painting, to which the most space is allotted, is only a posthumous monument to a movement which has spent what strength it had.

A fine painting does not lose its interest because it belongs to a past fashion, but our interest in a fashion or movement in art depends on its power of stimulating its votaries to produce fine work, and in this respect, by remaining true to its tenets of a dozen years ago, the "International" is holding on to something of diminishing value. The programme of what was then—or, more properly, at an earlier period—the advanced section of painters in this country may not unfairly be described as vague generalization, based on the mechanical elimination of the visually unnoticeable, rather than the intellectual elimination of insignificant elements of a theme. It insisted on a colour-scheme (but not necessarily one very expressive), and laid great stress on looseness of handling, a fluent sweeping together of the surface of a picture in a way vaguely suggestive of the movement of Nature. Painters were moved to accept this treatment by their opposition to the small, imitative painting which had been in vogue at the Academy, by a perhaps unnecessary panic due to the advance of photography, and by a misunderstanding (which had its advantages as well as its disadvantages) of the school of scientific Impressionism on the Continent. The presence of borrowed works of the latter school in their exhibitions, the competition of the pictures in the Royal Academy (which, at any rate, were clear and concrete in their intention), gave for a time a stimulus to the International Exhibitions. Even such works as Mr. Lavery's snow landscapes (82, 84, 89), Mr. Walton's *Farm Steading* (85), Mr. F. H. Newbury's *Red Shawl* (137), or the *Grandpère et Petite Fille* of M. J. E. Blanche, might have seemed, during the closing decade of the last century, "fighting pictures" in a mild way. Of such is the bulk of the present exhibition, but times are changed. The aims of the French Impressionists and the Internationalists have been more clearly differentiated, and the works of the two groups, hanging side by side, would provoke no comparisons; while the Royal Academy speedily capitulated, and the character of its exhibitions to-day is largely that of the International of other days, but for the fact that there, as here in the New Grosvenor Galleries, the painters have no longer the stimulus of attacking an older and more established order of

things. They still fight imaginary battles with a non-existent enemy—naturally with ever-lessening conviction, and the bulk of the present exhibition needs no further description.

The works of Mr. Glyn Philpot (83 and 90), Mr. Orpen (76), and Mr. James Pryde (92) belong to a later fashion, and represent—the latter two more entirely than Mr. Philpot—a recoil from the empty vagueness of Scottish Internationalism towards a closer study of the science of values. To this greater precision, however, they are careful to add an element of strident sensationalism which makes for immediate success, but will ultimately be judged a weakness. Mr. Orpen's *Afternoon Sleep* (76) is not a favourable example of his work, showing breaches in the continuity of its statement and a general lack of consistency in its tones. Mr. Philpot's *Feast of Belshazzar* (83), and Mr. Pryde's *Death-Bed* (92), are more successful, both in a slightly theatrical way. The danger with such works is, that the surprise which impresses us for a moment in a dramatic performance may, in the longer acquaintance to which a picture is exposed, be analyzed and found to consist in elements a little silly. Momentarily they are effective enough. In each case the artist applies as scrupulous and intimate observation of the everyday laws of lighting as he has at his command to subject-matter wilfully distorted in character or proportions from what we are accustomed to. The significance of the observation displayed in regard to the facts of vision induces the beholder to credit the odd character of the things on which it is exercised with a like significance, though in reality they may be arbitrary enough.

Mr. Pryde affords the clearest example with an exaggeration which becomes almost mechanical. He throws up a four-post bed as high as an average church, and—that one act of unreason performed for the purpose of startling his public—he studies his absurd subject with a logic and sense of proportion which impresses them. With Mr. Philpot the trick of surprise is not quite so evident, but it is not supported by quite so delicate a science. His second picture, *Wotan and Loge* (90), is inferior, and almost sinks to the level of Mr. Ricketts's *Hiawatha* (98), which recalls the highly coloured subject-pictures now largely displaced at the Academy by the work of a newer school. In another way, though it is a welcome relief from the loose and untidy painting by which it is surrounded, Madame Renée Finch's inappropriately named *La Danse* (180) recalls also the Royal Academy. It is rather better and more broadly done than the work of the President of the Royal Academy, but the resemblance is, we think, clear.

The best of the other exhibits here are the accomplished Academic drawings by Mr. George Lambert (33 and 38); Mr. D. S. McLaughlan's quaint etching *A Wayside Shrine* (41); works in the same medium by Messrs. Frank Potter (195) and A. J. Bennett (196); and, among trifles, a marvellously simple, but quite successful stencil *Seashore* (203), by Mr. Philip Hagreen.

Work of a later school is represented in Toulouse-Lautrec's *Englishman at the Moulin Rouge* (209), not a first-rate example of that most interesting artist. This and a spontaneous sketch for a Programme (45), by Degas, are, after all, better worth bringing back to notice than the examples by Stevens (93) and Renoir (143) included among the retrospective exhibits.

THE MARLBOROUGH GALLERY.

SIGNOR GINO SEVERINI was the one Futurist painter who seemed to us to have a definite sense of colour and the instinct to avoid the dullness resulting from the superposition of unrelated images, and we had formed some hopes from his reported conversion to Cubism under a new name. The impression of his exhibition, however, is disappointing, for the confusion of Futurism is more in evidence than the comparative clarity of Cubism, while the artist's native gift for the use of colour has virtually disappeared. For Cubism—the presentation of normal facts through a distorted vision, in contradistinction to the normal vision of slightly distorted facts we attributed to Mr. Pryde—there is a very reasonable defence as a possible means for bringing within the range of our necessarily gross means of expression those most significant variations of form which are often at the same time of unattainable delicacy. The history of the art of the next few years promises largely to be a history of the development of the art of distortion—distortion for its own sake largely, which risks becoming mere journalism, in contradistinction to the distortion of applied art for a specific purpose, which has in the past yielded so rich a crop of eloquent abstract forms. Signor Severini, however, appears to make too great a demand, not only on us, but also on himself, when he uses a distorted vision of forms already distorted by the fact of their “undergoing displacement from head to foot and vice versa.” We are inclined to attribute some degree of failure to his pictures because, in the literature he contributes to the Catalogue, he shows the ambition of marshalling words, at any rate, in an intelligent manner, even if only for the purpose of masking a failure to explain. Certain of the arabesques, such as Nos. 12 and 23, are much more intelligible than the others.

THE CARFAX GALLERY.

THE best of Miss Gosse's drawings at the Carfax Gallery, such as No. 3, “*Gelobt seist du, Marie.*” the nude *Study No. 1* (6), and *Travail Garanti* (10), could hardly be bettered for delicacy of touch and firmness of character. Her feeling for character is greatest within certain limits, a reserved, rather distinguished type being more perfectly rendered than the hearty sufficiency of the eoster girl ready for anything. She is also as yet decidedly a draughtsman of the single figure or of a group at close quarters. When, as in No. 2, her theme is complicated by a setting of large volumes of empty space, she fails to disengage from her group the few simple characteristics which are prominent to an eye for space composition. The knot of students on the lawn cumber the free air with their trivial details.

A similar limitation belittles some of the prints, though in No. 26, *An Effect of Light*, and No. 28, *Getting up*, we have etchings as fine of their sort as have been done in England. Certainly no etcher to-day has a technique more tender or more sure, or vision more distinguished.

Mr. Robert Bevan, who exhibits in the inner room of the same gallery, may come to be a successful painter of sporting subjects when a part of the special public interested in such things has become accustomed to the aspect of the world revealed by Impressionism. The imperceptible action of time will, doubtless, bring this to pass, though perhaps not before the last of the

hansoms which constitute Mr. Bevan's favourite subject have passed into a museum. His interest in horses gives his pictures of such subjects greater actuality than we find in his landscapes.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Baillie Gallery Miss A. Estelle Rice is a painter of different subjects, but in kind somewhat similar to Mr. Bevan, except for one *Still Life* (7), which has a finer sense of tone and more constructive use of colour. Her indifferent success in the latter respect has the look of being to some extent the result of deliberately assumed indifference to plastic form, for the absence of which her evident pattern-designing does not quite compensate.

Mr. Arthur Stretton shows in the further rooms considerable cleverness, whether he works in lithography, water-colour, or oil. In the last-named medium his pictures have a gaiety and obvious attractiveness which recall somewhat the work of Signorina Emma Ciardi, but they have a little more massiveness, and are better drawn.

At the show of the Society of Graver-Printers in Colour, held in the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co., Mr. E. L. Lawrenson's coloured aquatints (52-9) are the most interesting group of exhibits. Mr. Morley Fletcher's *Trépié* (60) is bright and graceful, while Miss Robertine Heriot's elaborate decorative plate *Sweet Peas* (50)—wonderful, but hardly satisfactory as a colour-print—takes its proper place as a *tour de force* when printed in monochrome.

At Messrs. Yamanaka's gallery is a rich collection of Japanese masks, principally those anciently used in the Nō dances, but a few of still earlier date. They display an astonishing variety and intimacy of observation summed up in simple form, and, as is usual with the relics of this wonderful race, a high level of technical finish.

WATER-COLOURS AT MANCHESTER.

THE exhibition of water-colours opened last Monday at the Manchester Art Gallery may be regarded as a continuation and corollary to that recently held in the Whitworth Institute. The latter was practically confined to deceased artists, and illustrated what is known as the “classic” period of British water-colour; the present exhibition, composed of drawings by living or recently deceased artists, is distinctly “modern” in character. There are some regrettable omissions, and many of the works shown are of trivial interest, but as a whole the collection may be regarded as representative and important.

Its importance is very largely due to a series of forty water-colours by the late Arthur Melville—a series which displays in a brilliant manner the genius and accomplishment of this gifted Scottish artist. For the present writer what Mr. D. S. MacColl has termed the “vision” of the nineteenth century was expressed in water-colour more completely and poignantly by Brabazon and Arthur Melville than by any other men. Brabazon, following Turner, became the pioneer of painting in water-colour as opposed to drawing in water-colour, and his experimental building-up of compositions by blobs of bright colour became the basis of Melville's more solid constructions. Radiant, lyrical, and exquisite as the water-colours of Brabazon undoubtedly are, they appear a little tentative beside the assured confidence of Arthur Melville's works. Brabazon gave us the

most fairy-like suggestions; Melville, in *The Approach to the Bull Ring* (343) and a dozen others here, gives us the most dazzling actualities. He had the force and decorative instinct of Mr. Brangwyn, but he had also an eye for the truth and harmony of vivid, sun-illuminated colour which Mr. Brangwyn has not yet attained. The series of water-colours at Manchester not only reveals Melville's complete mastery of the medium, but also emphasizes his commanding position in the art history of his time.

Beside the brilliance and completeness of the Melvilles the numerous contributions of Sir E. A. Waterlow appear tame and insipid. Nor can any high praise be given to the deft but too literal landscapes of the late Clarence Whaite. Buxton Knight is better able to stand the comparison, and his water-colours show sense of design and tonal harmony which distinguishes his oil paintings. But all his life Buxton Knight was bounded by Constable, and, though his works were often very good, their goodness was of a kind which the historian attaches to a “school-piece” rather than to the work of a master.

Among a number of exhibits which are pleasant and attractive without being extraordinarily distinguished may be mentioned the dainty drawings of Miss Annie French, and the contributions of Messrs. J. Cadenhead, F. W. Jackson, and S. Lamorna Birch, and Miss E. M. Paterson. F. R.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE COUNCIL of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies have started a collection of lantern-slides dealing with Roman subjects similar to that possessed by the Hellenic Society. An appeal is made for gifts of slides, negatives, loans of rare photographs, and donations towards the expenses of forming the collection.

AMONG the books due next week are the second volume of ‘The Engraved Work of Turner,’ by Mr. W. G. Rawlinson, from Messrs. Maemillan; and ‘Sir Thomas Lawrence,’ by Sir Walter Armstrong, one of Messrs. Methuen's “Classics of Art.”

IN ‘Indian Architecture: its Psychology, Structure, and History,’ which Mr. Murray is to publish for Mr. E. B. Havell some time this spring, the subject is studied from the period of the first Mohammedan invasion up to the present time, and the author does not hesitate to criticize some established opinions.

At the Warrington Museum to-day an exhibition of modern etchings is being opened which will be on view till May 17th. The artists include Sir Alfred East, Sir C. Holroyd, Sir Frank Short, Sir J. C. Robinson, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Mr. Martin Hardie, and Mr. W. L. Wyllie.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the collection of miniatures, enamel portraits, &c., belonging to the late Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair. The following were the principal prices: Madame Récamier, wearing white dress with blue sash, and lace scarf over her head, by Augustin, 220*l.* 10*s.* Kotzebue, with powdered wig, wearing mauve coat and white waistcoat, 105*l.* Louisa, Countess of Dysart, wearing white dress with yellow sash, by Henry Bone, R.A., after Reynolds, 110*l.* 5*s.* An Empire gold snuff-box, the lid set with a portrait of Marie Louise, wearing red-and-white dress and jewelled tiara, in the manner of Isabey, 157*l.* 10*s.* The total of the sale was 3,271*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

On Friday, the 4th inst., a Portrait of a Youth, in red dress, holding a white charger, by Lawrence, fetched 294*l.*

Musical Gossip.

THE first appearance of the Birmingham Festival Chorus at the Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon was a great success. The excellence of the Chorus was fully recognized during the last Birmingham Festival, and further proof was given of it on this occasion. Two vocal works by Bach were performed. The first was a motet, 'Be not afraid,' which does not represent the composer in an inspired mood. On the other hand, the cantata 'God's Time is the best' bears the stamp of genius. The emotional element is so strong that it cannot fail to impress even those unable to appreciate the masterly writing. The instrumental version used was by Herr van der Stücken. With such a large choir Bach's original scoring would certainly not have been sufficiently strong, but, of course, many delicate effects are lost. An exceptionally fine performance of the Choral Symphony also deserves note. The soloists, Miss Carrie Tubb, Miss Gwladys Roberts, and Messrs. Gwynne Davies and Herbert Heyner, all sang earnestly. Sir Henry J. Wood conducted.

THE SEASON at Covent Garden will open on the 21st inst. with 'Tannhäuser,' under the direction of Dr. Rottenberg. On Thursday, the 24th, the new opera 'Oberst Chabert,' by Herr von Waltershausen, will be produced. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday will be devoted to the three sections of the first cycle of the 'Ring,' under Herr Arthur Nikisch.

WOLF-FERRARI'S 'La Vita Nuova' was produced on Wednesday evening at the fourth concert of the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall. It is a cantata written about nine or ten years ago. Musically it is not so strong as the opera 'Jewels of the Madonna,' which was staged at Covent Garden last season. The work taken as a whole lacks character and climax; but the composer's endeavour to avoid the commonplace deserves recognition, and, if the music at times fails of its effect, it is because the matter is less impressive than the manner. There are some interesting numbers in it: the cheerful female chorus, "The woodland all rejoices"; certain portions of the baritone solos, especially the last one; the dainty 'Dance of Angels' for orchestra alone; and the chorus "Beatrice hath departed." The composer has avoided square phrases, and at times there is a quaintness in the baritone solos in keeping with the sixteenth-century text. He may also be praised for the moderate length of the work, which occupies under an hour and a half; also for the grateful writing for the choir.

The performance under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge was good, but in the choruses the diction of the ladies might have been clearer. The soloists were Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Thorpe Bates.

M. MAURICE DE SMET DE NAEYER, Director General, and other officials of the Ghent Universal and International Exhibition, are coming to London to attend the meeting of the Imperial Choir which takes place at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening, the 28th inst. Two thousand members of that choir will, as announced, sing at the Ghent Exhibition on May 31st and June 1st, under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss.

The Classical Quarterly for this month has a careful examination, by Mr. J. D. Denniston, of 'Some Recent Theories of the Greek Modes,' with musical illustrations. The writer considers the theories of the late Dr. Monro, Prof. H. S. Macran, and Prof.

Cook-Wilson. But little emerges certainly from the discussion, except the importance universally ascribed by the Greeks to pitch.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	J. Campbell McInnes's Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
TUES.	Cecil Fanning's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Beatrice Harrison's 'Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Sydney Rosenbloom's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Colonne Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Colonne Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Richard Levitt's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Cyril Scott's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Eleanor Hazzard Peacock's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
—	Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Jules Wertheim's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Edith Clegg's Recital of Songs by Modern Composers, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Tasma Moore's Vocal Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

The Peace of Aristophanes. The Greek Text Revised, with a Translation into Corresponding Metres, Introduction, and Commentary by Benjamin Bickley Rogers. (Bell & Sons.)

IT is more than fifty years since we recognized in an anonymous translation of 'The Clouds' (due to Mr. Rogers) a performance in which "not only the meaning and metres of Aristophanes are faithfully represented, but also his tone and spirit: his sparkling wit, his pointed raillery, his broad farce, his poetical flights, and the manly vigour of his sober moods." It is pleasant to think in these days of rapid change and dissolution that throughout Mr. Rogers's long, most fruitful, and still unabated service to his favourite poet the critics of our staff have rejoiced in his scholarship and skill. We noticed the first edition of 'The Peace' in 1867, and gave Mr. Rogers a place above Frere and Mitchell, the latter an exuberant and vigorous scholar whose versions hardly deserve the neglect which has been their portion of late years. Mr. Rogers preserves more of the form of the original than either, while he has a grace of his own, and a command of idiomatic English which reminds us that the good scholar is by right, or should be, a man of letters. Much of the classical scholarship of to-day—vigorous and ingenious as it is—is disfigured by a pedantry which discourages a large and, we believe, increasing audience. We value then the more the admirable versions of one who adds a knowledge of poetry and English to a mastery of the technical disputations of commentators from Bekker and Herwerden to Mr. Sharpley.

In 1866 Mr. Rogers could speak of his version as "the first complete edition of 'The Peace' which has ever been published by an Englishman," and refer to the scanty attention paid to the play. Since that time there have been fresh translations, dissertations, and several editions, and Mr. Rogers has taken the opportunity to revise his notes, adding new ones in brackets. In some cases he had adopted in 1866 a view against all the commentators which now receives abundant support. He began with a belief in the readings of the MSS., and has been able to explain apparent discrepancies, such as the mention of "thirteen years" of war at the date of the play, 421 B.C.

which have led to ingenious, but misplaced conjecture.

He regards the play as one of the tamest of Aristophanes, a verdict that we are not inclined to dispute, while he gives full praise to the joyous humours of country life in the later scenes. The actual Peace, made possible for Athens by the disappearance of two prominent nuisances, Brasidas and Cleon, was so serious and pressing a matter as to dull the vivacity of the great humorist, and, though Aristophanes, when he speaks for himself in this play, boasts particularly about raising the drama above stock expedients for laughter—the incursions of fleas, the thwacking of slaves—he was too great and human an artist to be above fun pure and simple. A holy day is also a holiday, and the people of Athens expected fun, for which Aristophanes had no reason to apologize after the manner of Browning or anybody else. Our own drama to-day might learn something in similar respects. The plain jokes and disasters which everybody can understand are gone from the pantomimes; the humour of the stage is almost entirely that of the restaurant and the town; and country life, for which it is fashionable to avow (for brief periods) a passionate attachment, is seldom represented. Yet it would not, one thinks, need the talent of an Aristophanes to make a good play out of the fortunes of our modern γεωργοί, a class who have a bigger stake in the country than merry widows of foreign extraction, and attractive damsels pursued by idle potentates.

To convey to a Greekless reader the jests of Aristophanes is often a difficult job, and here Mr. Rogers is both easy and ingenious. Thus he renders

ἡμῖν δ' ἀγαθὰ γένοιτ' ἡ παιών, ἡ
ἄφελε τὸ παίειν, ἀλλ' ἡ μόνον λέγε,

in the lines—

But on ourselves all joy: hip, hip, hurrah!
Don't talk of being hipped: Hurrah's the word.

The English hexameter, which we think almost hopeless for serious verse, is suitable for comedy, and Mr. Rogers's long, swinging lines read very well.

The Appendix has a thorough and occasionally incisive discussion of various readings and conjectures. Mr. Rogers profits, as we think other scholars would, by paying close attention to the remarks of the Scholiast, instead of emending the text wildly. We give as an instance of his independence the substance of his note on the "daughter of Zeus" addressed in the Parabasis. Who is meant? Formerly he and all the commentators took θύγατερ Διὸς to mean Athene. Now he makes out a good case for the Muse, who has a similar parentage at the beginning of the 'Odyssey,' and who is suggested by the Scholiast. He points out that "the invocation itself is part of a comic jest with which it would not be becoming to associate the great and awful name of Athene," while no such impropriety is attached to a similar use of the Muse's name, which, indeed, appears in the Strophe and Antistrophe shortly afterwards.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Gerard (William), PIERS GAVESTON.

Elkin Mathews

This blank-verse drama has for its setting an imposing historical background, but, with a few exceptions, the characters do not appear to us to possess much life from the dramatic point of view. Yet there are moments in the play which lead one to think that Mr. Gerard has only just missed a considerable achievement. He has written many beautiful lines, and nowhere descends below a creditable level of attainment.

Rose (Henry), HENRIK IBSEN: POET, MYSTIC, AND MORALIST, 2/6 net.

Fifield

An interesting study of the spiritual development of Ibsen as seen in his writings. All his social and psychological plays are dealt with, and through them Mr. Rose traces the consistent growth of his ideas, and emphasizes their unity.

Macdonell (Amice), SAINT GEORGE, AND BEOWULF (Two Plays), 6d. net. Allen

Two little plays on historical subjects, intended, we presume, for performance by amateur societies. Stage and dress directions are given with illustrations by the author, also some appropriate excerpts from old German and English music. The interest of both plays is more historical than dramatic.

Shakespeare Classics: THE TROUBLESOME REIGN OF KING JOHN, being the Original of Shakespeare's 'Life and Death of King John,' edited by F. J. Furnivall and John Munro, 2/6 net.

Chatto & Windus

The first edition of 'The Troublesome Reign' was printed in 1591, and the authorship, though attributed by Malone to Marlowe, is not known. In his 'King John' Shakespeare followed the original play almost scene by scene, but at the same time completely rewrote it, compressing the subject-matter, excising many of the anti-papal invectives, and developing the main situations. The principal alteration in the plot concerns the news of Arthur's death, which in 'The Troublesome Reign' is one of the forces which led to John's submission to Pandulph; whereas in Shakespeare's version John submits to Rome still believing Arthur to be alive.

The book contains an Introductory Note dealing with the literary history of the plays; a Table of Correspondence between them; a Time Analysis of the two parts of 'The Troublesome Reign,' made by Mr. P. A. Daniel; and some textual notes.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. LAWRENCE GROSSMITH began his season at the Savoy on Tuesday night with 'Brother Alfred,' by Messrs. H. W. Westbrook and P. G. Wodehouse. It is easy to imagine that as a story it was quite amusing; but as a farce it is a poor and attenuated entertainment. It would be absurd to criticize closely the details of such a play; the writer of farce is cheerfully conceded his impossible situations, but one may reasonably complain if the fun flags, as unfortunately it often does in the present instance.

Mr. Lawrence Grossmith—suave as ever—put some excellent acting into the part of George Lattaker, a young man who, finding himself in an awkward scrape, invents a twin brother Alfred, with disconcerting

results. The rest of the cast had few chances of shining, the feminine half being merely called upon to look attractive—a demand which was successfully met.

It should be mentioned that the action takes place on board a yacht, a *mise-en-scène* seemingly in high favour just now. The boat is anchored off Monte Carlo, the opportunity being seized in the last act to present a pretty evening setting. The "crew" of the yacht, by the way, was divertingly played by Mr. Arthur Hatherton.

We enjoyed Mr. Harold Chapin's 'Augustus in Search of a Father,' which we reviewed in book-form in our issue of Nov. 25th, 1911. It is a bright little curtain-raiser of considerably more than average interest.

THE last of the extra performances which are a tribute to the wide appreciation of Prof. Patrick Geddes's 'Masque of Learning' takes place this afternoon in the Great Hall of the University of London.

Against the general scheme we have nothing to urge. The mixture of lavishness and simplicity of costume and setting is artistic, but the few attempts at introducing dramatic action are feeble in the extreme, and we would gladly have exchanged the pieces of dialogue for some increase of song and dance.

The success which has attended these performances should tempt Prof. Geddes or others to organize a pageant more worthy of so stupendous a subject; not that it need be done on a stupendous scale, for this would probably lead to the introduction of further anachronisms—such as a primeval man bearing aloft an electric torch—and loss of dignity.

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For Forms of Entry and further particulars apply to THE
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An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
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Instruction in Music by Mrs. HUTCHINSON, Madame HAAS, and
others.

The EASTER TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, April 24.
The Skinners' Company Scholarship and the Merchant Taylor Com-
pany Scholarship, each of 40l. a year, for Three Years, will be awarded
in May.

Further information may be obtained from THE SECRETARY,
13, Kensington Square, W.

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CAL ENGINEERING.**—Principal, J. W. WILSON, M.I.C.E.
M.I.Mech.E.—The NEW COURSE will COMMENCE on WEDNES-
DAY, April 30. New Students should attend at the School on the
previous day between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. for Examination. Prospectus
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ing, Crystal Palace, S.E.

MISS DREWRY'S READINGS will be
RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 7.45 P.M., and
THURSDAY, April 24, at 11.15 A.M. The subjects will be Tennyson
and his Contemporaries, and some of the Poets of to-day. Miss
Drewry reads with Private Pupils.—143, King Henry's Road, London,
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Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

Situations Vacant.

WESTMINSTER TRAINING COLLEGE.

LECTURERSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Owing to the appointment of Dr. T. M. Lowry to the post of
Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, there will be a VACANCY
in the above College in SEPTEMBER next in the LECTURERSHIP
IN CHEMISTRY. Commencing salary 250l. per annum (non-resident).
There will also be a VACANCY in SEPTEMBER in the LECTURER-
SHIP IN PHYSICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS. Com-
mencing salary 150l. (resident).

Candidates for the above posts should be Graduates in Honours in
Chemistry or Physics of a British or German University.

Further particulars and forms of application (which must be
returned not later than MAY 10) can be obtained of THE PRINCIPAL,
130, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, Englefield

Green (University of London). The Governors will shortly
appoint a Lady as STAFF LECTURER in FRENCH, who will be
expected to come into residence in October.—Applications, with not
more than three testimonials and the names of three persons to whom
reference can be made (ten copies of all documents to be sent), should
be sent before APRIL 26 to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom all par-
ticulars can be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The University Court of the University of Edinburgh will, on
MONDAY, May 12 next, or some subsequent day, proceed to the
appointment of a LECTURER on ECONOMIC HISTORY. The
Lecturer will be required to deliver in each year a full Ordinary and
a full Honours Graduation Course. Salary 300l. per annum; tenure
five years, which may be renewed.

Each applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than
MONDAY, May 5, 1913, twenty copies of his application, and twenty
copies of any testimonials he may desire to present. One copy of the
application should be signed.

M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary University Court.
University of Edinburgh, April 8, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. (Primary Branch.)

The Council invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT LEC-
TURER and DEMONSTRATOR in EDUCATION for WOMEN
STUDENTS. Duties to commence in SEPTEMBER next. Can-
didates with special qualifications for training teachers of young
children preferred. Salary 150l. to 200l., according to qualifications
and experience.—Applications should be sent, not later than MAY 10,
to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be
obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the above
Training College for Men and Women Students.

VICE-PRINCIPAL (Woman), who will also be Resident Warden of
the WOMAN'S Hostel. Qualifications in English and Education.
Salary 200l.-250l. per annum, resident.

TWO LECTURERS (Men), competent between them to lecture
upon Mathematics, Elementary Science, Hygiene, and Handwork.
Salaries (a) 160l.-180l., (b) 130l.-140l., non-resident.

All Candidates must be Graduates of a British University, or, in the
case of the Vice-Principal, hold the equivalent.

Application forms, which must be returned not later than
APRIL 26, 1913, may be obtained from J. M. WYNNE,
Education Offices, Dudley (Worcs.), March, 1913.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLEG PRIFATHROFAOL DEHEUDIR CYMRU A MYNWY.

The Council of the College invites applications for the office of
REGISTRAR. The salary will be 400l. per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by
whom applications, with testimonials, must be received on or before
SATURDAY, April 26, 1913. D. J. A. BROWN, Deputy Registrar.
University College, Cardiff, March 20, 1913.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
ACT, 1889.

ABERDARE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED for the above Girls' Intermediate School a HEAD
MISTRESS. Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the
United Kingdom, and shall have had not less than three years' ex-
perience as a Teacher in a Secondary School. No residence provided.
Canvassing will be regarded as a disqualification, but candidates may
forward copies of their applications and testimonials to each
Governor.

Commencing salary 230l. per annum.

Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials,
must be in the hands of the undersigned on or before APRIL 30 next.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Clerk to the Governors.

29, Canon Street, Aberdare.

LIVERPOOL CITY SCHOOL OF ART.

The Managers of the above-named School are prepared to receive
applications for the appointment of a TEACHER OF EMBROIDERY
AND GENERAL ART SUBJECTS. Salary at rate of 125l. per
annum.—Further particulars of the appointment, and a statement
of the information required from candidates, may be obtained
from THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central
Technical School, Byrom Street, Liverpool, to whom applications
must be sent not later than SATURDAY, May 10.

E. R. PICKMERE.

Town Clerk and Clerk to the Education Committee.

April, 1913.

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CITY OF YORK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

YORK SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The York Education Committee invite applications for the post of
HEAD MASTER of the YORK SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The commencing salary offered is 300l. per annum.
The Gentleman appointed must hold the full Associate Diploma of
the Royal College of Art, or other equivalent qualification, and must
be especially qualified in Figure Draughtsmanship, Painting, Model-
ling from Life and Design, and possess a knowledge of Artistic Crafts.

The School includes in its prospectus the work of a School of Art in
accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Education, and there
are Classes in Architecture, Wood and Stone Carving, Painters' and
Decorators' Work, and Silversmiths' and Repousse Work.

The Head Master will be required to commence duty on AUGUST 1
next, and to give the whole of his time to the service of the
Committee.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the official form, which may be
obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed
foolscap envelope, and must be returned by APRIL 22.

J. H. MASON, Secretary to the Education Committee.
Education Offices, York.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LONGTON HIGH SCHOOL. SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL.

WANTED, for SEPTEMBER next, a SENIOR ASSISTANT
MISTRESS for the above School. Candidates must have had ex-
perience as Student and Mistress in a Girls' Secondary School. A
Degree or its equivalent is essential, preferably in Modern Languages;
also ability to teach the ordinary Form Subjects and Physical
Exercises. The successful candidate will be required to act under
the Head Master, and to make the welfare of the Girls her special
charge, including taking part in School Games.

The Longton High School is a Mixed Secondary School of 100 Boys
and 100 Girls, approved under the Board of Education.

Commencing salary 120l. to 130l. per annum, according to experience.
Form of application (which should be returned not later than MAY 17)
will be forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, Director of Education.
Education Offices, Stoke-on-Trent, April 10, 1913.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DOVER HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DOVER.

WANTED for the Summer Term, beginning May 7 next, an
ASSISTANT MASTER well qualified in English and History. Other
things being equal, preference will be given to a man who can offer
Physical Exercises as a subsidiary subject, and is prepared to take an
active interest in School Games. Initial salary 130l.-150l., according
to qualifications and experience, rising by annual increments of 10l.
to the maximum of 200l., with the possibility of further increments in
accordance with the scale of the Kent Education Committee. The
teacher appointed may be required, as a part of his work, to teach for
a limited number of hours in Evening Classes. Forms of application
and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. E. KNOCKER,
63, Castle Street, Dover. Applications must be forwarded so as to
reach the Head Master, Mr. F. WHITEHOUSE, St. Alphege House,
Dover, on or before MAY 1, 1913. Canvassing will be considered a dis-
qualification.

By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 14, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—Forthcoming
Examination.—JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Depart-
ments (18-193), MAY 22.

The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received.
They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from
THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens,
London, W.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE
will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 21, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS, together with Arundel Society Publications, including the Property of Sir J. WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart. (deceased), late of Wormley Bury, Herts (sold by order of the Executors); also the Property of the late Dr. J. S. PHENE, F.S.A., formerly of 32, Oakley Street, Chelsea, comprising Fancy Subjects and Portraits in Mezzotint, Stipple, and Line, by F. Bartolozzi, W. Ryland, S. W. Reynolds, R. Earlom, T. Cheesman, &c., after A. Kauffman, Maria Cosway, W. Hogarth, and others; also a fine COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS by celebrated Line Engravers of the French School, the Property of a PRIVATE COLLECTOR, including Engravings by C. and P. Drevet, G. Edelinck, P. Lombart, A. Masson, J. G. Wille, &c., together with many fine Examples by R. Nanteuil—Drawings by Sir D. Wilkie, Eug. Delacroix, Ch. Keene, Hugh Thomson—Water-Colour Sketches of Naval Costumes, Portraits, and Battleships—Mezzotints by D. Lucas, after J. Constable—Etchings, after J. L. E. Meissonier, &c.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE
will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of a GENTLEMAN, including a number of First Editions of the Writings of George Meredith, Rudyard Kipling, George Moore, George Gissing, Fanny Burney, Richard Jefferies, Henry Fielding, and others; the Property of a LADY, including Publications of the Harleian Society, Alpine Journal and other Alpine Books, Archaeological Works, Travel, History, Sport, &c.; and numerous Works, finely illustrated, formerly the Property of GEORGE SMITH, Esq., F.S.A. (deceased), and Miss M. A. SMITH (deceased).

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Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE
will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, April 25, at 1 o'clock precisely, WORKS OF ART, comprising English, Continental, and Oriental Pottery, and Porcelain, Enamels, German and Venetian Glass, Oriental Weapons, Antiquities, and Furniture, the Property of Dr. J. S. PHENE, F.S.A., &c. (deceased), of 32, Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W. (sold by order of the Executors), and other Properties, consisting of a fine Pair of Wedgwood Jasper Ware Vases, Worcester, Swansea, and other English Porcelains, Glass, Fans, &c.

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Books and Manuscripts, including the Bodenham Library, removed from Rotherwas; and the Select Portion of the Library of the late DRYDEN HENRY SNEYD, removed from Ashcombe Park, Leek, Staffs.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL
by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, April 22, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, valuable Books, including the above LIBRARIES, comprising Gilbert's De Magnete, 1600—the First English Translation of Thucydides—Parkinson's Paradisi in Sole, 1629—an early Paris-Printed Horae, with Illuminations—choice Specimens of Binding—French Illustrated Books, including Le Decameron, 1757, with the Estampes Galantes—Presentation Copies from Gibbon, Lucien, Bonaparte, Napoleon III., Dickens, Blackmore, Sue, Zola, Ruskin, Sir Lewis Morris, Edward Fitzgerald, &c.—Books from the Libraries of George Canning, S. T. Coleridge, De Quincey, Wordsworth, Beckford, Theodore Hook, Lord Houghton, Thackeray, Henry James, the Brontës, &c.—First Editions, including Keats's Lamia, 1830, and Kipling's Echoes by Two Writers—Dutch Horae on vellum—Capt. Bligh's Private Log of the Bounty—MSS., partly in the Autograph of R. L. Stevenson—Emma, Lady Hamilton's Autographed Copy of Metastasio, &c.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square:—

On MONDAY, April 21, and Subsequent Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of WORKS OF ART formed by Sir LIONEL PHILLIPS, Bart., and removed from Tylney Hall, Winchfield, Hants, including Pictures of the French and English Schools, Engravings, Tapestries, French, Italian, and English Furniture, Porcelain, and Objects of Art. Each day's Sale may be viewed two days preceding (Saturdays and Sundays excepted). Illustrated Catalogues of the Furniture and Works of Art, price 10s. 6d.; and of the Pictures, price 2s. 6d.

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Valuable Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by
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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Sniggle-Sorrow. (Vol. IX.) By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS double section, containing 1,688 main words in 384 columns, constitutes a fair average specimen of the vocabulary which the English-speaking communities have accumulated in literature or current speech during about thirteen centuries, starting with a comparatively limited stock of Anglo-Saxon words, with which a few Latin and some Scandinavian elements had become associated. It also conveys a clear idea of the enormous resources at the disposal of the editorial staff, and of the consummate accuracy, caution, and fullness with which the history of each word, form, and shade of meaning has been traced and exhibited in the 'New English Dictionary.' The earlier dictionaries seem to have been less fortunate than usual in their collection of comparatively uncommon words which come within the limits of this section. For, though "soldatesque" has been registered in recent American works, "soldat," "solde" (in its French form), and "soldicize" have hitherto escaped notice, and the quotations before us suggest no reason for their evasion. The same may be said of the absurdity "solemncholy," and the new entry "Solomon-gundy," which is supported by two eighteenth-century instances and use in 1896 by Prof. Sir A. Quiller-Couch. "Solemnity" (Bishop Jer. Taylor) and numerous kindred forms in "solen(n)-" are novelties liberally illustrated; while "solemnify" has quotations dated 1882

and 1885 (G. Meredith, 'Diana,' "Smith had solemnified himself to proffer a sober petition"). Columns might be filled with notices of such additions, but we have space to mention only the Latin or Italian "sola," feminine of "solus" and "solo," and "sowemy" ("1858, *Athenæum*, 1 May, 555....1864. Browning, 'Dram. Pers.,' Wks., 1896, i. 610/1").

The adoption of foreign words is fairly represented, though outside Scandinavian the "sn-" words are Old English, with the exception of "snow" (a kind of sailing vessel), and "snoek," "snook" (names of various fish, which are of Dutch origin). There are more than thirty unaltered Latin words, e.g., "sol," "sopor," "solus," "somnia," the last-named being marked as "alien or not fully naturalized." Since the first pair are much less naturalized than "animal," "area," or "geranium," some scholars may regard the distinction as faulty or needless. More than two score words are drawn from the Italian (nearly 20), Spanish, Dutch, Celtic, and Oriental languages, and without alteration of form from French. Various occupations, pastimes, and studies have about an average representation of their terminology, from the "snooker" of billiard-rooms and the "soccer" of football players to the "solenoid" of electricians, the "sorites" of logicians, and the "solidungulate" of zoologists; while theology can claim "solidism." Fortunately, the number of technical terms of interest only to specialists is not excessive. None of the articles is of great length compared with those which are found in many previous sections, but doubtless Dr. Craigie has been satisfied with the dimensions and difficulties of those on "so" (15 columns, 9 divisions, 43 subdivisions, nearly 80 separate paragraphs of illustrative quotations), "soft" (more than 9 columns), "some," indefinite pronoun, &c. (more than 6 cols.), and "soon," adverb (more than 5 cols.).

The article on the verb "soak," occupying rather more than two columns, shows clearly the immense advantage entailed by the N.E.D.'s almost unlimited command of quotations from the eighth century to the present day. It appears that before the Norman Conquest this verb was intransitive, "To be immersed in a liquid....so as to become saturated....with it," and that the earliest known use in English—"before 1340, Hampole, 'Psalter'—was "Of liquid or moisture: to permeate thoroughly," the sense "to steep" not being found earlier than the fifteenth century. Scott, 1818, and E. Roper, 1891, are quoted for the reflexive use "soak themselves," meaning "drink to excess." Quotations of the twentieth century are given for the meanings "to spend (money) in drink" and "to punish, beat, pummel." The meaning to "bake" is cited as American dialect, and used figuratively in "1686, Goad, 'Celestial Bodies.'" The sense of "soak out" = "To draw out, cause to ooze out by means of soaking," has been found as early as about 1430.

Of several sets of homonyms the most noteworthy are thirteen words spelt "sock," eight substantives and five verbs, all the latter newly recorded in lexicography, and the same number of nouns (including two dialectic variants) and verbs spelt "soil." One of the newly recorded "soil" nouns means "solution," for which we find about 1600 Shakespeare, 'Sonnets,' lxxix. 14, "Why thy odor matcheth not thy show, | The soyle is this, that thou doest common grow." One of the obsolete forms spelt "soot" is a variant of the adjective "sweet," with meanings "fragrant," "pleasant," "mild," "gracious," &c. For this two curious and interesting quotations are given, showing that the word's original identity was soon forgotten by some users of English: "1492, Ryman, 'Poems,' xxxv. 4.... O Iesse rote moost swete and soote....1503, Hawes, 'Examp. Virt.,' v. 66, With helpe of vertue so swete and sote."

In 'Mr. Punch Awheel,' p. 142, an up-to-date Pickwickian, Mr. Snodgrass, on the starting of an autocar in which he was seated, "snorted lugubriously" without feeling either contempt or indignation; so that he did not conform to the 'N.E.D.' definition under "snort," verb, "Of persons:....To express contempt or indignation by a snorting sound." Doubtless such human snorts are common, and more likely than humbler and milder specimens to attract attention; but, if all men who express their feelings in this way could be adequately tested, it would be found that some thus indicated mere surprise, satisfaction, admiration, and what not. In the definition of "sonorescence," "The conversion of intermittent radiations into sound," the specification "of heat" should precede "into sound." Under "sooth," adj., we find "4, poet.; soothing, soft; smooth." Keats, who applies the term to "sleep" and "jellies," is quoted. The 'N.E.D.' is here hardly fair to poets, as it is probable that Keats mistook the meaning of Milton's "sootheest shepherd that ere pip't on plains" ('Comus,' 823) to be "soothing," and more vaguely "delicious," "delightful." Byron's "sordor" is less likely to be "adopted Latin type *sordor, corresponding to *sordidus* as *squalor* to *squalidus*, &c.," than a mere mistake due to his forgetfulness of "sordes." To assume, as lexicographers do, that it is a deliberate coinage, is tempting authors to launch upon us "acor," "avor," "frigor," "gelor," "lucor," "morbor," &c. The definition of the adjective "sonant" is spoilt by quoting from our columns (1880, 2 Oct., 431/2), "to turn initial surd consonants wholesale into sonants." For the word "consonant" implies, of course, that vowels are "sonant," and so makes it expedient for the definition to distinguish a "voiced" consonant from the more fully voiced sound which is called a vowel. The first quotation for "sofa" in the ordinary sense is out of place, as in "a. 1717....a very low sort of seat not unlike an oriental sofa," the "seat," which is the Western

sofa according to the 'N.E.D.' is not called a "sofa." The earliest instance is therefore from Cowper's 'Task,' 1784.

Diversity of early spelling is exhibited in this issue freely, perhaps to an exceptional extent, "well illustrated," according to the Prefatory Note, "in the numerous forms of *soldan*, *solder*, and *soldier*; the last of these has been spelled in at least 70 different ways." For "sophom(e)" (whence "sophomore," a student in his second year, formerly at Cambridge, still in United States' Universities and Colleges) two seventeenth-century quotations are given, the later, 1642, "sophom," being from Jer. Taylor. More is also cited for "sophem," 1529, Chaucer for "sopheme," and R. Morice before 1570 for "sopham." A strange word still in use among shooters of wild fowl is "sord," fifteenth century, "A soorde of Malardes"; Stonehenge, 'Brit. Rural Sports,' I. ix. 78/1, "A flock...of mallards, a sord." The date of the latest instance given of "soda" = headache, from Arabic through Mediaeval Latin, namely, 1693, is about 450 years after the earliest, and is also the date of the first quotation for "soda" = heartburn, from German "sod," through Modern Latin "soda." The common alkaline substance "soda" seems to have become an English word a few years after the homonymous headache.

The Prefatory Note tells us that "the disappearance and revival of *sooth*, and the sense-development of *soothe*, are.... noteworthy." Noteworthy also is the fact that previous dictionaries have arranged this word's senses as if they knew a fair amount of its history, the point on which they frequently exhibit lack of information.

A possible reason for the choice of "snob," a dialectal or slang word which originally meant "cobbler" or "cobbler's apprentice," to represent a person obtrusively devoid of refinement or gentility, is suggested by the earliest citation for the later sense, "1831, *Lincoln Herald*, 22 July, 3/6, The nobs have lost their dirty seats—the honest snobs have got 'em"—namely, the inclusion of the sound "nob," which gives emphasis to the distinction.

A further portion of vol. viii. from "several" by Dr. Bradley is announced for July 1st.

The History of English Patriotism. By Esmé Wingfield-Stratford. 2 vols. (John Lane.)

MR. ESMÉ WINGFIELD-STRATFORD has several Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, below him in the Calendar, but his book embraces the faults and virtues of youth. It is Corinthian in style, and cocksure in thought. This Fellow of King's parades an omniscience that Whewell would have blushing denied; he has made philosophy and history his washpot, and has cast out his shoe over all the arts except music, a formative influence, surely, in the growth of the patriotic ideal. Sometimes, though rarely, he comes rather near nonsense. But the

enthusiasm and sincerity he has brought to bear on his work should win full forgiveness for his exuberance. His readers will be churlish indeed if they resent the vigour with which he bangs together the heads of Comte and Herbert Spencer in a vain attempt to jumble patriotism out of them. They should be amused, rather than annoyed, by his fondness for the word "traitor." Three men are thus branded—Cardinal Pole, Charles II., and Paley—a quaintly mixed team. Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has read widely, and in unexpected places, though possibly not very deeply. Except for a tendency to wander off into economic history, he keeps himself fairly well in hand. In a word, he is to be heartily congratulated. Twenty years hence he may write a wiser book than this, but it will not be so brilliant.

It must be confessed that his exordium about nothing in particular is rather alarming; but, when once he gets to grips with his subject, he becomes interesting. It is right to pass rapidly over the period before the Conquest; local patriotism existed, and that of an intense kind; but a national feeling was wanting. In Edward I., as the writer says, England found a patriot king, and in Geoffrey of Monmouth a patriotic man of letters. Romance is always credited with its proper value in his pages. He perceives that it is as a creative artist that Geoffrey must be judged, and that the falseness of Arthur and the legendary Cœur-de-Lion to history is unimportant. He passes rapidly on to Chaucer, in whose interpretation of a genuine democracy of sentiment, as fostered by the Church, he describes the cause of our victories over the French.

He treats the Lancastrian and Yorkist age as one of decline, and with good reason. He might have touched, however, on the patriotic devotion to commerce of Edward IV., and the closeness and importance of our relations with Burgundy. The Tudor system, its triumph and fall, are ably illustrated. From Becon's rarely read pamphlet, 'The Policy of War,' he deduces the conclusion that patriotism under Henry VIII. was disposed, not to rejoice, but to weep. We agree that Froude's Henry, despite blunders in detail, is much nearer the truth than the character drawn by historians who fail to take into account the king's times and temptations. With supreme wisdom Henry gave England a Navy; and as for the dissolution of the monasteries, while our author is disposed to agree with Cobbett and Mr. Belloc that it was an economic disaster, he has the sagacity to perceive that it was inevitable. Thanks to its Navy, Elizabethan England steered its way through a strait, prettily defined as one between the Counter-Reformation and Geneva, and produced its Shakespeare. The bard, we are edifyingly informed, may be regarded "as the last and greatest exponent of the Tudor ideal, or the first and greatest of the Tories." So far as

we can discover, Mr. Wingfield-Stratford nowhere defines Toryism; but at least his is the Toryism of Pitt and Beaconsfield, not of Eldon.

To 'The Puritan Ideal' he applies unexpectedly lenient treatment, but he is too cultivated a thinker to miss the grandeur of Milton. So he takes it out of Locke—a hesitating, unemotional teacher, and much besides. He is clearly no friend to the Whigs, and he ignores one of the greatest of them, Earl Stanhope, but so, for that matter, do most of the historians. Walpole was really the inheritor of Stanhope's foreign and domestic policy, which was essentially materialist and only incidentally patriotic. After all, the Whigs get substantial justice; and, as their side of the case has been presented again and again, it is only right that Bolingbroke's ideas in the 'Patriot King,' and, with his collaborators, in *The Craftsman*, should secure due exposition. An exceptionally acute passage sets forth the merits of John Brown's neglected 'Estimate of the Times.'

Cowper, one of the purest Englishmen that ever lived, duly finds his place in a chapter entitled 'The Dawn of Romance,' and then the author plunges into the French Revolution, introducing some rather extraneous matter in his account, good though it is, of the German poets and writers who led the revolt against the Napoleonic system. He is a Burkite, though with qualifications, but he takes care to set out fairly the ideas of Tom Paine, Godwin, and Burke's other opponents. He hails Cobbett as a true patriot; and so that despiser of dignities, except when they showed him over their grounds or planted his locust trees, certainly was.

We cannot follow page by page the examination of patriotism as influenced by Benthamism, the Manchester School, and "Young England." The standpoint is always honest, though the treatment of minor matters sometimes lacks precision. We object, for instance, to the phrase "Palmerstonian Whigs." Palmerston never was a Whig; he was a Canningite to the last; a masterful Foreign Secretary he shaped his policy in supreme disregard of his Whig colleagues, and they dreaded him. Mr. Wingfield-Stratford is most suggestive in his observations on the bearings of the Oxford Movement—Cambridge, he thinks, was found wanting at that crisis—and Darwinism on patriotism. An eloquent chapter on the prophets—Dickens, Carlyle, and Ruskin—does justice to the Sage of Chelsea as the advocate of a Colonial Empire.

The book must be left to speak for itself near the close, since it touches too closely upon current affairs for a non-political journal like *The Athenæum*. One casual thought is worth mention, however, as typical alike of the merits and dangers of the method adopted. If Disraeli and Gladstone had been changed at nurse, the author says in effect, would not people have declared how fine a Christian was the first, and how admirable a Jew the second? This

flight of fancy reminds us forcibly of Mr. Houston Chamberlain's 'Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' as indeed do many of the writer's original and audacious conclusions.

St. Paul and Justification: being an Exposition of the Teaching in the Epistles to Rome and Galatia. By Frederick Brooke Westcott. (Macmillan & Co.)

At the end of his book Mr. Westcott confesses that he feels sure his readers will ask why he did not throw his ideas on the Pauline dogmatic into essay form. His answer is that he could not. He holds that Paulinism is not a system, but an attitude, and therefore it cannot be formulated, though it may be felt. The man who feels it must first master the structure of the shrine that houses the spirit; and that shrine is the text itself. "Read and see" is the reply the author gives to any one who asks, "What, in your opinion, is the teaching of St. Paul?" and he proceeds to say that "this little and trivial book is an attempt to make such reading more easy and more profitable." The book, running to 397 pages is not exactly little, and its scholarship and critical judgments raise it above triviality.

Turning to the first pages, we find a discussion on *δικη* and its derivatives; *iustus* and its derivatives; and the various verbal and nominal forms derived from the English "right." Mr. Westcott starts with the assumption that *δικη* means (roughly) right; and he sets forth that *δικαίος* (in St. Paul) has two senses, one technical and one normal. Employed technically, it means in the right, or simply right; and otherwise it means righteous in the ordinary way. In reference to the abstract noun he asserts that "sometimes it means the condition of one who is righteous (in the sense right doing); sometimes (and this is the technical usage) the condition of one who is right, that is, *right with God*." The passages in Galatians and Romans which bear on justification are translated, and the thought of St. Paul is interpreted according to what Mr. Westcott conceives the exact meaning of the words to be. Thus, after translating Galatians iii. 13, 14, he deals with the idea of Christ becoming a curse for us, and recalls the scapegoat and its heathen analogies, the *φαρμακοί* at Athens and the victims in ancient Egypt of which Herodotus speaks. In explanation of St. Paul's idea he shows that for centuries before Christ came men had been engaged in the hopeless task of righting themselves by scrupulous obedience:—

"They rested evermore beneath the shadow of Ebal and its doom. Over every one there hovered, be he never so careful in doing, the shadow of dismal failure—the curse that is linked with Law. Christ it was who dispelled the shadow. He did something; He bore something; He became

something. The curse (we cannot fathom how) He somehow transferred to Himself. He was the scapegoat of mankind."

Mr. Westcott's conclusion is that in the Apostle's thought the death of Christ made life possible for our race, and before that death faith itself was ineffectual. There is the supreme difficulty that the Gentiles, such as those who were of the Galatian Church, had not sought to be obedient to the Law, and had not failed in respect of it. If the curse was borne by Christ for those who had so failed, how were the Gentiles affected by the death which removed the curse linked with the Law to which they were not required to offer obedience? It is not easy to understand how life for the race is made possible only by the removal of a curse associated with a Law which is not permanent, and to which the Gentiles, by the Apostolic injunction, were not to subject themselves. Mr. Westcott affirms explicitly that Christianity, so far from being an expanded Judaism, is a wholly different thing, and that, rightly regarded, Judaism is no more than an episode. It appears, then, that in the Apostle's thought life for the race is made possible by the removal of a curse bound up with a Law given in a religion which, we are told, is no more than an episode in the world's history.

In his discussion of Romans Mr. Westcott has many passages to examine, and his dissertations are instructive. He points out in Rom. ii. 15 that conscience in the Pauline writings is a narrower faculty than in ordinary modern speech:—

"It judges a man while he lives; and further, when he is passed to his great account, it will judge him—his thoughts will judge him (for the *λογισμοί* are elements in the *συνείδησις*)—when he stands before Christ's Tribunal."

Dealing with the purpose of Christ's death to reconcile God's justice and mercy, Mr. Westcott shows that the idea, which has possibly been over-emphasized by Puritan divines, is not of primary importance in the Pauline scheme. He furnishes an interesting elucidation of the meaning of *ἄφεσις* and *πάρεσις*. Forgiveness, he says, which wipes out the memory of a wrongdoing, so that the wrongful act is wholly dead and buried and the wrongdoer is restored to the position he occupied before he did the wrong, is *ἄφεσις*. The word *πάρεσις*, on the other hand, signifies a "passing over without notice," a temporary disregarding. This disregarding cannot continue for ever, since it is palpably derogatory to God's supreme righteousness. It must give place and an *ἄφεσις* be achieved, at a cost which will prove for ever that God does not disregard sin or view it as indifferent.

The idea of divine foreknowledge, which finds a place in the argument of Romans viii., is carefully examined, and Mr. Westcott properly maintains that the existence of God is timeless. He admits, however, that the Apostle in

speaking as he did was plainly a man of his age, though he claims that St. Paul did not mean or desire that any rigid system should be raised upon what he said. But the purpose of this book is to help us to discover what the Apostle meant by the words he used; and, though we may not be able to let the concept of God's foreknowledge conflict with that other concept of His unending love, we are forced to admit, after examination of his words, that the Apostle made clear and bold statements, and did not attempt to make peace between opposing concepts. Mr. Westcott does not pass in silence the argument of the power of the potter over his clay, but he contends that it is not said that God made any men to be vessels of dishonour, but only that He bore them. High Calvinism, he says, "depends on a rigorous interpretation of *σκεύη ὀργῆς* and *σκεύη ἐλέους*, as human beings made by God, in His rôle as the Mighty Potter, expressly, in each case, for wrath and for mercy." The Apostle, according to Mr. Westcott, does not say so, though there is the admission that human beings are all *σκεύη*, for they are all of the Potter's making; and he maintains that we need not assume they are made to be respectively *σκεύη ὀργῆς* and *σκεύη ἐλέους*. The assumption, it appears, would go too far. That statement, however, may simply mean that the Apostle has gone too far, since according to his teaching, as interpreted by High Calvinism, free will is destroyed, and all created mankind is reduced to a mere collection of hopeless automata. Mr. Westcott does not claim for the Apostle's words that they are directly inspired, and are, therefore, absolute truth. It may be, then, that St. Paul in his fervid argumentation made statements which he himself in moments of calmness would have limited; and it may be, as Mr. Westcott avers, that the hard doctrine of the power of the Potter is modified as the Apostle advances in his discussion. But, though criticism may attack High Calvinism and demonstrate the fatal results of its doctrines, it does not follow that the Calvinist is wrong in his interpretation of the words of the Apostle; and it may be, after all, that criticism is addressing itself to the consideration of assertions of the Apostle which the Calvinist with ruthless logic pushes to their last conclusions.

Mr. Westcott, of course, is well aware of the difficulty in the interpretation of St. Paul's words, since he makes mention of Greek and Latin Fathers—Origen and Chrysostom, Augustine and his followers—having taken up the cudgels on the one side or the other of the endless controversy. These combatants, in contending for an interpretation of the Apostle's words, were fighting for what they believed to be a divine revelation. Men of the present day, on the other hand, while eager to discern the mind of St. Paul, are not prepared to say that his contentions in all ways satisfy modern thought, and that in no phase of his arguments can he be withstood.

Imperial Defence and Closer Union: a Short Record of the Life-Work of the late Sir John Colomb, in connection with the Movement towards Imperial Organisation. By Howard d'Egville. With a Preface by Col. J. E. B. Seely and an Introduction by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles L. Ottley. (P. S. King & Son.)

MR. HOWARD D'EGVILLE has written an important book on the question of Imperial Defence that deserves to be carefully studied, and he gives a sketch of the work of the late Sir John Colomb in which no more than justice is done to the memory of the man who has been called the father of modern naval strategy and the pioneer of Imperial Defence. Mr. d'Egville has shown how much Sir John did for the cause of Imperial Defence, and he quotes Arnold-Forster as a man who acknowledged himself a pupil of Colomb. He would have been justified in adding Sir Charles Dilke as another pupil, for Dilke often stated publicly that Sir John Colomb and his brother, the late Admiral P. Colomb, had caused him to change his own position in important questions of defence.

Long before Capt. Mahan wrote his famous book Sir John had been preaching the doctrine of the strategical advantages of one Imperial fleet, and, while he advocated sea-power as our first necessity, he always insisted on the need of a striking force to back it up.

Sir Charles Ottley, who contributes an important chapter to Mr. d'Egville's book, writes with the influence of a man who was for some five years secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, and he incidentally puts some questions about arbitration which the strongest peace men will find it difficult to answer. He has had access to all the papers of the War Office and the Admiralty, and he shows how, from lack of clear thinking, the Admiralty has in the past "acquiesced without protest in the perverted strategical theories" which prompted the foolish waste of money on things like the Palmerston forts, and how they laid down ship after ship for coast defence in defiance of the fundamental purpose for which the British fleet exists. After showing how Colomb had consistently, even in the sixties, maintained his own views, Sir Charles Ottley writes:—

"The principle that the permanent invasion of the United Kingdom in force is so improbable a contingency that it may safely be neglected, is now generally conceded."

Against an army on a Continental scale Colomb would have set his face, and he would have maintained that such a force was useless and a mere waste of money.

Colomb pointed out, as Sir Charles Ottley now does, that a way should be found without delay to give the Colonies some voice in the shaping of the foreign policy of the Empire, and some control over their rapidly growing expenditure on defence, but always with

the understanding that in war there must be a single control. As long ago as 1879 he wrote:—

"The whole problem of defence resolves itself in practice into one of cost, cost in its turn resolves itself into one of taxes, and as taxes cannot be separated from representation, we are at once brought face to face with the naked fact that Imperial Representation lies at the root of Imperial Defence."

Mr. d'Egville has traced, in a readable way, the steps taken during many years which finally resulted in the creation of the present Committee of Imperial Defence, but he has omitted (because it did not concern Colomb) one item which was not without importance; and that was a letter, asking for such a body, addressed to the Prime Minister and the leaders of both parties in both Houses, which was signed by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and, we think, General Chesney and Arnold-Forster.

We hope that Mr. d'Egville's work will draw attention to the difficulties of the question of defence and Imperial representation in such matters. So little have the true proposals of the two sides of the Canadian Parliament been understood in this country that many papers, within the last two or three weeks, have written as though the suggestions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were more "Imperialistic" than those of Mr. Borden. Sir Wilfrid's proposal was not to aid the Empire in the manner desired by our Admiralty experts, but to provide ships which would fight only at the command of the Canadian Parliament.

TWO DREAM-BOOKS.

THE perusal of Prof. Sigmund Freud's book on 'The Interpretation of Dreams' leaves us under the impression that Englishmen have little to learn about the manner of telling dreams, however deficient they may be in interpreting them. The magnificent periods of De Quincey ring in our ears, and he tells us in incomparable language the main facts about dreams, considered from the psychic rather than from the physiological standpoint. Prof. Freud goes into the matter more deeply, and, fortunately for our estimate of human nature, he deals with the morbid rather than the healthy dreamer. He writes with a degree of introspection which betrays his Oriental heredity and often leads him into pure mysticism. His conclusions are sometimes far-fetched, and fit the premises incompletely, whilst an atmosphere of sex pervades many parts of the book and renders it very unpleasant reading. The results he reaches are hardly commensurate with the labour expended, and reveal a seamy side of life in Vienna which might well have been left alone.

The Interpretation of Dreams. By Prof. Dr. Sigmund Freud. Authorized Translation of the Third Edition, with Introduction by A. A. Brill. (Allen & Co.)

Dreams and the Way of Dreams. By Reginald L. Hine. (Dent & Sons.)

Amongst the more palatable conclusions are the facts that a dream can often be interpreted as the fulfilment of a wish which may have been formed unconsciously; that it often has as a starting-point some recent and trivial occurrence; and that some of the impressions are derived from the earliest periods of the dreamer's life, and may date back to his second or even his first year. So "robbers, burglars at night, and ghosts, of which we are afraid before going to bed, and which occasionally even disturb our sleep, originate in one and the same childish reminiscence. They are the nightly visitors who have awakened the child" before themselves going to bed.

"I have been able to induce an exact recollection of the nocturnal visitor in the analysis of some of these anxiety dreams. The robbers were always the father; the ghosts more probably corresponded to feminine persons with white nightgowns."

"Every dream is absolutely egotistical [says Prof. Freud]; in every dream the beloved ego appears, even though it may be in a disguised form. The wishes that are realized in dreams are regularly the wishes of this ego; it is only a deceptive appearance if interest in another person is thought to have caused the dream."

How much more nobly this same fact is put by De Quincey!—

"I, as is usual in dreams (where of necessity we make ourselves central to every movement), had the power, and yet had not the power, to decide it. I had the power, if I could raise myself, to will it; and yet again had not the power, for the weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me or the oppression of inexpressible guilt. Deeper than 'ever plummet sounded' I lay inactive."

Dr. Brill of Columbia University has performed the difficult task of translation from the third German edition well and faithfully, and he has provided a good Index. There are occasional slips, as when Jewish bread is called "unsoured," instead of unleavened; but they are very few. The publishers insert a note that the sale of the book is limited to members of the medical, scholastic, legal, and clerical professions.

'Dreams and the Way of Dreams,' by Mr. Reginald Hine, differs wholly from the work of Prof. Freud. It consists of two parts. The first is a series of essays dealing daintily and in charming language with the subject of dreams in general. The second relates some of the author's dreams in a manner which is occasionally reminiscent of Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Hine shows himself a lover of good literature, a bibliophile, and an admirer of all that is sweet and pleasant in this world, as well in those others of which he dreams. It is not surprising, therefore, that his dreams are delicate, fantastic, and clean—a healthy mind enjoying healthy dreams, and removed as far as possible from the morbid fancies of the neuropathic and the painful pleasures of the opium-eater. Amongst the best of them, and certainly the most amusing, is 'The Quest of the Scarlet Coat,' which shows what may befall a man who sells the surplus books out of his library.

Le Cardinal de Richelieu et la Réforme des Monastères Bénédictins. Par Dom Paul Denis. Avec une Préface de M. Gabriel Hanotaux. (Paris, Champion.)

THIS VOLUME, the first of a projected "Bibliothèque d'Histoire Bénédictine," is designed to inaugurate a renewal of the old literary traditions of the Order. The author, a Benedictine of Solesmes, is appropriately introduced by Cardinal Richelieu's ablest biographer. M. Hanotaux, who emphasizes and explains the importance which both Richelieu and Colbert attached to the reform of the religious orders, finds his author a little optimistic concerning the results attained by the former, a view which readers will probably endorse.

Dom Denis exhibits an abundant equipment of learning, and neglects no source of information. The main body of his work is supported by a reserve in the form of an Appendix of 'Documents Consulted,' which fills more than 100 pages; whilst several foot-notes uphold controverted points which occur in the text. The narrative is clear, and the reasoning acute and candid; and the author is fully conscious of the apparently unavoidable diffuseness with which certain points—notably the abortive eight years' negotiation with the Papal authorities for the sanction of Richelieu's scheme—are treated.

Whether Richelieu was altogether as single-minded in his ecclesiastical policy as is maintained may be questioned; but, in face of the evidence accumulated here, it can hardly be denied that he had seriously at heart the cause of reform, and that he gave to it not a little personal attention, notwithstanding his numerous other preoccupations. It is pointed out that the revenue which the Cardinal drew from ecclesiastical benefices has been grossly exaggerated, and that it constituted almost his sole source of profit as minister. He was far from being *persona grata* to the Papacy; but there seems little ground for the suspicions of Gallicanism which the Cardinals at Rome entertained of him, and still less for the charge that in carrying out a union of all branches of the Benedictine Order he was ambitious to found a French patriarchate. The Pope himself was never opposed to the union of Cluny and St. Maur; but Spanish influences, and, above all, the fear that reform would mean loss of revenue to the Roman authorities, proved more than enough to counterbalance the goodwill of Urban VIII. and the combined influence of Richelieu and the Crown of France.

The zeal of Richelieu's agents, such as Dom Rollet, and even Archbishop Sourdis, sometimes outran their discretion; but the Cardinal himself was a moderate reformer, acting in the spirit of St. Benedict's own maxim, to establish "nothing rigorous, nothing too painful"; and even the determined action which he certainly took at times has been much misrepresented. The results of his labours

as ecclesiastical reformer may seem scanty, but, as this book shows, they have been unduly minimized by some writers, notably M. d'Avenel, who clearly confused disorders among the unreformed "religious" with the condition of the reformed houses themselves.

Those interested in the present volume may like to know that Dom Denis has undertaken to trace the efforts of Mazarin to follow up the policy of his predecessor as Abbé of the same great Benedictine house.

The Forest of Dean. By Arthur O. Cooke. (Constable & Co.)

WHEN Mr. Arthur Cooke's book was published a few days ago, one London newspaper said that the Forest of Dean "still comprises some tracts of beautiful woodland here and there"; another compared it with Epping Forest; and not long ago a Sandhurst lecturer is said to have informed his class that it was "a forest in name only." Evidently a volume like Mr. Cooke's is needed to give the public some idea of the size of the Forest.

He has done his work admirably, and his book deserves to be known. His purpose, he tells us, is to draw attention to the beauties of a great Crown woodland which lies west of the Severn. He does not set out to write a history, but offers just that pleasant talk about the Forest which was wanted. We already have Nicholls's 'Forest of Dean, an Historical and Descriptive Account,' which is a good local history, published in 1858, and by no means out of date. In addition there is Rudge's History of the county, which, with other Gloucestershire records, gives sufficient of the history of the Forest. Mr. Cooke not only describes the Forest and its woodland, and tells us much about the felling of trees, bark-stripping, and other details of forestry, but also he takes us—usually on foot—for a great many excursions from the best centres, and covers every part of the 11,000 acres (roughly) which are under timber. He further shows us every church and house of interest in a district much larger than the "Forest," and is always a safe and pleasant guide. The visitor who cares to study his book, with the aid of a large-scale map, can find his way in any part of the peninsula between the Severn and the Wye.

There is, of course, a chapter on the Forest Courts and Officers—accurate and full enough for its purpose, though something might have been added as to the mode of a contested election for the office of Verderer; and the very interesting ancient laws and customs of the free-miners might, perhaps, have been more fully explained.

Allusion is made to the neglect and mismanagement of the woods in bygone days, and credit is rightly given to the authorities for the greatly improved state of affairs to-day, and the establishment of the only School of Forestry in the United Kingdom—a school which is

doing excellent work in the training of young foresters, and finding good posts for them at home and abroad.

Mr. Cooke occasionally mentions the birds in the Forest, and regrets the recent destruction of the herons, by order (he says) of the Government authorities, who did not like their trout being taken by these expert poachers. Many would have preferred to keep the birds and let the fish take their chance; but the birds in general have fallen on evil days, and there is little bird-life in the woods now. When we compare the different species to be found to-day with the list quoted by Nicholls in 1858, the falling-off is sad indeed. Where now are the ravens, the kites, the woodcock, the buzzards, and the bitterns which used to be seen then?

We note that in passing through Gatcombe Mr. Cooke points out the house where according to tradition Sir Francis Drake lived; and that he also gives the similar story about Sir Walter Raleigh having resided at Purton (close to Gatcombe) and planted his first potato there.

Mr. Cooke ought to have provided a really good index, and we hope he will do so when his volume goes to a new edition, for a handbook of this kind without an index is awkward to use. If we point out a few slips, or make suggestions for change, it is only with a view to the improvement of a book that ought to live. We know that in Dean Forest it is impossible to be sure of the spelling of local names; for the names of families as well as places are spelt with almost endless variety. Milkwalk is, however, a mistake for Milkwall (p. 38). We think that Readings should be Reddings on p. 108, and that "Horse Lea" is better written Hawsley; and we are sure that Jay's Green should be Joy's Green. Micheldean in the text differs from the spelling on the map, but both are right. Abenhall also differs from the map, though in one place Mr. Cooke spells the name in the way that one of the oldest of Gloucestershire families there resident prefers to write it. The "French Consul" named on p. 197 was, we fancy, not a Frenchman, but an Englishman from Gloucester, and a voter in the Forest of Dean. Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, mentioned in two places as alive, died last year; and the present owner of Flaxley Abbey is, we think, his son—Sir Francis.

The map is not so clear as it might be, and gives Upper and Lower Ludbrook instead of Lydbrook. It does not show the principal parts of the Roman road, about which Mr. Cooke gives many interesting facts; and it might have shown more of Offa's Dyke, some parts of which are clearly to be seen in the woods near Mork, left and right of the road which leads from Bigsweir Station to St. Briavel's.

The illustrations by Mr. J. W. King add charm to the book. His pencil sketches are beautifully reproduced, and are all like the places they represent, though the view from Pleasant Stile hardly does justice to that magnificent prospect.

An Exiled King: Gustaf Adolf IV. of Sweden. By Sophie Elkan. Edited and translated by M. Eugénie Koch. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

READERS of Lockhart may recall a passage which relates how Scott entertained both in Edinburgh and at Abbotsford, in the winter of 1819-20, the young deposed Prince Gustavus Vasa, noticing his likeness to the portrait of Charles XII. which hung in the dining-room in Castle Street, and uttering pitying exclamations at the exile's dejection when witnessing in his company the proclamation of George IV. at the Market Cross. It is the father of that unfortunate youth who is the subject of the book before us. This Gustaf Adolf IV. also bore a strong likeness to Peter the Great's Swedish antagonist, and would doubtless have equally appreciated Sir Walter's stories of the Forty-five.

So far as we can judge, this narrative of the pathetic career of the Quixote of Legitimism is derived from authentic sources; and it is certainly written both with sympathy and literary skill. The translation, though marred by some odd English, is on the whole spirited; but the editing is, to say the least, perfunctory. The few lines of Preface supply not one word as to the materials used or the history of the period. There is a similar lack of information about the illustrations.

Gustaf Adolf's overweening sense of personal dignity, which sometimes made him ridiculous, but at others supported him under misfortune, was manifested in his early childhood: "No; I, the Crown Prince, will not sit on a woman's knee," is an utterance recorded of his infant years. Allied to this was the most scrupulous regard for his personal honour, which unfortunately sometimes cloaked mere obstinacy. Extreme nervousness, probably not helped by the hardening system on which he was brought up, led to violent ebullitions of temper, and manifested itself in a desire for constant travel. Apart from these his most distinguishing characteristics were strong imagination and a certain narrow religious and political mysticism.

A neurotic mystic was hardly the man to rule a decaying Power at a critical period, and the more so since he had against him the inexperience of youth and a paucity of advisers who were at once able and trustworthy. Good intentions and an intense belief in himself were a sadly insufficient set-off to the inability to inspire personal sympathy and reckon with facts. It is not surprising that a man who had the courage to defy Catherine of Russia, but hampered his generals by ignorant interference, and rewarded the ill-organized gallantry of his soldiers by unmerited punishment, should have fallen a victim to the revengeful ambition of the nobility his father had humbled. To Gustavus the interests of Sweden were a secondary matter, since he believed himself to be the Man on the White Horse of the Book

of Revelation, whose appointed mission it was to overthrow the Beast, personified at first by the Revolution and ultimately by Napoleon.

In her vivid account of Gustaf's refusal at the last moment to betroth himself to Catherine II.'s granddaughter rather than allow her the free exercise of her religion, the author has not brought out the fact that the King's uncle and his adviser were covertly working for that very consummation. The King never seems to have suspected the relative who received his throne after the Revolution of 1809; and the Duke of Södermanland was probably, as here represented, a weak man swayed by his surroundings. In any case the nephew, who was not the man to forgive easily, seems to have corresponded on affectionate terms with his successor.

The author erroneously writes of the Duc d'Angoulême, who accompanied Louis XVIII. at that disillusionizing meeting with Gustaf Adolf at Karlscrona, as his brother, and elsewhere she calls the Comte d'Artois "the Duc." Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who characteristically offered to lay the claims of the dethroned King's son before the Congress of Vienna, is referred to as a nobleman; and Lepanto, which marked the furthest point of the exiled King's intended pilgrimage to Jerusalem, appears in the narrative as an island.

Alternately pathetic and ludicrous is the story of Gustaf's life after his banishment. Too proud and exacting to accept the hospitality of his wife's relatives in Baden, he ultimately separated from the ex-Queen and his children, wandering about Germany and Switzerland, and finally dying in narrow circumstances at an inn in St. Gall. He himself had no wish to return to Sweden, his chief object in life now being the foundation of an Order of Black Brethren at Jerusalem, of which he was to be the Grand Master. He caused a notice to be inserted in *The Frankfort Gazette*, asking for the company of ten brethren of separate nationalities, "each one to be provided with a written character from his parish minister or magistrate," a certain sum of money, and sober and decent black garments. They were also to let their beards grow "as a sign of manly courage and resolve."

Whether from misunderstanding of the language or of set purpose, the company who met the "Duke of Holstein-Eutin" at Trieste fulfilled few of these conditions; but the expedition got as far as Patras, where it disbanded, pay having been demanded by the Brethren, and the necessary firman from the Sultan not having been obtained.

Before this fiasco Gustaf Adolf had met with other disappointments. Marshal Blücher had declined his offer to serve as a volunteer against the French; and the British Minister in Switzerland had not seen his way to ask his sovereign to exert his influence with his brother monarchs to bestow upon the ex-King the

sovereignty of the Isle of Elba. That minister, by the by, referred to as "one Mr. Canning," was the future Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as we are *not* informed.

Other episodes portrayed are the barricading of the exile's rooms at a Frankfort hotel against a Russian courier who wanted them for the Grand Duke Constantine; the frustration of his cherished scheme for the public proclamation of his son's coming of age and renunciation of the Swedish crown; and his recitation in a bedroom of a proclamation claiming the crown of Norway to the strains of a caged canary, "who sang the louder the more the reader raised his voice." In the end Count Gottorp and the Duke of Holstein-Eutin becomes simple Col. Gustafson, playing waltzes for his landlord's children, and taking lessons in bubble-blowing.

L'Alpe Enchanteresse: Salzburg, le Salzkammergut, les Hauts Tauern. Par le Comte J. du Plessis. "Collection des Voyages Illustrés." (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

THE author is one of the few Frenchmen who have learnt to appreciate the charm of the Austrian Alps, and in this copiously illustrated book he writes of Salzburg, the Salzkammergut, and the Hohe Tauern, but does not include Tyrol in his journey. He begins by telling his readers that Prussians, Bavarians, English, Americans, and cosmopolitan Jews swarm in the districts he describes, but that his own countrymen are nowhere to be seen. Prussians, Britons, and Jews are all disagreeable people; but Austrians find favour in his eyes.

He makes no attempt to write a guide-book, but only a pleasant volume that Frenchmen may study at home before they set out on their travels. At the end of each chapter are practical notes about railways, hotels, and roads which are what the author calls "cyclables." The information is, however, scanty, and not likely to compete with that in any guide-book.

Comte du Plessis seems to have made his excursions on a bicycle. One or two mountains were ascended, but usually, we gather, by funicular railways; and when the reader is warned that "it is not prudent to visit" the Tote Gebirge (or, as the author calls them, the "Montagnes Mortes") alone, it will be seen that the Count is no climber, for on those mountains the paths are marked with colours, and it is difficult to go astray.

He offers, however, advice for those who mean to climb. They are to take with them a compass, alpenstock or heavy spiked stick, strong nailed shoes, and a warm cloak. That is all that is necessary, but our author obligingly adds:—

"Le piolet, le pic, la corde, les lunettes bleues, le cache-nez, les moufles de tricot, la vaseline pour le visage, ne sont indispensables que dans la région des neiges...."

Dans tous les cas, un havresac... garni de quelques victuailles et d'un flacon de thé aromatisé de rhum "

may be of service.

His description of life at an Austrian watering-place seems applicable to any German spa :—

"On joue, on médite, on intrigue; on arpente les promenades à la mode aux heures que le bon ton fixe; on se fait voir au café ou au théâtre. On boit à la *Trinkhalle* toutes sortes de choses; on se baigne un peu partout, dans n'importe quoi... On entend de la musique, si l'on veut, trois fois le jour."

There are some misprints, and readers will be puzzled by the author's habit of translating into French the well-known German names of mountains and places. It would have been better to leave them in their recognizable German forms. But in spite of these trifling defects the book is pleasant to read, and deserves a better map, more fully provided with details than that usually carried by the tourist.

We hope that the Comte may be sufficiently successful to induce him to deal with the district of Tyrol, which is still primitive in many ways, and affords excellent ground for the Rambler.

Memorials of Old North Wales. Edited by E. Alfred Jones. (Allen & Co.)

It is somewhat incongruous that a volume on 'Old North Wales' should appear in a series entitled "Memorials of the Counties of England." Moreover, though each English county in the series has a volume to itself (and some even two), only one is allotted to the whole of North Wales with its six counties. Such grouping of the counties of North and South Wales respectively, while English counties are dealt with separately, is a practice adopted by most topographical writers without historical justification, for neither division of Wales has ever had any corporate unity comparable to that of an English county, nor been at any time more than a convenient geographical expression.

North Wales formerly was shared between the independent principalities of Gwynedd and Powys, corresponding to the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph respectively: the one, occupying the north-western half, dominated by the Snowdonian range; the other, in the north-east, drained by the Severn, Dee, and Clwyd. It has been necessary to state this, as the present work conveys the impression that the whole of North Wales constituted a recognized territorial division, possessing a common history, both civil and ecclesiastical. It does not aim, however, at a general history of North Wales, its main purpose being "to throw into relief certain features, archæological and historical, architectural and biographical, which necessarily cannot

receive full treatment in a general history." Even within these limits there is no attempt at exhaustiveness, for among the omitted topics are the inscribed and sculptured stones of the district, its domestic architecture, its family history, and its fascinating folk-lore. Nor are any of its prehistoric remains dealt with except the cromlechs, a four-page paper on which appears between two articles relating to the fifteenth century.

Despite these omissions and the indifferent arrangement of the articles, the volume is one of exceptional interest, and contains much valuable matter not to be found in so convenient a form in any other work known to us. This is specially the case with the historico-architectural contributions of Mr. Harold Hughes on the cathedral churches of Bangor and St. Asaph; on the monastic houses of North Wales (a dozen or so in number), and the more notable parish churches—a group of essays for which Dr. Hartwell Jones's sympathetic sketch of the history of the Church in the same area forms an excellent introduction. Equally satisfactory is Mr. Hughes's account of the castles of North Wales, a subject on which nothing better has been written since the work of G. T. Clark (not Clarke, as in the text). As to other contributions, the editor writes with unique authority on the silver plate and seals of the boroughs. Many an accepted theory is boldly challenged in a chapter on the social and economic condition of Wales in the two centuries preceding the Reformation. We note interesting biographical sketches of the two Llewelyns, Owen Glyndwr, and Archbishop Williams (of whom a good portrait is also given). In dealing with the successive schools of poets which North Wales has produced, Sir Edward Anwyl alludes to the recent rise of a new school which "inclines towards the beautiful rather than the sublime, and the romantic rather than the religious," and is at present experimenting in dramatic production.

There are some few repetitions and several slips that careful editing might have eliminated. Castell Coch (*i.e.*, Red Castle) in Glamorgan is mentioned when obviously the Red Castle of Powys is meant. There is no such place as Castell Llecheyd (p. 4); and "Llanwrda" should be Llanwnda. The mother of Archbishop Williams is described as "a daughter of Eglws Bach," which is merely the name of the parish where her parents lived. The Dean of Westminster who founded Ruthin School was Gabriel (not Daniel) Goodman. The Christian name of Shorthouse, the author of 'John Inglesant,' was not John. These blemishes do not, however, seriously reduce the genuine value and attractiveness of the work, which deserves an honourable place among books on North Wales. Both the printing and binding are excellent, and the illustrations, though few, are well chosen.

Two Years under the Crescent. By H. C. Seppings Wright. (Nisbet & Co.)

MR. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, who has been with the Turks in Tripoli as well as in the Balkans, says that when he went to Northern Africa, though he had seen war in most parts of the world, he knew nothing of Turkey. He was, he believes, unbiased, and he has come home full of praise of his Turkish friends. He soon notes their absolute indifference to outside opinion, and he concludes his African chapters by a quotation from a Christian friend, who said that "the worst of the Turk is that he is not a business man—he wastes too much of his time in prayers."

In the whole of Mr. Wright's book there is nothing about war that is of great value. He writes in a free-and-easy fashion of his life in Tripoli, but there is little to be gathered about the first campaign, except that the Italian fire must have been very bad indeed. Perhaps the most interesting thing about that war is what the author says of the use made by the Italians of aeroplanes and dirigibles; and, to judge from his remarks, the Italians found it difficult to drop their bombs on the spots at which they aimed. We also note his remark about the Turkish gunner who, by one shot, brought down a Bulgarian aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Adrianople. At the end of the book a chapter is devoted to the aeroplane in war, and our Government is lectured for its neglect, or supposed neglect, in the matter of airships; but the author was writing before the recent statement by Col. Seely, and his arguments would have been more effective if he had shown that aeroplanes or airships were used with marked success in recent wars.

On the question of the respective value of the Krupp and Creusot guns Mr. Wright confirms other correspondents, and states that the Krupp guns of the Turks were always outranged. His remarks about this matter, however, are, we think, not based on what he saw with his own eyes. The statement that the Turkish declaration of war against the Balkan Allies was dated October 17th should have been accompanied by a note of the earlier declaration by Montenegro. There is much praise for the Turks, but occasionally the facts peep out. For instance, at a critical time it is noted that "the officers, smiling and polite, were shouting contrary orders... Some of them were as helpless as women... the result of their kindness of heart and of their disinclination to hurt anyone's feelings."

We are able to praise Mr. Wright's excellent sketches, but in his book we regret a lack of dates, and it is extremely difficult to know of what period he is writing, especially as the events described are not always in chronological order. A description of Constantinople seems out of place in such a volume; and if Mr. Wright had read his proofs, he could hardly have failed to correct some odd spellings here and there.

The Confession of Richard Plantagenet.

By Dora Greenwell McChesney. Edited by L. Maye. With a Biographical Introduction by Lady Macdonell. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE work of Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney has always given the impression that its writer was greater than her achievement. In itself it is good, but its goodness is transcended by the reader's sense of a high promise never quite fulfilled. In particular, 'Rupert by the Grace of God' was a fine, stirring book that ought to have made Miss McChesney's name familiar to a host of readers. That it failed to do so is partly a result of that mere chance which plays a large part in literary success, but partly, too, due to a trivial weakness of execution which, although it mattered little to the attentive, instantly threw out the inattentive, who are always the majority. Miss McChesney was apt sometimes to slur her transitions; and no writer whose transitions are not clear ever gained the ear of the widest public. When we do not know, at every point, just where the personages are, just who is speaking, and just how much time has elapsed, the story loses its hold. The intelligent are able to step consciously back, but the careless and the hasty do not succeed in doing so, and thenceforward walk with but one foot over the border of the fiction. An author whose imaginative conception is vivid does not perceive that the links are loose; and, because the technique of writing is not generally taught or understood, the error is seldom definitely explained or cured. It was, not improbably, on account of this small deficiency that the really fine talent of Miss McChesney never received its deserved recognition.

Her posthumous and not fully completed novel has for its hero the last of the Plantagenet kings; and, while the familiar events of history are all in their old positions, the aspect in which they are presented is such as largely to exculpate Richard of Gloucester. This more favourable view of his character was not a mere story-writer's fancy. "The book," says Miss L. Maye, who prepared it for the press, "is the outcome of great research"; "the lives of every character mentioned were hunted up with the utmost thoroughness." Unfortunately, there are gaps which leave undeveloped one important part of the hero's nature, and, as the volume stands, it is rather King Edward than King Richard who testifies to Miss McChesney's remarkable power of characterization. In a few pages, with casual touches, she has created a genuine personality—sinister and alluring, pleasure-loving and treacherous. But the larger portraits, which lacked their creator's finishing touches, are less convincing, and there is an element of strain—even at times an excess of fine writing—about the narrative. Physical suffering and weakness have left their mark upon it; but they could never make the work of Miss McChesney slipshod.

To write without respect for her art would have been impossible to her. In this fragment, unfinished, and even at some points unsuccessful as it is, can be seen, no less than in her earlier stories, the utterance of a lofty mind and a talent strong enough to push its way through many impediments. Her death leaves unfulfilled a promise which every fresh book confirmed, and which longer life and stronger health—she was but 40 when she died last year—might have brought to ample performance.

The Psychology of Revolution. By Gustave Le Bon. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE fourth of Dr. Le Bon's studies on crowd-psychology has much in common with its predecessors. Those works, while they had the great merit of breaking up virgin soil, appeared to the present reviewer to be inspired more by a detestation of the crowd, of Demos and all his ways, than by anxiety to arrive at practical conclusions, such, for example, as Mr. Graham Wallas has recently obtained. Dr. Le Bon's work is valuable when this not inconsiderable qualification is realized.

A revolutionary or political crowd is scarcely a normal crowd. It differs from, let us say, a football crowd in several important respects. In the first place, it stands (or believes it stands) to gain or lose far more. In the second place, it is more likely to be unanimous, while a football crowd is necessarily divided. Consequently, we may expect from a revolutionary or political crowd a special degree of exaggeration. But this need not exclude strict adherence to the laws of logic—to the discomfort of persons whose names appear in minor premises! A crowd frames its syllogisms on a large scale, with little regard for nuances or the conversion of Bocardo. Conclusions or beliefs so originated soak into each individual member of the crowd, adapting themselves to idiosyncrasies. The process is as logical as the breaking of a branch under the weight of a swing. Yet Dr. Le Bon boldly assures us:—

"So long as psychology regards beliefs as voluntary and rational they will remain inexplicable. Having proved that they are usually irrational and always involuntary, I was able to propound the solution of this important problem: how it was that beliefs which no reason could justify were admitted without difficulty by the most enlightened spirits of all ages."

To apply this to the French Revolution—or anything else—is necessarily to fall foul of all the established authorities. About half the book consists of an attempt at such an application, in the course of which Michelet, Guizot, Taine, Lavisse, and Rambaud, MM. Aulard and Madelin, are but a few of the writers who are banned. Dr. Le Bon does not dispute their facts—although he quotes with applause M. Cochin's criticisms of M. Aulard's work—but reproves them for having misunderstood their facts. Yet

Dr. Le Bon's own restatement does not appear to contain views of indubitable heterodoxy; it is a case, a fighting case, but not a distinctively new case.

In the circumstances the author's advocacy of "the military ideal" as a remedy for revolutionary tendencies is distinctly amusing, the more so as he considers it

"obvious that revolutions have never taken place, and never will take place, save with the aid of an important fraction of the army."

We fear that the author, in his anxiety to prove that a common belief is generally an illusion, although he struggles as persistently as Dr. Max Nordau, has overlooked a few illusions of his own. "Class hatred," he tells us, "is little developed in England and America." Almost on the next page he is discussing the fiercer intensity of strikes in those countries. Socialism and Islamism (*inter alia*) "have identical affective and mystic bases." Dr. Le Bon's beliefs may be "voluntary," they are certainly not "rational."

Mr. Bernard Miall's translation is not one of his best efforts, and the Index has been carelessly compiled.

Demosthenes on the Crown. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Milton W. Humphreys. (New York, American Book Co.)

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY is to be heartily congratulated on its Greek Professor's admirable contribution to the "Greek Series for Colleges and Schools," edited under the supervision of Prof. H. W. Smyth of Harvard University. The Introduction to this edition of Demosthenes's masterpiece includes a brief, but very clear and adequate survey of the characteristics which are noteworthy in the author's eloquence, and of the rhetorical figures most freely used by him, without a bewildering array of technical terms. With reference to the orator's "balancing of clauses, his rhythm (whatever that was)"—Prof. Humphreys has made as much of it as any critic—"his euphony, his careful selection of appropriate words," &c., we read:—

"But none of these, nor all of these combined, account for his wonderful power. This was due chiefly, as all agree, to the fact that his whole treatment of any subject revealed earnestness and personal interest. Such an effect is due to very subtle causes, and no analysis of them will be here attempted. One must learn to feel them by reading the orations themselves in the original, and even in this way it cannot be thoroughly achieved because we cannot see and hear him."

The latter part of the Introduction consists of a clear and concise history of the suit, and an excellent essay on the relations between Demosthenes and Æschines. A judicious selection of Critical Notes and a good Historical Sketch are included. The notes are not merely

helpful as to translation and grammatical niceties, but ought to communicate to intelligent students something of the commentator's obvious interest in his subject.

With regard to the difficult phrase *κατὰ πάντων ἐφύετο* (§ 19, pp. 46, 262), we agree with the statement that "all the interpretations ascribe to *φύομαι* a meaning which it does not have," and again with "*πάντων* (neut.)"; but we answer in the negative the ingenious question "Could the expression mean...*he was growing onto everything, i.e., was getting his clutches into everything?*" This is just what Demosthenes meant his audience to infer. He simply said, with a judicious meiosis, that during the time spent by others in blundering and treacherously intriguing (with expenditure of laborious diplomacy) Philip was making his preparations, and "was in all respects growing." Philip's youth at the beginning of the period in question makes *ἐφύετο* appropriate. The Hellenic States had given him time to grow in wisdom and physique quietly, and the dicasts could supply for themselves his accompanying less natural developments. The adverbial *κατὰ πάντων* is a variation of *κατὰ παντός* or *καθ' ὅλου*. On *ὡς ἔπος εἰπείν* (§ 4, p. 32) there is a welcome note:—

"One might almost say. The Eng. 'so to speak' usually apologizes for an unusual expression, whereas *ὡς (ἔπος) εἰπείν* modifies an exaggeration."

Broken Links in Scottish Education. By the Rev. John Smith. (Nisbet & Co.)

DR. SMITH'S able little book puts in a nutshell the main questions at issue in Scottish education to-day. It contains also several lively historical sketches which are useful as illustrations of his contention that in some cases we have not altogether improved upon the ideals, or even the practice, of our forefathers. But the portions of the work that will be read with the most earnest attention by all concerned are those which expose the defects of the more highly specialized modern methods, and suggest a remedy, for Dr. Smith has not been content merely to criticize. Elementary teaching he regards as satisfactory; the great problems for him arise in meeting the needs of older scholars. Those who must leave school and go to work at fourteen seem to be falling away from after-educational advantages to an alarming extent. While there is an encouraging increase at evening schools in pupils between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, the numbers of those between fourteen and sixteen are such as to indicate that "in great part the children of the industrial population drop study altogether for a time after they leave the day school." Those—about 50 per cent—who begin again after two or three years have forgotten a great deal, and must practically start afresh. There is thus much loss of valuable time and energy. Those pupils, and the lapsed 50 per cent, must "be saved

from themselves at the time when they leave the day school." But how?

Compulsion has been suggested, but Dr. Smith finds this a doubtful remedy. It would curtail liberty, hours of labour, and pay. As yet there is no public opinion to warrant such an experiment, nor do the continuation schools, as they are at present constituted, offer a really adequate provision for the needs of all the young workers. Compulsion could be applied only "when we are ready to give each type of working learner the kind of special instruction which he most requires." The equipment of the advanced schools is good, and the chances of attracting the younger worker are still hopeful, for many masters are anxious to encourage their employes to continue their studies. With a closer adaptation of curricula to the worker's needs, a thing to be achieved by time and watchfulness, Dr. Smith ventures to prophesy the bridging of the existing hiatus.

Another, and a serious, "broken link" is a plan adopted by the Department, which has had the effect of drawing

"a rigid line of demarcation between the type of education to be given to pupils attending a higher-grade school and that to be given to pupils who could not arrange to go there."

The latter were condemned

"to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to their more favoured contemporaries, although by passing the qualifying examination at 11 or 11½ years of age they had shown that they were among the élite."

The decree restricted and discouraged the rural schoolmaster, to say nothing of the pupil and the parent. Once it was the glory of Scotland that the parish schoolmaster, even in remote districts, could carry his promising boys right to the gates of the University. The country has sadly declined from that ideal state. If the Department will not act, the remedy lies with the School Boards, which have powers, in the last resort, to undertake this duty.

Dr. Smith traverses many questions. He shows the failure of the "Junior Student" system of training for young teachers, and he will delight certain Scottish authorities by his temperate yet uncompromising home-truths about "the Department." It has long been notorious that "My Lords" are a single individual, abundantly able as an expert, but burdened with a superhuman task. It is not in the nature of things that the pen-stroke of one man should control with perfect success the complex machinery of a nation's education. Dr. Smith's suggestion of a Council, and his proposals for a new grouping of areas of control, are likely to provoke much fruitful discussion. He would be the last to regard his views as final, but the question had to be raised. Here it is stated with moderation, judgment, and knowledge.

Bohn's Popular Library. (Bell & Sons.)

THE republication of Bohn's Libraries will be a matter for rejoicing by all book-lovers. The various series collectively known as "Bohn's" have enjoyed an honourable and, in many respects, an unparalleled career. Initiated in 1847 by Henry George Bohn, a London bookseller and publisher, the Libraries were so successful from the outset that, when Messrs. Bell & Daldy bought them seventeen years later, their price was no less than 35,000*l.* A high standard of selection and careful annotation is conspicuous throughout, while a number of foreign classics have in this form found their way to English readers. Sometimes, it is true, the translations offered were laboriously pedestrian, but they have always been accurate, and at their worst, as many schoolboys are, or used to be, aware, made admirable "cribs." The publishers never aimed merely at providing the public with reprints; much valuable matter first saw the light in "Bohn."

There was something of grimness in the original appearance of these books, shared even by the "Library of Sports and Games." Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook,' one of the widest-read works on its subject, had on its first publication an exterior severity suggesting a treatise on criminal law. Recently, however, Messrs. Bell have clothed the Libraries in neater and more attractive covers.

The new editions differ from the old in all respects but the texts, which are untouched. They are admirably handy; the covers are thin and slightly flexible, but strong; the paper is thin, but not flimsy; and the type is clear.

The first twenty volumes include Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic' in three volumes, with the able Introduction by Moncreux Conway, and two volumes of Emerson's works. The 'Essays of Elia and Eliana' and Miss Betham-Edwards's excellent edition of Arthur Young's 'Travels in France' are old friends whom we can congratulate on growing slim without loss of vigour. We welcome also an edition of 'Gulliver's Travels,' edited with notes by Mr. G. R. Dennis.

Translation is well represented by Goethe's 'Poetry and Truth,' 2 vols., a revised rendering which we noticed with pleasure in 1908, and Calverley's charming versions of 'The Idylls of Theocritus and Virgil's Eclogues,' which owners of his complete works may well add to their shelves because it contains an Introduction by another master of classic taste, Dr. Tyrrell. Finally, in the region of biography we find Burton's 'Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah,' 2 vols., with model annotations from the expert pen of Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole.

Such works should speak for themselves: their quality is undeniable. We merely add in this world of many books contesting for space that the whole set of twenty volumes occupies less than eighteen inches of shelving.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Fry (J. H.), THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Second Edition, 1/ net. Skeffington

A series of five lectures first published twenty years ago, and now reprinted with a few corrections and additions. Their object is to extend knowledge of the Church of England, and to endeavour to prove that that Church has ever been a separate branch of the Catholic Church, and never a part of the Church of Rome.

Mayor (Joseph B.), THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES, THE GREEK TEXT, with Introduction, Notes, and Comments, and Further Studies in the Epistle, 1/ net. Macmillan

These further studies, which are now added to the author's Commentary on the Epistle of St. James, have been rendered necessary, he says, by the appearance of Dr. Hort's edition of 1909, and the excellent material to be found there; also by the many new difficulties which that edition brings to light. Dr. Mayor is a particularly able commentator, and his conclusions are well worth study.

Law.

Choate (Joseph H.), THE TWO HAGUE CONFERENCES, 4/6 net. Frowde

The Stafford Little lectures for 1912, delivered at Princeton University. Mr. Choate, as the First Delegate of the United States at the Second Hague Peace Conference in June, 1907, is well qualified to treat the subject of which he speaks, and his study of the effects of this, also of the First Peace Conference in 1898, is a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of international relations. It is only the larger and more enduring results that he puts before his readers, but he says enough to show the value of these Conferences.

Durran (William), THE LAWYER, OUR OLD-MAN-OF-THE-SEA, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul

Lawyers are so ready to extol the history and functions of their calling that a criticism of the part they play in the life of the community can hardly be regarded as gratuitous. Legalism—to use the favourite expression of this fierce attack on all things legal—covers, no doubt, a multitude of abuses; but a less angry critic might have written a more effective book. Nothing in the legal world pleases Mr. Durran. He even condemns the English system of selecting judges from the ranks of the Bar, and expresses—without apparently any intimate acquaintance with the legal systems of France and Germany—a strong preference for the Continental system under which the Bench, with a separate training from that of the Bar, resembles a branch of the Civil Service. "Recruiting the Bench from the Bar," he says, "deprives the public of the protection against the super-subtleties, the sophisticated refinements, the hair-splitting technicalities of the Bar." Mr. Durran pours his wrath, not only upon the Bench and the Bar, but also upon trial-by-jury, which he describes as a "favourite medium of speculation." Nearly half the volume, which runs to over five hundred pages, consists of appendixes which read very little better than a collection of newspaper cuttings. If Mr. Durran has failed to write an effective or attractive book, he has laboriously provided material of which a better equipped writer might make more skilful use.

Poetry.

Brooke (Stopford A.), FOUR POETS: CLOUGH, ARNOLD, ROSSETTI, MORRIS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

New edition in the attractive "Readers' Library."

Muirhead (John Spencer), THE QUIET SPIRIT, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

The first two lines of the author's Proem give the keynote to this little book:—

My songs are not of great things, nor of sorrowful things
either;
But only of what my life brings, and it brings to me of
neither.

As with the subject, so with the quality and style of his Muse: it is quiet, dignified, and not unmelodious; never ascending to great heights, but equally innocent of banality for the most part.

Poems, Moods of the Moment, by a Bachelor, 2/6 net. Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A collection of pieces in which too often a halting execution mars what would seem to have been an ambitious design. The author is indifferently equipped with the "divine fire," but some of his lines hold promise of better things. Now and then he becomes rhythmically musical, as in the verse beginning

There is a soft persuasion from the sea.

Verses, by A. A. M. B. Chiswick Press

We have read these verses with a constant feeling of expectation, which has been as constantly unfulfilled. In saying this we are paying the author a compliment, for it is equivalent to stating that, behind the seeming failure, there is always the promise of greater achievement, which cannot be said of many volumes of verse.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, edited by Frank Karslake, Vol. IX.; Vol. X. Part I. Karslake

We are not surprised to hear that the circulation of 'Book-Auction Records' is steadily increasing, for it is a remarkably comprehensive summary, including sales in Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, as well as London. Judicious book-buyers will treasure the bound volumes as things of permanent value and interest. Vol. IX., covering the season from September, 1911, to August, 1912, contains no fewer than 15,441 records, as well as some preliminary matter of interest. The editor's "colloquialisms" are sprightly, and not seldom informative as well. Who would have guessed that brown boot polish is excellent for leather bindings? This volume includes, under the title of 'Bibliotheca Imperfecta,' an interesting collection, by Mr. A. R. Corns, of literary works which are imperfect, or lost, or never got beyond the stage of being planned—"enchanted cigarettes," as Andrew Lang called them after Balzac, which ended in smoke.

Part I. of Vol. X., October to December, 1912, includes 4,275 records, and some pleasant gossip on the literary associations of Salisbury, as well as the editor's ingenious musings. He includes an American cartoon and a letter by S. T. C. which are both much to the point.

Borchard (Edwin M.), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONTINENTAL LAW, 15c. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The aim of this little volume is to furnish a guide to the bibliographical material on International law and Continental law. Bibliographies of Roman law before Justinian's codification have been omitted. In discussing the bibliographies of modern

Continental law the general legal bibliographies dealing with the Continent as a whole have been first mentioned, followed by the national ones of the autonomous countries of Europe.

Philosophy.

MacCunn (John), THE MAKING OF CHARACTER, 2/6 net. Cambridge Univ. Press

The sixth impression of a work which was first published in 1900. It contains three new chapters on 'Natural Inequality,' 'The Economy of Human Powers,' and 'Punishment.' The chapter on 'Capacities, Instincts, Desires,' has been expanded by a fuller treatment of Pleasures and Pains; and that on 'Development and Repression' by a more adequate discussion on Asceticism. We notice also a few minor additions and some rearrangement.

History and Biography.

Acts of the Privy Council of England: COLONIAL SERIES, Vol. VI. "THE UNBOUND PAPERS," edited by James Munro, 10/ Stationery Office

The present volume supplements the Colonial Series of the Acts of the Privy Council by adding a calendar of unbound papers preserved in the Privy Council Office. Only one or two of these are of earlier date than 1700, and none is here dealt with after 1783. The papers have been rigorously condensed, but an attempt has been made to preserve in the original words the opinions expressed by colonists and officials upon the questions at issue between them.

Bell's English History Source Books: THE ANGEVINS AND THE CHARTER (1154-1216), by S. M. Toyne; IMPERIALISM AND MR. GLADSTONE (1876-1886), compiled by R. H. Gretton; PEACE AND REFORM (1815-1837), compiled by A. C. W. Edwards; THE REFORMATION AND THE RENAISSANCE (1485-1547), compiled by Fred. W. Bewsher, 1/ net each.

We have already praised this historical series. It may be recalled that it is intended for use with any ordinary textbook of English history, and can be used either by way of illustration at the close of a lesson, or by way of inference-drawing, before the textbook is read. The present volumes show the same admirable qualities of selection and arrangement as their predecessors.

Brown (Louise Fargo), THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BAPTISTS AND FIFTH MONARCHY MEN IN ENGLAND DURING THE INTERREGNUM, 6/6 net. Frowde

This essay was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize in European History for 1911. Its purpose is to set forth the attitude towards the English Government, in one of the most troubled periods of its history, of two religious bodies which, by a large number of their contemporaries, were considered enemies of all government and sworn foes of peace and order. The author has endeavoured to ascertain to what extent the political programmes of the two parties justified the popular opinion concerning them, and, in consequence, what was their real importance in the history of their time.

Butler (A. J.), THE TREATY OF MISR IN TABARĪ, an Essay in Historical Criticism, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author, in returning to the obscure and difficult subject of the Mohammedan conquest of Egypt, does so with the general desire to correct any important error found in his former work, 'The Arab Conquest of Egypt,' by well-founded criticism, to deal with certain objections which seem

to be ill-founded, and to set out revised conclusions based on later reflection and research. The scope of the present volume being limited, he has thought it best to restrict himself to one particular area, selecting that which seemed to him richest in opportunities for the kind of excursion he desired to make.

Calendar of Treasury Books, 1679-80, PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Vol. VI., prepared by William A. Shaw. Stationery Office

The present Calendar deals with the strained financial relations of Charles II. with his Parliament, the story of which will be completed in an ensuing volume, which is due shortly, and will contain Dr. Shaw's Introduction to the period 1679-85. Here he contents himself with remarking that "the English members of Parliament, acting as the deluded dupes and the perjured tools of Louis XIV., made default and betrayed their own King and country by financially wrecking the administration." There are several entries concerning Samuel Pepys, mainly as Treasurer of Tangier.

Moore (J. R. H.), AN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. New York, Macmillan Co.

An able survey, intended for use in American high schools. The author is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has succeeded in correlating American with English development during the Colonial period. There are numerous well-chosen illustrations.

Noyes (Ella), SALISBURY PLAIN: ITS STONES, CATHEDRAL, CITY, VILLAGES, AND FOLK, 10/6 net. Dent

Books of topographical interest increase and multiply; often they are little more than the fleeting impressions of the author, and lack permanent value. In this work on 'Salisbury Plain,' however, the author has devoted particular attention to the archaeological features of the district, while she is by no means blind to its picturesque side, and the combination of interests is at the same time entertaining and instructive. The coloured illustrations by Dora Noyes are for the most part happy in conception and execution.

Pedigree Register (The), edited by George Sherwood, Vol. II. 227, Strand

The second volume of the official organ of the Society of Genealogists of London. Its principal function is to preserve in print material not easily accessible elsewhere, and explain what records there are of this kind, where they are, and what they contain. The present issue contains, besides a number of genealogical details, two articles by Mr. F. S. Snell, on 'The Study of Ancestry' and 'Title - Page Autographs' respectively. Among the pedigrees that are included, Mr. Perceval Lucas contributes that of Francis Thompson the poet.

Political Debates (The) between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senatorial Campaign of 1858 in Illinois, together with Certain Preceding Speeches of Each at Chicago, Springfield, &c., with an Introduction by George Haven Putnam, 10/6 net. Putnam

The history of the Anti-Slavery Campaign in America is vividly recalled to memory by the publication of these political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln made the starting-point of his famous Senatorial campaign his own statement that "a house divided against itself cannot stand; this government cannot endure half slave and half free." The series of debates between the two leaders gradually

came to be of national importance, and a question of the presentation of arguments, not only to the voters of Illinois, but also to citizens throughout the entire country, concerning the restriction of slavery on the one hand, or its indefinite expansion and protection on the other. Dr. Putnam considers that it would be an enormous advantage for the political education of candidates and American voters if such debates became the routine in Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

Trecentale Bodleianum: A MEMORIAL VOLUME FOR THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY, MARCH 29, 1613, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This little volume is one which every student who has profited by the Bodleian Library will be glad to have as a memorial of its founder. It contains the Life of Sir Thomas Bodley, written by himself some four years before his death; the letter in which he offered to re-found the University Library in 1598; his proposed statutes (1605); those parts of his will which refer to the Library; the two funeral orations of 1613; a letter to Sir Francis Bacon of 1608; and the Commemoration Service in Merton College Chapel, March 29th, 1613. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press in issuing this volume have merited the gratitude of all who care for this noble Library.

Tyler (Mason Whiting), RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR, edited by William S. Tyler, 10/6 net. Putnam

There have been many volumes written on the American Civil War, and the present is not by any means the least interesting among them. The late Mason Whiting Tyler was Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel of the 37th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and these 'Recollections,' edited by his son, include many original diary entries and letters written from the seat of war. They afford, therefore, an inside view of the events of those troublous times which is something more intimate than mere history. As the editor remarks, there are many histories of the war and autobiographies of great generals, but autobiographies of the soldier in the camp and in the ranks are few. For this reason alone the book under notice should be assured of a public interested in American affairs.

West Wales Historical Records, the Annual Magazine of the Historical Society of West Wales, Vol. II. 1911-12, edited by Francis Green. Carmarthen, the Society

This volume contains the conclusion of the Peniarth MS. No. 156, which is now in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth; and for the convenience of readers an Index of Residences has been appended to this article. The description of Sir John Williams's collection concerning Dynevor Castle is also included, and there is a further instalment of 'Pembrokeshire Parsons.' In addition to these there are several new items of historical and genealogical interest.

Geography and Travel.

Palestine Exploration Fund, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, April, 2/ net. The Office

The present issue contains a continuation of Mr. W. E. Jennings Bramley's account of the Bedouin of the Sinaitic Peninsula, and several other noteworthy articles, including one on 'Dibon, the City of King Mesa and of the Moabite Stone,' by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie; and two by Archdeacon Dowling: the first dealing with 'Sixteen Councils of Jerusalem from c. A.D. 50-1 to A.D. 1672,' and the second with 'Some Early Palestinian Martyrs.'

Sociology.

French Revolution of 1848 (The) in its Economic Aspect: Vol. I. LOUIS BLANC'S ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL: Vol. II. ÉMILE THOMAS'S HISTOIRE DES ATELIERS NATIONAUX; with an Introduction, Critical and Historical, by J. A. R. Marriott, 5/ net each.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The unqualified, but generally misunderstood failure of the "National Workshops" of 1848 provides a stock argument against State control of industries, for the examination of which these two volumes afford an opportunity. Émile Thomas was the director of the "Ateliers Nationaux" during their thrilling existence of ten weeks or so. At the end of this period he was virtually sent into exile by the Provisional Government, and the workshops were closed. His methods and opinions differed essentially from those of Louis Blanc, who was in no way responsible for the administration of the "Ateliers Nationaux," and could, in fact, only claim a somewhat attenuated spiritual parentage of them. These two works in reality respectively state one theory and describe the failure of another. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott gives us in his Introduction of close upon a hundred pages a brilliant summary of the men and events of 1848.

Education.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE TREASURER.

New York City, 576, Fifth Avenue

Part I. contains a full report of the business of the year. Part II. consists of a number of articles on current educational problems, such as 'Advertising as a Factor in Education,' 'Education and Politics,' and 'Sham Universities.'

Philology.

Apulei Psyche et Cupido, cura Ludovici C. Purser, "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Riccardiana," 6/ net.

Medici Society

The latest issue of this series fully sustains the high reputation won by its predecessors, and is a worthy setting of one of the gems of Silver Latinity. Those who are fortunate enough to own previous volumes of the Society's publications will need no recommendation on our part; to others it will be sufficient to say that they will find here an excellent text, which is due to a scholar who has paid special attention to Apuleius, and is printed with every care that experience can suggest, in one of the best types that have yet been designed, on good paper.

School-Books.

Blackie's Elementary Regional and Practical Geographies, by David Frew: AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA; NORTH, CENTRAL, AND SOUTH AMERICA; ASIA; and GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WORLD. 6d. each.

The aim of this series is to show the human value of local conditions and place-relations, teaching the children why towns have sprung up in particular positions, and how to read a map. The volumes before us are well suited to fulfil their object.

Blackie's Longer French Texts: MÉRIMÉE, LETTRES D'ESPAGNE, edited by J. Laffitte. 8d.

The text, which is printed in good clear type, is followed by a number of useful notes, a phrase-list, exercises for retranslation, and a vocabulary. These letters of Prosper Mérimée are interesting in themselves, apart from their educational value.

Chamberlain (James Franklin and Arthur Henry), THE CONTINENTS AND THEIR PEOPLE: ASIA, a Supplementary Geography, 3/ Macmillan

One of a new series of geographical Readers intended to supplement the regular textbooks in use in elementary schools. Emphasis is laid on human and social conditions in their physical and economic relations. Printed in clear type, and written in a simple language that should appeal strongly to children, with a number of attractive illustrations, this series, to judge from the well-arranged volume before us, should find immediate favour.

Dent's Modern Language Series: JEUX FRANÇAIS, par Lilian G. Ping.

The idea of depicting French children at their games is one that should appeal to English children, and lead them to show an interest in their lessons. The games are well described.

French Dramatic Reader, compiled by Marc Ceppi, 2/ Bell

These adaptations of well-known French plays have been skilfully done, and should prove eminently suited to one of the objects with which they are published, namely, for representation by pupils on Speech-days and other occasions. Their other aim, which is to provide the pupil with a bright reading-book written entirely in dialogue, brimful of French idioms in every-day use, may also be said to have been fulfilled, and their value for teaching purposes is considerably augmented by the inclusion of a number of helpful notes.

Nerson-Coblence (Madame G.), SPOKEN FRENCH, 1/ net. W. Lockwood

The author's aim in writing this little book has been to give an exact idea of the language actually used by French people in current talk. To this end she has put together a selection of phrases and dialogues in use in all classes of society. The collection consists of three parts—the first dealing with the conversations of children, and the second with those of ordinary everyday life; while the third is of a somewhat more elevated nature, introducing conversations on scientific, political, and artistic topics. A vocabulary is appended.

Specimens of Scottish Literature, 1325-1835, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by W. M. Metcalfe, 2/6 net. Blackie

The editor's aim in making these selections has been to attempt to illustrate the character and history of Scottish literature by a series of specimens taken from each of its three periods. Many of the texts have been derived from the publications of the Scottish Text Society. An effort has been made in the Notes and Glossary to render the extracts thoroughly intelligible to those who are not acquainted with the "Scots" tongue.

Juvenile.

Children's Classics: INTERMEDIATE I. THE POT OF BASIL, AND OTHER TALES, rewritten by J. W. Swinborne Sheldrake, 3d. Macmillan

Stories from the "classics" of Europe, abridged and rewritten, and graduated to suit children of varying ages.

Children's Story Books (The): DONKEY-SKIN, by Charles Perrault, and TALES FROM THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, AND JACK THE GIANT-KILLER; TALES FROM GRIMM, told anew by Alice M. Bale, 6d. each. Macmillan

Old tales told anew, and printed in large type for very young readers. There are several illustrations in each.

Fiction.

Annesley (Maude), THE SPHINX IN THE LABYRINTH, 6/ Mills & Boon

A sentimental little tale concerning a man who loves two women—his wife and a friend who visits them—and is loved by both in return. The wife, who is an invalid, dies, and the other girl refuses to marry him on the ground that she does not wish to "hurt the soul" of the dead woman.

Barnes (R. Gorell), OUT OF THE BLUE, 6/ Longmans

The hero and heroine of this novel are cast on a coral island in the Indian Ocean. The hero is already married, but falls in love with his companion; however, as the cover puts it, "they never forget the barrier which exists between them"; the superfluous wife dies, and they are rescued in due course. The love-making is a trifle fervid.

Chambers (Robert W.), THE GAY REBELLION, 6/ Appleton

A somewhat flimsy burlesque of the Suffrage and Eugenics movements, the chief feature of which is the clever drawing of Mr. Edmund Frederick, who has provided the illustrations.

Dwyer (James Francis), THE WHITE WATER-FALL, 6/ Cassell

A more or less exciting yarn of the horrific adventures which befell a professor, his two daughters, and sundry other people among the isles of Polynesia.

Edge (Spencer), A MAKER OF WARE, 6/ Cassell

A not very exciting mystery story, with a love-interest thrown in.

Lincoln (Joseph C.), THE RISE OF ROSCOE PAINE, 6/ Appleton

A not unpleasant, if somewhat long-drawn-out American tale, told in the first person. The narrator is the son of an embezzler, and lives with his mother under an assumed name. The story chiefly concerns his dealings with a New York millionaire.

Litchfield (Grace D.), THE BURNING QUESTION, 6/ Putnam

An American story of a runaway wife. She yearns to be a great violinist, and, when pursued by her husband, bribes her maid to give him an account of her supposed death. The hardened novel-reader, however, will not be unprepared for her resurrection and return at the end of the book. The style is popular and sentimental.

Locke (William J.), STELLA MARIS, 6/ Lane

"Stella Maris" has no sacred association here, but is the name given to a "delicate, joyous" child, an invalid, who lives in a large, wide-windowed room on the top of a cliff overlooking the sea. A young actor, one of a little group of friends and attendants who form her court, gives her the name, which is adopted by them all. She is considered incurable, and sheltered from the knowledge of all that is ugly and wicked and painful. Then a wonderful cure is discovered, and at the age of 20 she is introduced to the world, and slowly realizes what sort of a place it is. It requires all Mr. Locke's cleverness to gloss over what is far from natural in the portrayal of this fanciful child. Both she and the actor seem preternaturally good. A far more human character is a young journalist, who is a member of her court and described as "charging through life insensately." Apart from Stella Maris his life is a tragedy, for he is married to an odious and revengeful woman. Perhaps the most dramatic scene

in the book is the meeting of this woman and Stella Maris. A little charity child, once ill-treated—who sacrifices herself for her guardian, the journalist, and Stella Maris, whom she adores—and a typical suburban old maid are the best of the other figures.

The story is, on the whole, well told, and suits well that sort of sentimentality in which Mr. Locke excels. It should secure a large measure of popularity, but we cannot regard it as equal to some of the author's previous works.

Mitford (Bertram), THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER. New edition. One of "Methuen's Seven-penny Novels."

Neuman (B. Paul), OPEN SESAME, 6/ John Murray

Did not the title-page intimate that 'Roddles' was written earlier than this novel, we should have gravely doubted if it was so. Three types of character are notably revealed here. The first is that of a man whose ignoble ambition for personal aggrandisement leads to his over-taxing a gift of mental healing to such an extent as to bring on a stroke of paralysis. The next best-drawn character is that of a wife who allows her intellectual powers to dominate her life exclusively until the fear of death breaks down her callousness; and lastly there is her husband—a financier, who, though somewhat nondescript, is admirably lifelike. Though we gladly declare that such characterization is above the average of the fiction foisted on a public as large as it is uncritical, the conclusion is, nevertheless, forced upon us that Mr. Neuman's great talents are in danger of shrivelling instead of growing.

Phayre (Ignatius), LOVE O' THE SKIES, 6/ Duckworth

A story of a young man of a titled family in England who wishes to go out as a missionary to the East. He gets entangled with a married woman, and finally dies of fever. The narrative is so involved that it is difficult to give an idea of the book. The writer has some sense of the vivid, but his style tends to irritating brevity, and a number of unnatural full-stops and semicolons. Here is part of a description of a letter: "All the chromatics of falling Hope. A visual orchestration whose clashing tones she stilled with shrewd and tender wisdom. Bracing him at all points with studied argument." Three more present participles follow without any person to look after them.

Roberts (Helen C.), SOMETHING NEW, 6/ Duckworth

The theme of 'Something New' has by now lost its freshness for novel-readers. A rich young lady seeks change from Society life by going to lodge with a poor and distant relative, and there learns a new philosophy of life from workers. Though somewhat loosely knit together, the book contains some good characterization.

Roy (D. Kinmount), LINKED LIVES, 6/ Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

It requires a nimble-witted reader to follow the twists and turns of this story, where past and present events are given equal prominence, with confusing results. A good deal is told in long soliloquies, which we had thought out of date. The scene is laid in Scotland, and the time is the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Tighe (Harry), A WATCHER OF LIFE, 6/ Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

The heroine of this book has serious views of matrimony and love, and much to say on the subject; but in spite of this she falls

in love with a man who is already married, and is extraordinarily frank, even bold, about it. Her character is not convincing. The man's inconsequent, frivolous little wife goes away on a long voyage, becomes ill, and apparently dies, giving the others time to marry before she comes back. This seems to us weak. Surely the person who cabled to the husband the news of his wife's death would hardly forget to send a second cable when she came to life again.

Vorse (Mary Heaton), THE VERY LITTLE PERSON, 1/ net. Constable
Cheap edition.

General.

Army Review, APRIL, 1/ Stationery Office
The current number of this publication maintains its high standard. The South African Defence Act (1912) is ably dealt with by Brigadier-General G. G. Aston.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Lindsay, Indian Army, contributes an interesting narrative of the 1911-12 expedition against the Abors; and the work of a divisional signal company in battle is dealt with by Lieut. L. V. Bond in a somewhat imaginative article. In 'Employment of Cavalry in a Retreat' Lieut.-Col. W. H. Greenly sets forth some good examples to back his arguments.

An 'Open Letter on Artillery,' by Major C. E. D. Budworth, compares the conditions of service twenty or thirty years ago with those of the present time.

Essex Review, APRIL, 1/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall
Includes articles on 'Essex Churchyard Trees, 1815-1817,' and on 'William Barlee of Clavering,' by the Rev. Dr. A. Clark; and one on 'David Livingstone in Essex,' by Mr. Augustus V. Phillips, together with a number of other interesting items relating to the county.

Everyman Encyclopædia, Vol. III., 1/ net.

Dent
We have tested several articles in this volume, and found them accurate and commendably compact.

Fuller (Capt. J. F. C.), HINTS ON TRAINING TERRITORIAL INFANTRY: FROM RECRUIT TO TRAINED SOLDIER, 1/6 net.

Gale & Polden
A manual of useful hints on every branch of the training of Territorial infantry. The author points out that the training of the Territorial Force, as compared with that of the Regular Army, varies in direct proportion to the time at the disposal of the two branches of the service, and, though the principles of the Training Manuals cannot be differentiated, the course of instruction which is laid down for the first line must, if applied to the second, be modified in proportion as the hours of training and instruction are reduced.

Hungarian Spectator (The), No. 1, 2d.

Budapest
This, the journal of the British-American Literary Society in Hungary, is an attempt to promote a better understanding between Hungarians and speakers of English, and is edited by Prof. A. B. Yolland. Prof. Vámbéry writes reminiscences on Hungary and Great Britain, and we notice also articles on 'Shakespeare in Hungary,' 'The English Psychological Novel,' and 'Modern Hungarian Drama.' The last gives some interesting details of the success of Lengyel. His 'Typhoon' was, it appears, pirated in America, and his farce 'Well-fitting Dress Coats' will, we are told, "before long be amusing the theatregoers of the British Capital as it has amused those of Budapest and Vienna." Hungarian drama of to-day

seems to be suffering from over-production and an excess of talent. The editor has an article on 'The Conquest of Hungary' by English fashions in life and letters. A good business is now done in English papers and books, briar-pipes, and Bird's-Eye. There should be room for the paper, which hopes to appear as a monthly from June 1st. Already it shows a standard well above that of similar publications.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, MARCH, 2/6 The Society

Includes a paper read by Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson of the University of California before the Royal Statistical Society in February, and the discussion that followed. The subject was 'The Panama Canal, and Competition for Trade in Latin America, the Orient, and Australasia.' An article on 'The Health and Medical Treatment of the Uninsured,' by Mr. Stewart Johnson, forms an interesting commentary on the recent Insurance Act.

Matheson (Annie), A LITTLE BOOK OF COURAGE, 2/6 net. Gay & Hancock

An anthology in prose and verse on the subject of personal courage, moral rather than physical. The author has been very catholic in her choice of extracts, ranging from classics like Marcus Aurelius to Mark Tapley and living writers; but the book is none the worse for that. It is essentially a volume to dip into at odd moments, and, on the whole, the selection has been very judiciously made.

Mead (Lucia Ames), SWORDS AND PLOUGH-SHARES, 9/ net. Putnam

Mrs. Mead has made a contribution to the peace movement of the world. We welcome her book the more because its appeal is likely to be specially to the populace—in other words, to those from whom, it seems, salvation from the horror of war must come. It is far from our wish to minimize the declarations which have been made on behalf of the Tsar and others, but so long as crowned heads attend even civil functions, decked out with and surrounded by the panoply of war, their words are apt to have no more effect than those of other people who, while deprecating the evils of sweating, embrace every opportunity of obtaining articles at prices which obviously do not permit of fair wages being paid.

Mrs. Mead can hardly fail to attract the attention of thoughtful readers by her vivid presentment of the evils due to the squandering of the world's resources on the manufacture of engines of destruction. Besides exposing many hoary fallacies, she provides a very competent account of the peace movement generally, though, as might be expected, America and Americans receive most notice.

Modern Business Practice, Vol. VII.

Gresham Publishing Co.
The greater part of the penultimate volume of this work deals with Accountancy, in a manner free from technicalities. There are numerous specimen entries.

Moslem World, APRIL, 1/

Christian Literature Society for India
In his paper entitled 'After the War' the Rev. W. R. W. Gardner attempts an estimate of the effects of the struggle between Turkey and the Balkan Allies. He expects in the near future a severe and prolonged conflict in Asiatic Turkey between the ideas of liberalism and the old school of Moslem theological thought. Several of the articles merit attention, notably Capt. Wyman Bury's 'Islam and Civilisation,' and 'A Plea for the Malays,' by Mr. Charles E. G. Tisdall.

Naish (P. Ll.), CHESTNUTS HOT AND COLD, 1/ net. Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A number of stories—some good, some bad, and some indifferent—strung together without much regard to arrangement. Many fully deserve the name conveyed by the title; but after-dinner humorists will, no doubt, be able to cull something to add to their repertory, since the present public remembers little of what it reads, and has little knowledge of the past.

Nelson's Hobby Books: HANDY-WORK, by W. Graystoke; GARDENING, by L. Williams, 1/ net each.

Both these modest little books are excellent. The one is as complete and as clearly and sensibly written a handbook of all the many jobs awaiting the willing householder as any Garden City man could wish to have in his pocket.

The other contains very much more of good sense, useful information, and the proper gardening spirit than many a pretentious and expensive work. Nevertheless, we do not think the writer of the latter book is on ground very safe for his reputation when he comes to indicate sources of supply. For, useful to the beginner as such information undoubtedly is, the mention in such a book of the names of good seedsmen the author happens to know, and the omission of other names equally good, can hardly be considered fair.

New Statesman (The), A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE, No. 1, with Literary Supplement, 6d. 10, Great Queen St., W.C.

The *New Statesman* makes an excellent start. Its contents are soundly and cogently written, and none the worse for the absence of those fireworks which some people regard as indispensable for the heaven-born critic of life and politics. We note a sensible article on 'Wireless Indignation,' and another on 'The Outlook for London.' Mr. and Mrs. Webb begin a series on the question 'What is Socialism?' and those who regard economics as dismal will find excellent literary diversion, including characteristic work by Mr. W. H. Davies and Mr. Belloc, and some piquant prose studies in humanity. We are specially pleased to see a page devoted to 'Books in General,' for, thanks to the energy of the publishers in providing paragraphs, there is little done in this way which shows any independence or originality.

Official Register of Harvard University: REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1911-12. University, Cambridge, Mass.

The various Reports include a good deal of interest. The details of "exchange professors" record the advent of a Professor of Byzantine History from France, and another of Zoology from Breslau. Exchanges were also arranged with four Western colleges. English Universities will look with envy on the pages devoted to 'Gifts for Capital' and 'Gifts for Immediate Use.' In the Psychological Laboratory "very eager research work" is noted, and one student appears to have made "an exact statistical analysis of the various consonants and vowels in a large number of English poets." The section on 'Athletic Sports' shows the degrading influence of American methods. We gather that "umpires still fail to enforce the rules which limit the remarks of players," and that the settlement of the date for the boat-race with Yale was made by men who did not question each other's sincerity. The official comment on this happy arrangement is: "This would

seem, and should be, a matter of course; my excuse for mentioning it is its inexcusable novelty."

Phillips (Lady), A FRIENDLY GERMANY:
WHY NOT? 2/6 net. Constable

While making no attempt to deal exhaustively with Anglo-German relations, Lady Phillips has succeeded in suggesting new trains of thought, and putting a new point of view, to those who have come to the conclusion that war between Great Britain and Germany is inevitable and impending. She considers it desirable and perfectly feasible that the two countries should eventually be united by a close bond of friendship, and expresses the view that the agitation which is seeking to divide them is mainly artificial. She hits off the present position thus:—

"England still treats Germany as a poor relation. Germany is so afraid that its new greatness will not be recognized that it is constantly and aggressively advertising it."

If this be true, as she avers, it is an attitude of mind which can easily be cured by sane and sensible reasoning. But there are other and more solid difficulties in the way, though Lady Phillips handles them fearlessly. Her book should be widely read at the present time.

Whitten (Wilfred), A LONDONER'S LONDON,
6/ Methuen

The fascination of London for the Londoner is not a thing to be explained away in mere words; it would require an epic wrung from the soul of a poet even to hint at the truth, and then, maybe, we should arrive no further than at the borderland. The Londoner himself would be the first to realize and admit the immensity of the task; outwardly he is content to view his city as merely a pleasant place to live in, but in his secret heart he knows that the spell goes far deeper than that. It may be, therefore, that Mr. Whitten, in writing his book, has attempted the impossible, and that to this fact alone may be attributed his only partial success in the task he has set himself. On the other hand, we are inclined to think that it is a consciousness of his responsibility that is largely accountable for his comparative failure, though "failure" is too strong a word. Was it this consciousness, we wonder, that led him into such suspicions of "preciousness" as that with which he closes his otherwise fascinating opening chapter, entitled 'The Veils of Yesterday,' which treats of the London of twenty-five years ago?

"We may have felt," he writes, "on certain glittering nights—as who has not?—the singular freshness of the west wind in Oxford Street, and the remote hour returns on the wind. Or, when Summer first touches us, we think of the great days of enchantment that will roll again over Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens when the palms are spread, and the axles hum, and the parapet of the Serpentine Bridge is warm to the arms of lovers."

This is not quite what we ask of the ideal chronicler of the charm of London, yet, with a slightly different touch, it might have been made amply satisfying. This is characteristic of the book all through—a book, let us hasten to add, which every one who loves his London should read, for it has many merits which can only be hinted at here. It is, moreover, eminently readable, and the delightful illustrations by Mr. Frank L. Emanuel form an additional claim to a permanent place upon our shelves.

Yale Review, APRIL, \$3 a year.

New Haven, Yale Publishing Assoc.

A paper on 'The College and the Intellectual Life,' by Mr. E. P. Morris, which

appears in the present number, is a thoughtful contribution in which the author considers how far the American college has responded to changes, other than those brought about by the extension of scientific discovery, in the intellectual life, in the hope of finding in such consideration help towards the solution of problems with which the College is now occupied. Other articles which will repay careful reading are 'Shakespeare as an Economist,' by Mr. Henry W. Farnham; 'Dante as the Inspirer of Italian Patriotism,' by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer; and 'A Speculation as to Disarmament,' by Mr. T. S. Woolsey.

Annuals.

City of London Year-Book and Civic Directory for 1913, 5/ net. Collingridge

This useful year-book may be said to form a complete guide to the life of the City, alike in its municipal, commercial, and social aspects. The Municipal Section includes full lists of the members of the Corporation and the London County Council, together with articles detailing the past year's work of those two bodies. Further information given refers to the several other rating concerns of the City and Metropolis. The City Guilds' Section details the history and activities of each Company, with particulars of City schools and a list of City churches; while in the Commercial Section will be found a complete official list of the members of the Stock Exchange, Baltic, and Lloyd's.

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1913, 12/ Cox

We are glad to have the latest edition of this admirable volume. The changes in its form and arrangement seem to us judicious. The Preface is both sensible and humorous, keeping up in the latter respect the reputation of past editors who have taken in good part extraordinary demands and foolish complaints. The literary work of the clergy is to be noticed in future only when it is of an educational character. This may be regretted by those who look to 'Crockford' above all for completeness, but is reasonable, since most forms of non-educational writing—the novel especially—get ample advertisement elsewhere.

Year-Book of the Viking Society for Northern Research, Vol. IV., 1911–12, 2/6

University of London, King's College

Contains a number of notes and reports on subjects of Northern research, the Annual Report of Western Norway by Dr. Haakon Schetelig, and reviews of books on antiquarian subjects.

Pamphlet.

Come Over into Macedonia and Help Us
(Acts xvi. 9), Preface by Sir Adam Block.

Constantinople, le Comité de
Publication D.A.C.B.

An appeal to Englishmen to institute a proper inquiry into the alleged atrocities perpetrated by the Allies in Macedonia during the present war upon the Moslem inhabitants, and to call for the punishment of the guilty. "The Oriental, and the Turk in particular," says Sir Adam Block in his Preface, "has always respected and trusted the Englishman, because he is known to be a just man. I am afraid that this belief is passing away." The present pamphlet contains reports from various alleged eyewitnesses of the atrocities referred to above, and it certainly appears to present a strong case.

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Brachvogel (Udo), GEDICHTE, 6/ Grevel
An attractively produced volume of poems by a German-American. Herr Brachvogel's verses extend over a number of years, and many of them are now of little interest. They range over a considerable variety of styles and subjects, and at times, as in the two poems inspired by the Boer War, they glow with genuine warmth, while elsewhere they exhibit delicacy and music. A collection of translations into German bears witness to great skill in this direction; 'We are Seven,' for example, is rendered with accuracy and freedom from bathos.

Philosophy.

**Schopenhauer-Gesellschaft, ZWEITES JAHR-
BUCH, 1913.**

Kiel, Schmidt & Klaunig

Full of details and comments of all sorts concerning Schopenhauer, this volume bears his book-plate, and has as frontispiece photographs of two of his houses in Frankfurt. The contributors are of various countries, Mr. Alfred Forman supplying two Sonnets in English; Signor Carlo Formichi of Pisa an article on 'Schopenhauer and Indian Philosophy'; and M. André Fauconnet an 'Examen critique de la Théorie des Idées.' We have found of most interest the articles on 'Heine's and Schopenhauer's Æsthetic Views: a Parallel,' by Herr Wilhelm Ebel, and an ingenious, but somewhat fanciful discussion by Herr von Gottschalk of the Symphonies of Beethoven in the terms of Schopenhauer's philosophy. The Adagio of the Ninth Symphony is regarded as a complete expression by Beethoven of "das unzerstörbare, wahre Wesen des menschlichen Willens."

We notice also a philosophic *Märchen* by Maria Groener, which seems to us excessively sentimental, and an exposition of the source of a pregnant phrase of Schopenhauer's, "Obit anus abit onus."

History and Biography.

Annales de la Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau,
Vol. VIII., 1912. Geneva, Jullien;
Paris, Champion

This volume includes articles on the influence of Rousseau in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the latter inquiry as regards England being treated by Mr. Gosse in an article translated by M. Alfred Mercier. We notice also an elaborate discussion, with facsimiles, of the Favre manuscript of 'Émile' in Rousseau's autograph, which throws light on his methods of composition; and an elaborate Bibliography, which includes references in books not entirely or expressly devoted to Rousseau.

**Lambeau (Lucien), VAUGIRARD, "Histoire
des Communes annexées à Paris en
1859."** Paris, Leroux

The Conseil Général of the Department of the Seine, having already assisted in the publication of monographs on its seventy-seven communes, is publishing a new series on the eleven communes annexed to Paris in 1859. A volume on Bercy has appeared; Vaugirard now follows; and Montmartre, Passy, Auteuil, and the rest will come later. This encouragement of local history by the local authorities is deserving of praise; unfortunately, it is seldom given in England, where the study of local history suffers for want of similar assistance. M. Lambeau's monograph is a model of its kind—well arranged, lucid and now and then sprightly in style, and carefully documented. It is not his fault if the book sometimes reminds

one of that long, dreary street the Rue de Vaugirard, which leads away south-westward from the Odéon to the scene of this uneventful history. The street is probably the old Roman road to Chartres. The fertile plain through which it passes was early acquired by the Benedictines of Saint Germain des Prés. In 1256 their abbot, Gérard de Moret, built a small country-house, and gave the estate the new name of Val Gerard, which soon became Vaugirard. The village suffered in the wars of the League, when it was occupied by Henry of Navarre. To the seventeenth-century wits it was a sort of Little Pedlington. M. Lambeau has unearthed the original "greffier de Vaugirard," who could not write while any one was looking at him, in a forgotten comedy of 1638, 'Les Noces de Vaugirard.' La Fontaine satirically refers to the people "qui prendraient Vaugirard pour Rome."

Later the village became a pleasure resort—not too respectable, as some anecdotes show—and the country residence of actresses like Mlle. Dangeville. The commune, extended to the Seine at the Revolution, lost Grenelle in 1830, and was itself merged in its great neighbour in 1859. The drawings by Palaiseau in 1819 of the eight barriers or gate-houses for the collection of octroi show that Vaugirard was still a rural suburb. But between 1810 and 1859 the population increased eleven-fold, from 3,401 to 37,584, apart from the new district of Grenelle, and Vaugirard lost the rusticity which had been its only charm.

M. Lambeau's book will be of great value to the student of French local administration, because it gives abundance of detail and several old maps. We shall await with interest his treatment of Montmartre, which still has a character of its own such as Vaugirard never had.

Lettres inédites de John Locke à ses Amis Nicolas Thoynard, Philippe van Limborch, et Edward Clarke, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Prof. Henry Ollwin and Dr. T. J. de Boer, 7.50 gulden The Hague, Nijhoff

It is a fact not universally known that a large part of Locke's correspondence, including some letters of importance for the history of his intellectual development, has remained hitherto unprinted. The letters contained in this volume, which bears the name of a Dutch publisher, are now issued for the first time; they were written by Locke to his three friends Nicolas Thoynard, Philippe van Limborch, and Edward Clarke. The first—whose acquaintance Locke probably made shortly after 1677—was a French scholar with some repute in science; Van Limborch was a Dutch theologian and professor, whom Locke first met at Amsterdam when he sought refuge in that city in 1683; Clarke was an English friend of whom little or nothing is known beyond what is revealed in this correspondence.

The letters are concerned with a variety of subjects, among which, as might be expected, philosophical and especially scientific discussions take the first place. Locke's correspondence with Thoynard, which fills the greater part of this volume, is chiefly concerned with chemical or mechanical inventions, or questions of scholarship and archæology.

To his friend Clarke Locke wrote naturally in English, but the letters to his foreign friends are all composed either in Latin or more or less correct French. He uses these two languages as interchangeable media, often passing from one to the other in the same letter without the slightest warning. Occasionally, indeed, he blends three or four tongues in one sentence, with curious effect,

as in the phrase "defectus τῶν paquet-boats." But these little idiosyncrasies add variety to his letters, which are well edited, and furnished with the ample notes that they require. The volume should be of considerable value to students of science and history.

Vauthier (G.), VILLEMMAIN, 1790–1870: ESSAI SUR SA VIE, SON RÔLE, ET SES OUVRAGES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Villemain, like Guizot and Cousin, began his career as professor at a time when the courses of a popular professor were among the most important events of social and literary Paris; like them, he entered politics, and found in literature a refuge and consolation for the disappointments of a political career. He was elected to the Academy at the age of 31, and became its Secretary in 1834. In this position he exercised marked influence on the development of French literature. Sainte-Beuve, we remember, lays stress on this, and M. Vauthier does well to treat the subject at some length. Almost every great French writer of the nineteenth century came into contact with Villemain—from Michelet and Thierry (his pupils), Victor Hugo, and Lamartine to Chateaubriand, Béranger, Tourguénieff, and Mistral. The numerous letters to and from Villemain quoted in this volume are well worth reading. From one of them we learn that Sainte-Beuve, in 1830, wished to become Professor of French in the University of London. Villemain was a great scholar and literary critic, but as an historian he suffers from insufficiency of material and a false ideal of form.

Literary Criticism.

Faguet (E.), BALZAC, "Les Grands Écrivains Français," 2fr. Hachette

This book is an excellent specimen of a series which well deserves its reputation. Within a brief compass M. Faguet manages to give us a clear and animated account of the life, works, and influence of Balzac. He is able, of course, to speak of the world Balzac created as familiar and to do without lengthy explanations of scenes and characters; but even so the survey is a triumph of lucid compression, largely due to skilful quotation of representative passages, and it has that happy wit and ease of expression which are particularly French.

Balzac is not, we should judge, a special favourite with M. Faguet. He is credited with the supreme gift of endowing his characters with vitality, and with describing them admirably; but severe reflections are made on his style, his powers as a thinker, and his views of life, which led him to rejoice in the success of rascals. Here we recall the fact that Balzac's model, Walter Scott, called his own Waverley a sneaking piece of imbecility, and expressed his preference for dubious characters. The virtuous, alas! do not make good "copy." M. Faguet sees this point, and gives it to us after some pages of denigration; in fact, more than once we have to wait for the "mais" which qualifies his bold generalizations. He has an ingenious discussion of the romantic and realistic elements in Balzac, and speaks as a purist on faults in language. These are less obvious to the foreign reader than the *longueurs*, the digressions, commentaries, and "parabases" which Balzac allows himself:—

"Les œuvres de Balzac sont une édition annotée par un critique lourd, vulgaire et diffus, qui a eu le front d'insérer ses notes dans le texte, et cet annotateur c'est Balzac lui-même."

We are not in agreement with all M. Faguet's views on humanity at large or authors in particular, but we think his criticism essentially sound and delightful to read.

WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE.

READERS of *The Athenæum* will regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore on the 9th inst., in his sixtieth year, at Torquay. Born at Nottingham on 27 Oct., 1853, he was the eldest son of W. P. Phillimore, for many years a medical practitioner in that town. He was educated privately and at Queen's College, Oxford. By profession a solicitor, he is best known as an antiquary and genealogist.

His indispensable work, 'How to write a Family History,' appeared in 1887. A second edition was soon called for (both have long been out of print), and a Supplement issued in 1896. This work has proved of the utmost use to those endeavouring to trace pedigrees, and indicates in what quarters information should be sought. Though now somewhat out of date by reason of the opening up of fresh sources, it is still a leading textbook on genealogy.

Perhaps the event that brought Mr. Phillimore's name most prominently into public notice was the famous "Shipway Case" in 1897, a fraud which he was instrumental in unmasking, and of which a full account is printed in his 'The Principal Genealogical Specialist.' Mr. Phillimore initiated in 1887 "The Index Library," which consisted of a series of Calendars of Wills in the various Probate Registries of London and the country, and of certain classes of records in the Public Record Office. This work is being carried on by the British Record Society, which has issued to date no fewer than forty-five volumes of Calendars of Wills, Records, and Abstracts of Records.

Mr. Phillimore also originated in 1896 a series of Scottish Records, which led to the Scottish Record Society; likewise, in 1897, the Thoroton Society, for printing Nottinghamshire records; and in 1904 the Canterbury and York Society, for printing *in extenso* the Registers of the Bishops of the Dioceses of Canterbury and York. All these Societies are still busy with their respective work, showing the need there was for their existence.

In 1894 Mr. Phillimore started a series of "Parish Registers"—that is to say, the marriages only, from the registers of nearly every county in England. So great has been the success attending this scheme that some 200 volumes, comprising over 1,000 parishes, have been issued to subscribers. It should, however, be stated that the advent of Mr. Phillimore's partner, Mr. M. T. Blagg, into the firm of Phillimore & Co., is responsible for the great recent acceleration of the series.

Fault has been found by many that these volumes are not indexed, but Mr. Phillimore's answer to his critics was that the money that would have been spent on indexing was, in his opinion, better spent in printing fresh material, and that their indexing could be taken in hand later.

Among other separate publications made by Mr. Phillimore may be mentioned 'Nottinghamshire Church Bells' (1872), 'The Family of Middlemore' (1901), 'The Family of Holbrow' (1901), 'The Law and Practise of Grants of Arms' (1905), 'Changes of Name' (1906), 'A Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem for Middlesex and London' (1890), 'Heralds' College and Coats of Arms, regarded from a Legal Aspect' (1904), and 'Pedigree Work, a Handbook for the Genealogical Student' (1900).

Mr. Phillimore was an occasional contributor to the press on subjects of genealogical interest, and drafted several Bills for the custody and preservation of Local Records, and was often consulted by members of both Houses.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

WE gave in a preliminary note some idea of the dimensions of the Congress, which make it impossible to notice the papers in detail. Later, probably, they will be available in some printed form or other, or at least a record of the conclusions and discoveries which they presented. It is to be noticed in the first place that the date chosen reduced the supply of American scholars. Yet the presence of Profs. Andrews and Haskins; Dr. J. F. Jameson, the historian and Director of the Carnegie Institute; Mr. A. C. Myers, the official editor of *Penn's Letters*; and Dr. C. W. Wallace, the Shakespearian scholar, was sufficient to show the vivid interest America has taken in historical studies. German scholars preponderated over Frenchmen, and Slavs were much in evidence. The interesting figures (for English mediævalists) were F. Liebermann, C. Bémont, H. Pirenne (Belgium), Von Gierke, Paul Meyer, Boubnov (Russia), and Bernheim amongst the foreign visitors. For the later period Profs. Michael (Freiburg) and Blok (Holland), M. de la Roncière (naval history), Dr. Novák (military history), and Madame Lubimenko (Elizabeth's relations with Russia) were prominent.

Classical Archæology and Oriental History (*i.e.* Antiquities) included Prof. E. Meyer, Dr. T. Reinach, Prof. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, and Count Bobrinskoy; Economics, Profs. Lamprecht, Kovalevsky, and Schäfer; Legal Studies, Profs. von Gierke, Galante (Innsbruck), Lenel (Freiburg), and Caillemier; and Auxiliary Studies, Profs. Cordier and Andrews, Dr. Jameson, and M. Déprez.

Amongst British scholars, the following were to the fore at various functions, as well as in the several sections: Profs. Firth, Tout, and Vinogradoff, Archdeacon Cunningham, Prof. Ashley, the Dean of Wells, Sir F. Kenyon, Dr. R. L. Poole, Prof. Oman, Dr. J. H. Rose, Sir F. Pollock, Prof. Goudy, Dr. J. H. Round, Prof. Egerton, Mr. H. W. C. Davis, Prof. Gardner, Mr. G. P. Gooch, and Mr. F. Madan.

The British element preponderated largely in the section for Mediæval and Modern Civilization; in the rest the balance of nationality was well preserved.

The Legal Section was remarkably strong, and its papers of high quality. The Economic Section was decidedly meagre, both as to quantity and quality of papers.

One of the features of the Congress was the attention paid to auxiliary studies and the activity of the archivists present. We recall the fact that on the occasion of the last Congress of Archivists, three years ago, the Belgian authorities were unable to secure the attendance of any archivist of repute from this country, and came to the conclusion that only one scientific writer on the subject existed here. It is satisfactory to note that several papers dealing with Archives were either read or promised by English scholars, and this advance in the right direction is doubtless due to the interest taken in the pending Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records. In fact, by far the most important of the papers referred to was read by one of the Commissioners. Another feature was the excellence of the papers relating to Colonial, Naval, and Military History.

Amongst the social functions the dinners given by the Royal Historical Society, H.M. Government, and the Lyceum Club were successful. The visits to the British Museum, the Record Office, and Lambeth Palace, and the excursions to the Univer-

sities, were well patronized, but the various arrangements were a heavy tax on personal effort. The authorities responsible should have paid more attention in good time to the organization of the whole meeting. Amongst the foreign scholars prevented from attending the Congress, Profs. Naville and Altamira are noticeable.

The decision to hold the next Congress in St. Petersburg was a foregone conclusion, but there would be many Russian scholars in favour of Moscow as an alternative site. Possibly the question of changing the date may still have to be considered.]

THE BUTLER LIBRARY.

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst., and the two following days Messrs. Sotheby sold the fourth portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, the chief lots being the following: Petrus de Abano, *Conciliator Differentiarum Philosophorum*, 1472, 31l. Aretino, *De Bello Italico*, 1470, 34l. *Biblia Hebraica*, 17 vols. in 8, 1544-6, bound for Count Hoym, 30l. Camoens, *Lusiad*, translated by Sir R. Fanshawe, 1655, 29l. 10s. Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, printed by R. Pynson, c. 1493, 125l. Curtius, *De Gestis Alexandri Magni*, Italian MS., 15th century, 44l. Drake, *Eboracum*, 6 vols., 1736, 34l. Glanville, *Propriétaire des Choses*, printed at Lyons, c. 1495, 29l. Gafurius, *Theorica Musice*, 1492, 25l. Lascaris, *Erotemata*, &c., 1495, 28l. *Missale Insignis Ecclesie Trajectensis*, 1497, 24l. Molière, *Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1734, 44l. Niccolini, *Casse Monumenti di Pompei*, 4 vols., 1854-96, 20l. Saxton, *Maps of the Counties of England and Wales*, 1575-9, 43l. 10s. *Simplicii Hyponnematata*, 1499, 26l. *Turrecremata, Materia Aurea*, 2 vols., 1481, 23l. *Voragine, Leben der Heiligen*, 1488, 48l. The total of the sale was 2,192l. 14s. 6d.

MAY MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill contains the customary instalments of 'Michael Ferrys,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford), and 'Thorley Weir,' by Mr. E. F. Benson. Miss M. Betham-Edwards contributes a second sketch 'From an Islington Window.' 'Farmer Jeremy and his Ways' is a study of an almost traditional type of John Bull by Prof. L. P. Jacks. The gradual change in type and character of John Bull is also discussed with a light touch in 'Our National Complexion,' by Mr. Frederick Boyle. Natural science is represented by 'The Perception of Light in Plants,' by Mr. Harold Wager. Archdeacon Hutton contributes a biographical account of James Gairdner, the historian. 'Concerning Crocodiles' is an Indian sketch by Shelland Bradley. Short stories are 'Hil,' by Miss M. Edith Durham, and 'A Broken Reed,' by Miss V. H. Friedlaender. Mr. John Foster has some verse under the title 'Civis Romanus Sum.'

Chambers's Journal for May will contain the following: 'The House by the Moor,' by E. B. Shuldham; 'Old-Time Soldiering in India,' by Capt. Owen Wheeler; 'Atlantic Gold,' by J. J. Bell; 'The Geographical Distribution of Capital,' by Herbert H. Bassett; 'Sir Walter Scott at Milton-Lockhart'; 'Prison Treatment of Criminals,' by Lord Guthrie; 'The Anti-Airship Gun,' by Breech-Screw; 'A Remarkable People at Panamá'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Horned Lizards,' by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson; and 'Treasure in Waiting.'

Harper's Magazine will contain the opening chapters of 'The Cryston Family,' a novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward; 'The Wilderness of Northern Korea,' by Roy C. Andrews; 'Beyond the Tides,' a story, by Richard Matthews Hallet; 'The Power that Serves,' by Alan Sullivan; 'The Great Little Man,' a story, by Florida Pier; 'The Dreamers,' a poem, by Theodosia Garrison; 'Landlocked,' a story, by Grace Lathrop Collin; 'Captains of the Seven Seas,' by George Harding; 'The End and the Means,' a story, by Katharine F. Gerould; 'My Quest in the Arctic,' sixth paper, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson; 'Mr. Munro's Doctrine,' a story, by Clarence Day, jun.; a woodcut illustration of Homer Martin's 'The Mussel-Gatherers,' with a comment by W. Stanton Howard; the conclusion of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel 'The Judgment House'; 'The Common Lot,' a poem, by Lizette Woodworth Reese; 'The Little Wet Foot: a Story in Two Parts,' Part II., by William Gilmore Beymer; 'Lincoln's Alma Mater,' by Eleanor Atkinson; 'A Hostage to Virtue,' a story, by Olivia Howard Dunbar; and 'May is Building her House,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

Philosophy.

APRIL

25 *Ancient Ideals, a Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity*, by Henry Osborn Taylor, Litt.D., Second Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Macmillan

25 *In Quest of Truth*, by Capt. H. Stansbury, 3/6 net.

Watts

History and Biography.

23 *An Autobiography*, by Sir William Butler, New Edition, 6/ net.

Constable

Geography and Travel.

21 *Confessions of a Tenderfoot*, by Ralph Stock, 10/6 net.

Grant Richards

22 *Peeps into Persia*, by Dorothy de Warzee, 12/6 net.

Hurst & Blackett

24 *Rambles in Kent*, by Dr. J. Charles Cox, illustrated, 6/

Methuen

Economics.

25 *Essays in Taxation*, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Eighth Edition, 17/ net.

Macmillan

Sociology.

25 *American Syndicalism*, by J. G. Brooks, 5/6 net.

Macmillan

Education.

25 *The Origin and Ideals of the Modern School*, by Francisco Ferrer, 6d. net paper, 9d. net cloth.

Watts

School-Books.

25 *A Laboratory Manual for Physical and Commercial Geography*, by Prof. R. S. Tarr and Prof. O. D. von Engeln, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

25 *A New Algebra*, by S. Barnard and J. M. Child, Parts I.-IV., without Answers, 4/

Macmillan

Fiction.

21 *The Strength of the Hills*, by Halliwell Sutcliffe, 6/

Stanley Paul

21 *The Lost Destiny*, by G. Villiers Stuart, 6/

Stanley Paul

21 *The Unholy Estate*, by Douglas Sladen, New Edition, 2/ net.

Stanley Paul

21 *The Free Marriage*, by Keighley Snowden, New Edition, 2/ net.

Stanley Paul

22 *The Daughter-in-Law*, by E. W. Savi, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

22 *Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: Richard Carvel*, by Winston Churchill; *The Philanderers*, by A. E. W. Mason; *The Virginian*, by Owen Wister; *A Village Tragedy*, by Margaret L. Woods.

23 *Rue and Roses, an Autobiographical Story*, by Angela Langer.

Heinemann

23 *Isle of Thorns*, by Miss S. Kaye Smith, 6/

Constable

23 *The Heart of the Hills*, by John Fox, jun., 6/

Constable

24 *Chance the Piper*, by Agnes and Egerton Castle, 6/

Smith & Elder

25 *Sunia, and Other Stories*, by Mrs. Diver.

Blackwood

General.

24 *The Mirror of the Sea*, by Joseph Conrad, New Edition, 5/

Methuen

24 *The Other Great Illusion*, by J. W. Petavel, 6d. net.

Allen

25 *National Life and Character, a Forecast*, by C. H. Pearson, New Impression, 5/ net.

Macmillan

25 *Sex Antagonism*, by W. Heape, 7/6 net.

Constable

25 *War and its Essential Realities*, by Norman Angell, 6d. net paper, 7d. net cloth.

Watts

25 *Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook*, edited by Sir Hiram Maxim, 7/6 net.

Watts

25 *The Silent Isle*, by A. C. Benson, New Edition, 3/6 net.

Smith & Elder

Science.

24 *The Ring of Nature*, by G. G. Desmond, illustrated, 5/ net.

Methuen

Fine Art.

24 *Michelangelo*, by R. W. Carden, 10/6 net.

Constable

24 *The Churches of Cumberland and Westmorland*, by Dr. Charles J. Cox, 2/6 net.

Allen

Drama.

21 *Handbook to the Stratford-on-Avon Festival*, edited by R. R. Buckley, 1/ net.

Allen

Literary Gossip.

THE Final Report of the Royal Commission which has been for some time inquiring into University education in London was issued on Tuesday last, and is a drastic document. The Commissioners consider the present organization of the University fundamentally defective, and incapable of providing or developing into a University worthy of London. They call special attention to the relations of the internal and external sides, and the combination in the University of a large number of educational institutions differently related to it, and, further, of different educational standards and aims. The chief recommendations are embodied in the form of a new constitution.

WE notice with pleasure the election of Dr. L. R. Farnell as Rector of Exeter College in place of Dr. W. W. Jackson, whose resignation we announced some weeks ago. Dr. Farnell's connexion with the College has been of the closest since his undergraduate days. He has for many years served the University as Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, and was likewise the first to hold the Wilde Lectureship in Comparative Religion. His writings on these subjects, especially his monumental work on 'The Cults of the Greek States,' have won him a wide reputation.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS will not take any evidence at its next meeting on the 24th and 25th inst., a series of inspections of London archives having been arranged. The Commission has now collected a considerable amount of information on the subject of the repositories of the superior and inferior courts of record and statutory registries in London, and will shortly conclude this part of its inquiry.

WE congratulate Mr. Rupert Brooke, who is well known for his poetical work, on securing a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. His academic distinctions include two awards for Shakespearean knowledge.

WE also congratulate the Rev. E. G. Selwyn on his appointment as Warden of Radley. He has already made his mark at Cambridge, and, if heredity counts for anything, should win distinction in his new sphere.

THE FOULIS EXHIBITION organized by the Glasgow Bibliographical Society was opened in Glasgow University on Saturday last. Its object is to illustrate the work of the Foulis brothers in early Glasgow printing, and a number of valuable books, mostly classical, have been lent for the purpose. Among them are the 'Synopsis Metaphysical' which belonged to Adam Smith and David Garrick's copy of Horace.

PROF. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, as Norman MacColl Lecturer at Cambridge, is delivering five discourses on 'The Lyric Poetry of Spain' from Monday to Friday next.

THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, THE BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND THE MIND ASSOCIATION intend to hold a joint session on June 7th and 8th. The proceedings will include two symposia and the discussion of a paper on 'Memory.'

IN the forthcoming number of *The Library* Mr. Alfred Pollard propounds a possible solution of the mystery attaching to the ill-printed little duodecimo of 'Robinson Crusoe,' bearing the same date as the first authorized edition, but giving the hero's name as "Robeson Cruso" and many variant readings. The book was the subject of correspondence in our columns a few years ago, but the problem is complicated by the appearance of some of the same readings in the third authorized edition, and no agreement has been reached. Up to the present only a single copy has been known, but since Mr. Pollard's article was written a second (wanting the last leaf) has come to light, and has been acquired by the British Museum.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are preparing a uniform edition of the works of Sir Gilbert Parker. It will be known as the Imperial Edition, and consist of eighteen volumes. The long and short novels, the short stories, and the verse are included with certain work which hitherto has appeared only in magazines or been printed privately. Sir Gilbert Parker has provided a general introduction to the edition as a whole, and a special one to each volume. Photogravure frontispieces from original pictures by well-known artists are also furnished. The set is to be issued at the rate of three volumes a month, beginning in May.

UNDER the title 'The Fringe of the East,' Messrs. Macmillan will publish shortly an account by Mr. Harry Charles Lukach of a journey which he undertook through past and present provinces of Turkey. A number of illustrations, mainly from photographs by the author, have been included.

THAT popular American writer, Mr. Winston Churchill, is about to issue a novel, entitled 'The Inside of the Cup,' through Messrs. Macmillan. It sets forth the personal history of a young clergyman, and the transformation of his views.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish shortly Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's story 'Michael Ferrys,' now appearing serially in *The Cornhill Magazine*.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will publish next Friday 'Sunia, and Other Stories,' by Mrs. Maud Diver, who has made a name in Anglo-Indian fiction.

MR. ALGERNON BLACKWOOD has written a new story to which he has given the title 'A Prisoner in Fairyland (the Book that "Uncle Paul" wrote).' The central idea is the tremendous influence of Thought. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

The same publishers are bringing out a novel by Mr. Gerald O'Donovan which is likely to arouse considerable discussion

inasmuch as it constitutes a measured indictment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland to-day. It will bear the title 'Father Ralph.'

'STUDIES IN BRITISH HISTORY AND POLITICS,' by Mr. D. P. Heatley, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on May 1st. The studies range from Church history in 'Bacon, Milton, Laud: Three Points of View,' to an estimate of Maitland's work.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are publishing shortly 'The Nation and the Empire,' a collection of speeches and addresses by Lord Milner; and a volume of reminiscences by Mr. A. G. Bradley, entitled 'Other Days,' which includes details of the author's father (Dean Bradley), both as a boy at Rugby and as Head Master of Marlborough. Mr. Bradley also writes concerning Exmoor, Midlothian, Canada, and Virginia.

A NEW volume of dramatic stories by Mr. Egerton Castle and his wife will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday under the title of 'Chance the Piper.' The stories range in period and scenery from the days of the Great Plague of London to those of the Regency and of recent wars; but throughout runs one leading idea, the far-reaching effects of a seeming freak of chance in bringing out the man and the hour.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE expect to publish in May the authorized 'Life of John Bright,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan.

AT the request of Public Library assistants in various parts of the country, Mr. I. Henry Quinn, the Chelsea Librarian, author of 'A Manual of Library Cataloguing' (a textbook of the Library Association examinations, now out of print), has prepared an entirely new work, embodying the most recent theory and practice of the subject. This will be published within a few weeks by Messrs. Truslove & Hanson.

DR. JOHN WESTLAKE, who died on Monday last in his eighty-sixth year, had of late been in retirement, but he retained to the end his remarkable intellect. He held the Professorship of International Law at Cambridge from 1888 to 1908, and his books on the subject are classical, especially his 'Treatise on Private International Law,' which reached a fourth edition in 1905. He was one of the members of the International Court of Arbitration from 1900 to 1906, and published from time to time important pronouncements in the press on legal questions.

NOTTINGHAM papers record the death on Sunday last, in his seventy-third year, of Mr. James Bell, founder of the firm of Messrs. J. & H. Bell, booksellers and publishers of Carlton Street, Nottingham. Mr. Bell had controlled the business for twenty-six years, and it was his enterprise which developed it. A kindly man with cultivated tastes and a zeal for public service, he was widely esteemed in the neighbourhood.

SCIENCE

British Diving Ducks. By J. G. Millais.
Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

IN this, the first of two volumes, Mr. Millais enters upon a companion monograph to his 'British Surface-Feeding Ducks.' As an authority he stands by himself. He has made this particular field of study his own for some thirty years, in the course of which his investigations have been pursued as far afield as Iceland, Scandinavia, Canada, Alaska, Southern Europe, and North Africa; for the majority of the species described do not breed in our islands. Indeed, his researches into the habits of birds which he justly claims to be "without exception the most difficult to study" have been of so exhaustive a character as to be in a real sense inseparable from his own life. Even to-day very few public or private museums are of any practical value in this branch of ornithology, and, to a great extent, he has had to collect his own specimens in order to establish the "various changes, often intricate and slow, through which the ducks pass during life." In recent years he had the rare fortune to meet Mr. Schiöler of Copenhagen, who was indeed a kindred spirit, and from his unique collection supplied the material for filling up gaps.

Mr. Millais, in mentioning the fact that colour-changes are by no means so pronounced or so complicated in this group of birds as in the surface-feeders, refers briefly to a controversy to which his first monograph gave rise. He staunchly maintains his own views, in which he is supported by Mr. Schiöler and other specialists. Whatever the explanation may be, he regards it as indisputable that a fully grown feather is capable of changing both colour and pattern, apart from any fading or wearing process. Mr. Schiöler, indeed, while admitting the difficulty of finding an explanation, writes: "It seems to me a weak point to wish to prove that which cannot take place when it does so."

As regards nomenclature the author says: "I have adopted those names which seem best to me, a course all working ornithologists will probably follow till the end of the chapter." In view of this assertion we must not overlook a foot-note on another page, which points out that the work was already in the press before the publication of the 'Hand-list of British Birds.' Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Millais finds himself in disagreement with its classification of this group, he might not in any case have been willing to sacrifice his own views in the interests of uniformity. He is himself all in favour of simplification, and this volume is confined to those ducks which he includes in the two genera of *Nyroca* and *Clangula*. Only five species of those dealt with can be called in any sense common as regards the British Isles. The "divers

reasons" for which ducks submerge themselves do not in reality present so difficult a conundrum as other features of their natural history. Of such operations Mr. Millais writes:—

"As a rule diving ducks do not pursue fish or water creatures for any great distance under the surface, as Grebes, and Divers do, but rather select food that is stationary on the bottom or directly in their course. They can remain under water for one minute or even more, and for the most part swallow all their food under water in the place where it is found, although sometimes they will bring large substances to the surface, and here break them up or complete the action of swallowing. Unless hurried, frightened, or wounded, most of the species propel themselves under water solely with the feet, but several of them half-open the wings, while the eider often 'flies' with its wings under water, using its feet as well. This I have myself seen many times. Most of the diving ducks dive and proceed directly against the current down to the feeding spot, but the common Golden-Eye, and probably all the species of *Clangula*, work down to the bottom in spiral curves where the water is at all deep."

The proceedings are followed in much fuller detail under the separate species. The tufted duck and the golden-eye have been watched turning over stones of considerable size at the bottom with their bills. The daring feeding operations of the harlequin duck under crashing waterfalls must be a sight worth witnessing. Though, as we are told, "all diving ducks first consider safety and then food supply," they are not all equally astute in the matter of sentinels. Thus the golden-eyes when feeding in flocks near the shore will dive all together, a fact which is naturally turned to account by a wary stalker, who—like Gätke on Heligoland—finds it a comparatively easy matter to approach by a series of short rushes and take cover before their re-appearance on the surface. Otherwise the golden-eye is the first to give the alarm, and the author is inclined to credit this duck, at any rate, with considerable powers of scent which make it harder to approach. In several instances, he tells us how he has drifted in his punt quite unnoticed into the thick of flocks of other species. As regards the golden-eye, it is a common experience that the old male is very rarely seen or obtained by the gunner, except in a few localities favoured almost exclusively by adults. Gätke suggested that they kept further out to sea in the daytime, and found that they were caught in nets at night off the land. Mr. Millais, however, has convinced himself by long years of experience how locally the ducks of different ages are distributed, and has some striking instances to give. As an example of the thoroughness of his work we may refer to his persistent investigations concerning the "eclipse" plumage of the male pochard, which were only rewarded with success after years of disappointed effort.

The general style of the letterpress is effective. Every page is full of information systematically arranged. The writer knows what he wants to say, and says it

with a directness that is attractive in itself, and eschews all unnecessary embellishment. At the same time a little more careful revision might have improved some occasionally lax grammar; thus on p. 43 we read, respecting Baer's pochard, "no specimen had escaped from the Zoological Gardens, where four examples existed at this date, and which at the time were the only known ones in confinement in this country."

It is after all by its illustrations that a work of this nature will stand or fall in popular estimation, and these are executed not only on such a sumptuous scale as to disarm criticism, but also with an accuracy of detail that is beyond praise. Mr. Millais's own pencil has depicted a series of courtship scenes that are simply invaluable and worth many chapters of descriptive writing. These have been rendered as photogravures and collotypes. Among the twenty-two coloured plates we find some beautiful work of the artist-author, together with careful drawings of eggs, young in down, and "eclipse" plumages by Messrs. Grönvold and Murray Dixon. These have been irreproachably reproduced by André and Sleight. It is when we examine the superb Frisch reproductions of Mr. Thorburn's art that our stock of superlatives is in danger of being exhausted, for we can only place them in the same category with masterpieces from the same partnership which Mr. Millais has secured before. The plate showing the various eggs might with advantage have contained specimens of the down, which is such a valuable aid to identification.

This magnificent work is too costly for persons of ordinary means to acquire, but the demand for it is certain to be very great in any library that is fortunate enough to secure a copy.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Good (William), GARDEN WORK, 5/ net.

Blackie

Written for the young working gardener by an old hand, and printed on exceedingly thick paper for his lasting use, this book will appeal but little to the garden-loving public. Considerable knowledge may be extracted therefrom as to the proper cultivation of divers plants, but any treatment of the subject as an art must be sought for elsewhere. Yet, after all, we cannot make a garden of delight without properly grown plants; so we should not complain.

Lunge (George), THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID AND ALKALI, WITH THE COLLATERAL BRANCHES, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise: Vol. I. Parts I.-III., 63/ net. Gurney & Jackson
Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Scotland: THE GEOLOGY OF UPPER STRATHSPEY, GAICK, AND THE FOREST OF ATHOLL, by George Barrow, Lionel W. Hinxman, and E. H. Cunningham Craig, with Contributions by H. Kynaston, 2/

Stationery Office

This Memoir describes the geology of the area contained within Sheet 64 (one-inch) of the Ordnance Survey. The district is

situated in the counties of Inverness, Perth, and Aberdeen, and, in the north, includes the valley of the Spey above Kingussie, the western part of the Cairngorm mountain plateau, and the head-waters of the Dee. In the south it covers the Gaick Forest and a large part of the Forest of Atholl, including the upper part of Glen Tilt. Metamorphic schists and gneisses belonging to two well-known sedimentary groups—the Perthshire and the Moine series—are represented in the area, together with basic and acid igneous rocks. The Memoir is illustrated by diagrams and photographs of features due to glacial action.

Tracks of the Sun and Stars, A.D. 1900 to A.D. 37900, 5/ net. Wesley

Contains photographs from stereoscopic perspective drawings made at Tenby in 1912-1913 by Mr. T. E. Heath, showing in space of three dimensions the tracks of the sun and stars; together with charts and a catalogue giving the movements during 36,000 years of about one hundred stars, and a description of Mr. Heath's method of making stereoscopic perspective drawings.

Union of South Africa: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REPORT, with Appendices, for the Period May 31st, 1910, to December 31st, 1911.

Cape Town, Government Printers

Weaver (Edward E.), MIND AND HEALTH, with an Examination of some Systems of Divine Healing, 8/6 net. Macmillan

A painstaking study of the psychological principles governing health and the methods of healing adopted by various religious bodies of the present day, including Christian Science, Doweism, and many others. In view of the growing popularity of systems of non-medical healing the book is of general interest.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 11.—Major E. H. Hills, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mrs. Evershed was read on some types of prominences associated with sunspots, illustrated by eleven series of photographs of different types of prominences situated over sunspot groups, the series being so arranged as to show the motions of the prominences. These motions are intermittent, and varying in amount, differing from the motions observed in the penumbrae of spots, which are uniform and constant. The outward-moving gas has a tendency to fall back on the chromosphere, sometimes forming massive banks, and at other times rising and falling like a fountain.

In reading a paper by Miss Blagg on a suggested substitute for Bode's law, Prof. Turner described the law itself, and other hypotheses relating to the distances of the bodies composing the solar system. The author's theory strengthens the view that tidal action has always been small, and that the satellites have not materially altered their distances.—Mr. Joel Stebbins of the Illinois Observatory described some of his work with the selenium photometer. Selenium had been found to change its electrical properties when exposed to light, and thus was employed as a stellar photometer. The great irregularities in its action were reduced by keeping its temperature at about -20° centigrade.

Dr. Dyson gave a short account of his second paper on the distribution in space of the stars of Carrington's Circumpolar Catalogue.—A paper by Prof. Barnard was partly read on the variable star 97, 1910, Cygni—a star with a period of nineteen or twenty months, and becoming so faint at minimum as to be beyond the reach of the 40-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory.—Prof. H. C. Plummer briefly described his paper on a preliminary discussion of the Galactic motions of the bright stars of the first spectral type.—Dr. Crommelin gave an account of a paper on a comparison of the moon's co-ordinates for 1914 according to the new Delaunay Tables with those given in 'The Nautical Almanac.'

ANTIQUARIES.—April 10.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Foote read a report on the excavations that were carried on last summer at the Roman town of Wroxeter. He stated that its ancient name was either Viriconium or Uriconium,

both forms appearing in the Itinerary. Ptolemy gives the name as Viriconium, which is probably the correct version. The Ravenna geographer gives it the title of Cornoviorum, and it seems likely that it was the chief town of that tribe. The area within the walls amounts to 170 acres, which is slightly larger than Pompeii and a third larger than Silchester.

About two acres were excavated near the centre of the town, and revealed four large houses facing on to a street. This street appeared to be one of the main roads of the town, and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, which ran from the S.E. of England through London and the Midlands, and entered the town on the N.E. Another Roman road, running from Caerleon in S. Wales, and passing through Kenchester and Church Stretton, entered the town on the S.W.

Although all the buildings found last year differed considerably, yet their general arrangement was similar. They appear to have been large shops, with dwelling-rooms at the back, and wooden or stone verandahs or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 400 years. One house showed as many as five distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connexion with the houses were five wells, all of them stone-lined, and with an average depth of about twelve feet. One well was complete, with coping stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times.

A large number of small objects were found; they included engraved gems from rings, brooches of different metals—one set with stones and others enamelled—portions of two small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina; also a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting finds was a circular bronze disk with a device, in different-coloured enamels, of an eagle holding a fish. Nothing similar to it appears to have been found before in the Roman period in Britain.

Pottery of every description came to light. There were specimens from most of the principal Roman potteries on the Continent, much decorated Terra Sigillata, and over 300 pieces bearing potters' names.

The coins numbered between 200 and 300 and ranged from Claudius to Gratian (41 A.D. to 383 A.D.).

The site appears to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one, as tombstones of soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion have been found in the cemetery. This legion left Britain for good in the year 70 A.D.

The site, lying as it does on the east side of the Severn, and thus protected from the mountainous district on the west, would have formed an admirable base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble in the first century of our era.

After the cessation of hostilities, the town, situated at the junction of two of the main Roman roads, appears to have grown into one of the largest Romano-British centres. Although there were larger towns in Britain, Wroxeter is the largest which can almost entirely be excavated, as it lies in the open country, without any large modern town built over it.

The front part of a fifth house was also uncovered, and six column bases lining the edge of the street were disclosed. These evidently represented the front of a portico to a considerable building. The excavation of this building and of others along the same street will be carried on in the coming summer, and it is expected that much interesting information will be obtained.

ALCHEMICAL.—April 11.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Gaston De Mengel on 'The Evidence for Authentic Transmutations.'

The lecturer said that the impression he had received of the works of the alchemists was that their writers had two great preoccupations: the one being the attestation of certain *a priori* philosophical principles, the other the search for a process which could produce a material substance endowed with certain virtues—the philosopher's stone. The highest of the motives which led them to undertake this search was probably the desire to find an objective test of their theories. The power of effecting the transmutation of metals was singled out as being the most striking of the several virtues attributed to the philosopher's stone. If there was any good evidence that such transmutation had been effected by means of a substance prepared according to the principles of alchemical philosophy, the presumptive truth of this philosophy would be greatly strengthened. What evidence there was was of three kinds: there was the purely negative

evidence derived from the fact that no good scientific reason could be adduced against the possibility of transmutation; there was positive historical evidence; and, finally, there were certain reasons in favour of transmutation that might be deduced from a comprehensive philosophy of the origin of matter.

Of historical instances of transmutation, there were three which were recorded in detail by men of such good standing and scientific repute that they deserved careful consideration. They were those of Helvetius, Berigardo of Pisa, and Van Helmont. That of Helvetius was attested independently in a letter of the philosopher Spinoza. The lecturer maintained that in these particular cases the attempt to explain them by trickery did not hold good.

The lecture was followed by a discussion, in which the Chairman, whilst admitting the force of the historical evidence, took a rather more sceptical, or at least agnostic, attitude with regard to the subject. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion will appear in the April number of the *Journal* of the Society.

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 16.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Dines read a paper on 'The Vertical Distribution of Temperature in the Atmosphere, and the Work required to Alter It.' It seems likely that the vertical distribution of temperature is the result of two opposing tendencies—one the effect of radiation, and the other the forced mixing produced by the general circulation, aided, perhaps, by the convection caused by the heating of the earth by solar radiation and by the latent heat set free by condensation.

Mr. J. E. Clark presented the 'Report on the Phenological Observations for the Year ending November, 1912,' which he had prepared jointly with Mr. R. H. Hooker. The chief factors affecting the field crops were probably the dry, warm April and May, followed by the cold, wet, sunless summer. The spring was perhaps the more important; it affected the corn crops and the hay. All the crops in the United Kingdom were below the average of the preceding ten years, although in Great Britain alone meadow hay was a little better than usual, and hops were also above the mean by fully 23 per cent. The harvest of 1912 must thus be classed as one of the worst experienced for many years.

A paper on 'Meteorological, Electrical, and Magnetic Observations during the Solar Eclipse of April 17th, 1912,' prepared by Mr. R. Corless, Mr. G. Dobson, and Dr. C. Chree, was also read. The observations discussed were mostly made at the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, and Kew Observatory. The temperature fell nearly 3 degrees during the eclipse, the minimum occurring ten minutes after the maximum phase. At stations in the South of England the loss of recorded sunshine due to the eclipse varied from about twenty to twenty-five minutes.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Bibliographical, 5.—'Some Books of Secrets,' Prof. Ferguson.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern Steel Construction,' Messrs. F. N. Jackson and B. Dicksee.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Production of Steel Sections and their Application in Engineering Structures,' Lecture II, Mr. A. T. Walmisley.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Antiseptics and Disinfectants,' Lecture I, Dr. D. Sommerville. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Site-Value Deductions for Construction of and Appropriation of Land for Roads,' Mr. R. G. G. Reed.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Agriculture and Land Settlement in South Africa,' Dr. W. Macdonald.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture II, Prof. W. Bateson.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Assuan Dam: Protection of Down-stream Rock Surface, and Thickening and Heightening,' Mr. M. Macdonald.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Weeping God,' Mr. T. A. Joyce; 'Prehistoric and other Antiquities in the Departments of Vienne and Charente, France,' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'The Polyzoa of Waterworks,' Dr. S. F. Harmer; 'The Marine Fauna of British East Africa and Zanzibar, from Collections made by Cyril Crossland in the Years 1901-2: Bryozoa—Cheilostomata,' Mr. A. W. Waters; 'Notes on Albinism in the Common Reelbuck (*Cervicapra arundinum*), and on the Habits and Geographical Distribution of Sharpe's Steenbuck (*Raphicerus sharpei*),' Major J. Stevenson-Hamilton.
- WED. Royal Society of Literature, 5.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Fossil Flora of the Pembrokehire Portion of the South Wales Coalfield,' Mr. R. H. Goode; 'On the Halesowen Sandstone Series at the Southern End of the Staffordshire Coalfield, and the Logs of Petrified Wood found therein at the Witley Colliery, Halesowen, Worcestershire,' Mr. H. Kay.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Design and Architectural Treatment of Shops,' Mr. H. V. Lanchester.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Hittite Studies II. Religious Monuments of Asia Minor,' Prof. J. Garstang.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Protostigmata in Ascidians,' and 'On the Origin of the Ascidian Mouth,' Mr. A. G. Huntsman; 'Experiments on the Kidneys of the Frog,' Messrs. F. A. Bainbridge, S. H. Collins, and J. A. Menzies; and other Papers.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'On Phase Advancing,' Dr. G. Kapp.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Meroë: Four Years' Excavations of the Ancient Ethiopian Capital,' Prof. J. Garstang.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Medieval French Novelists,' Prof. Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Irish Literary, 8.—'The Celtic Characters and Characteristics of Shakespeare,' Mr. A. P. Graves.

FINE ARTS

George du Maurier, the Satirist of the Victorians: a Review of his Art and Personality. By T. Martin Wood. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN dealing with the art and personality of George du Maurier Mr. Martin Wood shows himself as sympathetic towards the one as towards the other, revealing at the same time a critical discrimination in either case which does him infinite credit, and adds considerably to the value of his book. He never allows his sympathy to run riot, as happens in so many works of biography, even avowedly critical biography. Had the arrangement of the material been equally good, the book might have stood as an almost perfect example of biographical criticism.

In order to pick up the main thread of Mr. Wood's argument to the best advantage the reader should turn to the last chapter first, and study it carefully. Unless this is done he will often find himself wandering in a maze of only partial understanding, like one who would attempt to read a classic in some foreign language before acquiring the elements of the language itself. For though Mr. Wood places in that chapter what he would doubtless call his conclusions, those conclusions are in reality keynotes to what has gone before, a curious inversion of the usual order of things.

Following the procedure suggested above, we may first of all hear what the author has to say in his final chapter concerning Du Maurier's art. After admitting with frankness that the artist showed in his later years a distinct deterioration of style, Mr. Wood gives expression to the following piece of criticism, which sums up his views of Du Maurier's work, and is, therefore, worth quoting at length:—

"All du Maurier's drawings in his best period are distinguished by the sharpness of contrast between black and white in them. . . . In later years, submitting to the influence of Keene's method, in which black is always used to secure effects of tone instead of colour, du Maurier's style underwent a transformation, which, from the purely artistic point of view, was not to its advantage. Keene's method was justified in his extreme sensitiveness to what painters define as 'values'—the relation in tone of one surface to another. This particular kind of sensitiveness was not characteristic of du Maurier's vision, nor was a style so dependent upon subtlety of the kind suited to express his mind. . . . In the observation of human character itself du Maurier always perceived the broad and distinctive features; the broad ones of type rather than the subtle ones of individuals; things for him were either black or white, beautiful or ugly. The twilight in which beauty and ugliness merge, in which the heroic and the villainous mingle, was unknown to him."

This is illuminating, and characteristic of Mr. Wood in his happiest vein in the domain of criticism. He is, however, less convincing when he insists—overmuch, it seems to us—on the excellence of

Du Maurier's technique. It is as a great satirist, rather than as a great artist, that George du Maurier will be best remembered. In his drawings he held up a mirror to the age—that Victorian age whose follies and exuberances he satirized so kindly yet faithfully, with that wonderful sense of atmosphere of which he was such a master.

It is because of their absence of vindictiveness, and the consequent absence of undue exaggeration, that his satires will stand the test of time. "His only spiteful drawings are those of aesthetes," Mr. Wood declares. "It was only towards this craze that he showed any bitterness at all; for the rest he is always amused with Society." Herein lies one of the secrets of his greatness, and of his appeal, not only to his own generation, but also to posterity.

The book, over and above its critical value, is exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Wood in his text hits off the foibles of Victorian Society almost as neatly as did Du Maurier in his pictures, many characteristic examples of which are included among the illustrations. He comes very near to acknowledging that the success of 'Trilby' as a novel was largely owing to the fact that Du Maurier was his own illustrator, though here he is a little inclined to understate his case. But it would be ungenerous to look for faults in a work which is at once acute and amusing.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Altorientalische Kultur im Bilde, herausgegeben von Dr. Joh. Hunger und Dr. Hans Lamer, 1m. 25.

Leipsic, Quelle & Meyer

One of the series called "Wissenschaft und Bildung," edited by Prof. Paul Herre. It contains many illustrations of Egyptian and Mesopotamian art, including photographs of temples like those at Karnak and Luxor, and that of Anu and Hadad at Ashur, together with reconstructions of these buildings in their prime, and a quantity of the smaller antiquities found in the different museums of the world. To these are appended short dissertations by Dr. Hunger on the religion, institutions, and script of the countries named above; while Dr. Lamer contributes a chapter on the Hittite, Phœnician, and Persian cultures, which are responsible for a small part of the pictures.

The illustrations are both well chosen and well reproduced, and the text, although necessarily short, is sound and capably written. We are glad to see that in the text, although the "short" chronology is adopted which would make less than 3,000 years elapse between Menes and Alexander, the irritating transliteration of the Berlin School is abandoned. Dr. Lamer draws a curious parallel between the Carthaginian script and that still used by the Tuaregs of the Sahara. The price of the book is very moderate in view of its contents.

Art Treasures of Great Britain, Part III., 1/ net. Dent

The present part includes examples by Titian, Reynolds, Millais, Cotman, and others. The reproduction is fully up to the standard of the previous parts.

Hughes (C. E.), EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR, 2/6 net. Methuen

The author of this little book defines the Early English School of Water-Colour as including generally those artists who worked during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. He considers that the death of Turner in 1851 may be conveniently taken as marking its close. He deals with practically all the well-known English water-colour artists of the period, adding a critical analysis of their work, characteristic examples of which are reproduced in the illustrations.

TURNER'S WATER-COLOURS.

THE lavish display of Turner's water-colours which Messrs. Agnew are making in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution offers an admirable occasion for considering how far his position is likely to be modified by the trend of modern critical opinion. With a large body of the admirers and owners of his pictures such shifting of standards has hardly yet begun to be operative, not because any considerable section of the public will entirely escape the effect of an almost universal change, but because, in part through Ruskin's advocacy, Turner is the special idol of those ultra-conservative English men and women who only become conscious of an intellectual movement when it has spent itself everywhere else. Ruskin's appreciation of Turner was already narrower than its subject—those who swallowed obediently his dicta were hardly of his calibre, still less of that of Turner, who seems even more than most artists to have been fated to work for people less many-sided, less nimble-witted than himself. In a large collection of his paintings such as this we are enabled, not so much to take the measure of his genius, as to judge how perfectly he himself took the measure of his patrons. His rather contemptuous shrewdness in J. T. Smith's portrait (124) reveals this side of a character, of which the sentiment and poetic aspiration of Count D'Orsay's sketch (123) doubtless show another equally authentic.

Again and again we find magnificent motives—hardly ever delivered to us unspoilt by trivial embroidery, which nevertheless, as embroidery, has an inexhaustible fertility of invention which extorts protesting admiration. He shows us—No. 20, *Longships Lighthouse, Land's End*—a gleam of sun breaking through the darkness of storm upon a cliff which floats like an unsubstantial wraith above the heavy, glowering sea, but he tricks it out as an eighteenth-century vignette, tempering the ominous look of things with a little sparkle for those who like sparkle, and a little fluff for those who like fluff. It is difficult to think that the man who conceived the original design could have regarded it as improved by the process, yet there is something royal in the prodigality with which he throws away themes which might be impressive to make tricky, entertaining drawings. We might instance No. 1, *Weissen-thurm and Hoche Monument*—its sobriety ruined by the gay irrelevance of the group of trees to the left: one of those adroit passages which Turner had in reserve in unlimited quantities to enliven his pictures. No. 24, *Biebrich Palace on the Rhine*, has a fine surface of water, the serene perspective of which contrasts well with the swaying lines of the floating timber raft, but it is marred by a complicated and extraneous sky. In No. 57, *Bonneville*, the striking main contrast between the

straight-driven road and the undulating country it cuts through is dissipated by the oversteering of minor episodes; in No. 18, *Swiss Pass: Effect of Storm*, the gist of the theme is better maintained through the flood of fluent rhetoric; while in *Mainz* (47) an unpretentious subject impresses us as much as anything in the gallery by the artist's mere abstinence from redundant decoration. The serene *Exeter* (28) and the quaintly serious *West Cowes* (66) are similarly impressive by a welcome homeliness accompanying their dexterity, and they will be more satisfactory than the rest of the exhibits to our later generation, who are inclined to an almost unreasonable contempt for tricks, and prone to assume that a blunt and rather taciturn manner implies profundity. Much of our latest production will doubtless appear to posterity meagre enough compared with the variety and vivacity of a painter like Turner; but, while taste is not, perhaps, better now than in his time, it is different, and, we believe, it will be long before a critical public again demands of an artist the particular concessions towards a frivolous elaboration which Turner was content to make.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM'S CARICATURES.

As an artist Mr. Beerbohm is once more "at the top of his form," with all the decorative variety and concise expressiveness of the eighteenth-century satirists on whom he has formed his style. Except that, like theirs, his wit runs shrewdly to personalities, the finesse of observation displayed in his drawings at the Leicester Galleries reminds us more of Du Maurier than any one else. His production is less than that of the Victorian artist, and ranges over a wider field, so that he will probably not leave the same compact and complete record of activity. But he has the same finish in the writing of "legends," and these are so important a part of his work in caricature as to make it difficult to write of it in this column without trespassing on the domain of other contributors. We register the neat delivery of the shots, but all seem to be pointed with a quite sincere comment, ranging over so many fields that it must be left to the specialist in each department to note which find out joints in the victims' armour. Thus a beautifully winged shot at Mr. Sickert in a previous exhibition was aimed at a spot at which that progressive individual might, perhaps, have been standing twenty years before, and fell a little wide. On the other hand, the delightful presentation in this show of Mr. Harrington Mann amusing a child with a Teddy bear in one hand, while he paints with the other, and attended by properly subservient parents, must, one fancies, be morally true of a painter of his method and character.

ART AND ARTISTS AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

POPULAR artists, neatly ticketed in glass cases, do not, as might have been expected from its title, figure in this exhibition, which is very like those usually held in the spring at the Royal Academy. As with the latter show, we find ourselves tempted to ignore the big canvases, which are usually insignificant, except for size, and single out for notice certain more modest works. The promoter of the exhibition, Mr. Coutts Michie, is unusually well represented in No. 110, *Winter*, typically Scottish in its fluent paint, but also compact and free from irrelevant picturesqueness. Mr. James L. Henry's *Now 'tis the Spring*

(27) is the most vigorous of the landscapes, in which category Mr. David Muirhead's water-colour, *Essex Landscape* (159), Mrs. A. S. Hartrick's *Cotswold Farm in Winter* (25), and Mr. Robert Home's *Spring Morning in Edinburgh* (64) should also be noticed. Mr. Tom Mostyn's great riot of pigment *The Minstrel* (103) shows adroit distribution of colours, with no very nice sense of their function as revealing form. Among the large canvases those of Mr. L. Raven-Hill (122) and Mr. Hughes-Stanton (42) are the most successful.

DAVID AND HIS PUPILS.

THE exhibition in the Petit Palais of the work of David and his pupils, which will remain open till June 9th, reveals more than anything else his skill as a portrait painter. His classical pictures—the *Belisarius*, the *Horaces*, the *Brutus*—belong to the history of the development of French art; the portraits witness alike his incomparable skill and his susceptibility to the influence of the moment. His earliest—those of his uncle and aunt Buron—were painted under the influence of Greuze, full of spontaneity and life, immature, yet foreshadowing all the qualities which made his best pictures great. In 1774, five years later, he won the Prix de Rome, and spent the next five years there. Here he came under the full influence of the classical revival, as his pictures show; but he also made the acquaintance of a group of painters—West, Gavin Hamilton, Barry, Angelica Kauffman—whose influence is no less strong. The astonishing equestrian portrait of Count Potocki, shown for the first time since it was painted, has nothing in common with his classical pictures, and might have been signed by Rubens. The next few years show a succession of portraits (M. Desmaisons, the *Boy* from the Aix Museum, Jules David, Madame Danton, the Marquise d'Orvilliers, M. Seriziat, Bonaparte, and those of his two daughters amongst many others) full of life, colour, air, and truth—the exact opposite of the "grand style" usually connected with his name.

Among his pupils Gros, Navez, Gérard, Girodet, Riesener, Isabey, Granet, and Ingres are the most noteworthy. The portrait of Granet by Ingres almost makes one revise one's opinion of his colour, while the fragment from the Brussels Museum of *Augustus hearing the Æneid* shows him at his best. The surprise of the exhibition is, however, the revelation of Granet as a painter. The bulk of his paintings are to be seen in the Museum of Aix-en-Provence, which has lent some of the best to this exhibition. On one side, as in his *Derniers Moments d'une Religieuse*, he reminds us of Goya; in others he foreshadows the realism and painting of light of Courbet and Manet. His water-colours are especially interesting in a man of his time (1775–1849), and a portrait of himself in a white skull-cap has a liquidity of tone wholly admirable.

Except in the case of David and Granet, this exhibition does not call for any revision of judgments, but it has brought out many fine examples from private collections which are well worth seeing.

R. S.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Friday, the 11th inst., included the following pictures, the prices being given in guineas: Romney, Portrait of a Girl, 1,050. R. Westall, *Surprise*, 420. Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait of a Lady, 310. J. B. Charpentier, *Market Figures*, 350. J. H. Fragonard, *The Fountain of Love*, 1,000. F. Guardi, *The Dogana*, 480; Venice, 480; An Archway, 680; A View in Venice, 510. F. Bol, Portrait of a Lady, 820; Portrait of a Lady, 900. A.

Cuyp, Portrait of a Lady, 520. A. Palamedes, Portraits of a Lady and a Gentleman, a pair, 520. J. van Goyen, A River Scene, 1,100. S. van Hoogstraaten, The Interior of an Apartment, 4,200. H. Met de Bles, The Descent from the Cross, 450. Boucher, The Love-Letter, 1,200. S. van Ruysdael, A View at Scheveningen, 280. G. van den Eeckhout, Esther and Mordecai before Ahasuerus, 220. G. Stuart, Portrait of a Gentleman, 240.

THE following engravings were included in Messrs. Sotheby's sale on Tuesday, the 8th inst.: J. R. Smith, after Romney, Mrs. North, 110l.; Lady Stormont, 72l. Soiron, after Singleton, Flora, printed in colours, 50l.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Tuesday last the following engravings:—George Canning, after Hoppner, by J. Young, 152l. 5s. Countess of Oxford, after Hoppner, by S. W. Reynolds, in colours, 420l. Mrs. Siddons, and The Duchess of Devonshire, after Downman, by Bartolozzi and Tomkins, in colours, 162l. 15s. the two.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. D. Y. CAMERON'S etchings, of which a number are to be seen at Messrs. Connell & Sons' gallery, are probably more sought after than those of any other living Englishman, and in view of the well-known oval print of *The Rialto* (89), or the sinuous line, so splendidly suggestive of space, in *Drumadoon* (88), it is hard to quarrel with the popular estimate of his position. In *Drumadoon*, and in but slightly less degree in *The Meuse* (40), Mr. Cameron reveals himself as a master of line, with no support such as an architectural subject offers of an ordered, rhythmic form of some one else's making. In these plates he shows that he can, on occasion, wring the utmost expressiveness out of contour. In *Ben Ledi* (9) the call to invent a contour to typify the changing forms of water reflections is not so well met, and line as free as in the other two landscapes is more in the nature of a stylistic flourish.

MR. MULREADY STONE, whose etchings are at the Gutekunst Gallery, is less well known, though such works as his best three plates—*Mount Pleasant*, *Clerkenwell* (24), *General View of Pont Aven* (27), and *The Little River* (43)—will command respect for their sound spacing and clear, delicate execution. On the other hand, there are several little scraps of realism—Nos. 6, 7, 18, and 39 are cases in point—which hardly take with sufficient seriousness the responsibility of multiplication. Mr. Stone's figures are often ill-considered, and he is inclined sometimes to choose subjects (such as No. 14, *Cottage Doorway*, *Brixham*) in which accidental irregularities are too numerous to allow the sense of comparison—our basis for the recognition of design—to get into working order.

EVOCATION of the name of James Maris will suffice to characterize the work which Mr. W. L. Bruckman is showing at the Fine Art Society's galleries. No. 30, *View of Poole*, and No. 39, *View from Corfe Castle*, are the best of his oil paintings, which are otherwise very inferior to drawings on dark-brown paper, in which he utilizes cleverly a simple method. These are agreeable and decorative in aspect, except for an occasional lapse into melodrama, when the whites escape the artist's control.

WE regret to notice the death, at Glasgow on Monday, of Mr. William Macbride, the well-known Scottish landscape painter. A native of Glasgow, he received his training there and in Paris. In the movement which resulted in the formation of the Glasgow School he took a prominent part, and wielded an influence that gained him much respect among fellow-artists and the picture-loving public. Mr. Macbride was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Scottish Academy.

Musical Gossip.

SEÑHOR VIANNA DA MOTTA gave a recital last Saturday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. He is an accomplished pianist. His readings of Bach, to whom a large proportion of his programme was devoted, were sound and thoughtful. He played three Preludes and Fugues from the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier,' a welcome change from the transcriptions of organ music so often selected. The programme also included the G minor Suite and some short pieces. Da Motta's commanding technique enables him to concentrate his attention on the spirit of the music.

THE two Colonne concerts which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Queen's Hall were interesting, both as regards the music itself and the interpretation thereof. Berlioz was represented by his 'Carneval Romain' Overture and two movements of his 'Symphonie Fantastique.' The late Édouard Colonne, by his performances of that composer's music, won for him a reputation which he never enjoyed in his own country during his lifetime. The mantle of Colonne has fallen on his successor, M. Gabriel Pierné; the renderings of the works named were unusually bright and inciting. After a refined performance of Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune' came the 'Marche Hongroise' from 'Faust,' and that was given with life and brilliancy—with the enthusiasm, indeed, naturally felt by the Colonne Orchestra for music which they, in a sense, helped to re-create.

The second part of the programme included the Prélude of M. Pierné's 'La Croisade des Enfants.' It is pleasing and well scored, but it is only a brief specimen of a work which, though well known abroad, has never been heard in England.

Another novelty was the final section ('Napoli') of Charpentier's 'Impressions d'Italie,' of which the music, with its vivid, realistic representation of Naples *en fête*, is clever, though somewhat prolonged.

Mlle. Marcelle Demougeot sang an air from Massenet's 'Marie Magdeleine'—music of which sentimentality is a strong feature; Faure's pleasing 'Les Roses d'Ispahan'; and Saint-Saëns's 'La Cloche,' one of his best songs. She has a good voice, and her singing is artistic, but there was a certain coldness in her manner. Madame Aline Vallandri gave a sympathetic rendering of an ariette from Rameau's 'Hippolyte et Aricie,' an interesting opera produced in 1733, and recently revived in Paris. The ladies also sang, and with great taste, the expressive duo "Vous soupirez, madame," from Berlioz's 'Béatrice et Bénédict.'

At the second concert the work from which much was anticipated, namely, M. Ernest Fanelli's 'Thèbes: Morceaux Symphoniques,' proved disappointing. It was, without doubt, given in unfortunate circumstances, and no themes or general analysis were afforded by the programme-book. It certainly does not tempt one to hear it again. Some writers have spoken of its sincerity, but of that we see no reason to doubt. Heavy, and at times ugly, in style and even orchestration, it sounds to us like the work of a man who had grand ideas, but who lacked imagination and technical ability to carry them out. Fanelli is said to have composed the music thirty years ago; in form it was then free, but now that is no stumbling-block; and even the idiom, if at times unconventional, was not, as report said, very advanced.

M. Vincent d'Indy's Prelude from the second scene of the first act of his 'Fervaal' is well written, though it loses as an excerpt; M. Bruneau's Prelude to his 'Messidor' loses less, as it is an actual opening. Debussy's 'Rondes de Printemps et Gigue,' said to be a first performance in England, proved attractive, although opening no new paths. In César Franck's 'Le Chasseur Maudit' there is more skill than inspiration; it does not occupy a place among his best works. A 'Ramuntcho' Overture, by M. Pierné, proved bright and attractive. The concert, as a whole, was less interesting—and this apart from the Fanelli semi-failure—than that of the previous day.

MR. CYRIL SCOTT, who gave a concert of his own works on Wednesday at Bechstein Hall, is a clever and interesting composer. Among his new songs we would mention the beautiful 'Sleep Song' and 'Pierrot and the Moon-Maiden,' the latter a good specimen of Mr. Scott's light and effective writing. One of the 'Old Songs in New Guise,' the charming "Drink to me only with thine eyes" is scarcely improved by its modern dress. The 'Prélude Solennel' for the piano shows little solemnity. 'Bells,' however, is a happy *mélange* of the real and the ideal. In the three Poems for piano Mr. Scott gives of his best. The printed verses by the composer serve as programmes to the music.

NATIONAL music is suitable for St. George's Day, and Mr. Clay Thomas is giving next Wednesday at the Æolian Hall a vocal recital of British Ballads, including songs by modern composers.

THE first four weeks of the season beginning next week at Covent Garden are to be devoted entirely to German opera. When native talent becomes fashionable we suppose it will get a chance.

RECENTLY Puccini came from Pisa to see Mr. Forbes-Robertson in 'The Light that Failed,' and was so attracted by the play that he is considering the adaptation of it for his next opera.

A CONCERT in aid of the League of Mercy, established to promote the welfare of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, will be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, May 24th.

THE Zurich autograph of the first part of the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier,' to which reference was recently made in these columns, has been sold at Berlin for the sum of 960*l.* At the same auction the fragment—only a few pages—of Wagner's 'Die Hochzeit,' written in 1832-3, fetched 60*l.*; and another sketch, entitled 'Les Matelots' (*Le Ménestrel* gives that title, which may be a translation), was sold for 124*l.* But Handel obtained a high figure, namely, 475*l.*, for an air from his opera 'Radamisto.' This sum is indeed surprising.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Kolmi-Baloztzy and Howard Jones's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Byard's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	G. Ioso Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Susanne Morvay's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Thomas Perceval Fielden's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Richenda Clayton's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Kochowski, Elsie Swinton, and Hamilton Harty's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Leonard's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Mervyl's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

D R A M A

Mistress Davenant, the Dark Lady of Shakespeare's Sonnets. By Arthur Acheson. (Bernard Quaritch.)

MR. ACHESON has produced a very interesting book, curiously linked to his volume of ten years ago, written to support Minto's opinion that Chapman was the Rival Poet. Since then he has dwelt much with his subject, new vistas have opened before his imagination, and in a lengthy "Advertisement" he sketches his plans for the present volume, and a future associated work on the subjective indications not only of Shakespeare's poems, but also of his plays.

Here he is mainly concerned with further illustrations of Chapman's enmity to Shakespeare; the discovery that Matthew Roydon (to whom Chapman dedicated his poems) was the real author of 'Willobie his Avis'; the assertion that Mrs. Davenant was both the fair "Avisa" and the Dark Lady of the Sonnets; and a further discussion of the Sonnets themselves. The value of the work considered under these four heads is unequal. Scholars have for many years accepted Chapman as the chief rival poet, and they welcome any fresh illustrations brought to bear on that view. The cumulative nature of the evidence Mr. Acheson offers on Roydon's authorship makes a very strong case; but in regard to Mrs. Davenant his full demands are not likely to be conceded, while his conclusions on the Sonnets would necessitate a review to themselves.

Though Mr. Acheson does not spare himself trouble, his logical methods do not seem to us always sound. He has a tendency to suggest things as "probable" to begin with; then to accept them as "good evidence"; and lastly as proofs; and as such, sufficient foundation for further argument. He takes it for granted, as many others have done, that 'Willobie his Avis' was a satire, and that, as the third edition and probably the second were censored and burnt, it was a libellous satire. He is certain that Shakespeare and Southampton are the objects of that libel, and that the latter had influence enough to have it called in. Roydon, as he argues, was not only the author of that book, but also of all the associated verses, criticisms, and apology, under various pseudonyms. Thus he wrote 'Penelope's Complaint' and was the abettor of Chapman in publishing many other things, such as Jaggard's 'Passionate Pilgrim,' 'Thorpe's Shakespeare's Sonnets,' &c., as a rejoinder to Shakespeare's satire in the Sonnets themselves, in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and 'Troilus and Cressida.'

Mr. Acheson draws attention to the high praises bestowed by contemporaries on Matthew Roydon, and the small amount of work satisfactorily attributed to him which has come down to us;

and traces to him other poems by uncertain authors, through resemblances and parallelisms to his acknowledged Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney published among Spenser's poems. He is not afraid to suggest that Roydon is the "gentle spirit" of Spenser who dwelt in "idle cell." His known work so resembles the 'Avisa' that it is claimed for him; his friendship for Chapman is proved by his dedications; and it has remained for Mr. Acheson to weave all the threads together.

In regard to his theory of the Dark Lady, the initial probability is not strong enough. It is true that the account we have of Avisa—as being very beautiful, charming, and inaccessible to others because of her contentment with her husband—tallies somewhat with what we hear of Mrs. Davenant and her quiet, but devoted husband. But the Lady of the Sonnets has a different entity, a lurid magnetism, indeed, almost the subtle power of an evil spirit. The manner in which the three characters in the little drama are brought together is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Acheson introduces Shakespeare to Southampton in 1591, as others have done, but he fixes September of that year as the date, because the Queen in her progress visited Lord Montague at Cowdray, and his grandson the Earl of Southampton at Lichfield. Shakespeare and his company are supposed to have been invited to come down to entertain the Queen, either by the Earl of Southampton or Sir Thomas Heneage. Southampton is supposed to have paid the poet attention, and Lady Southampton then to have asked him to induce her son to marry Lord Burghley's granddaughter. Hence is derived the inception of the early Sonnets. There is not the slightest suggestion, in any of the accounts of the progress, that there were any performances by the "common Players" on the occasion; and it is very unlikely that, had they come, Southampton would have had any time to devote to a player. Shakespeare makes it clear that it was in the spring, not the autumn, when first he met his friend; but, having started with September, 1591, as "probably" the date, Mr. Acheson, in future references, treats September as accepted.

The following autumn Southampton accompanied the Queen on her progress to Oxford. So much is a fact; but he is made to go as a stranger there, though the University had offered him previously a degree. He is supposed to have been crowded out from the usual hospitality arranged for distinguished strangers, and to have gone to a supposed inn kept by John Davenant, already married at a supposed date (he took the lease of the Crown Inn in 1604). Florio was also there, the villain of the plot; he introduced Southampton to the beautiful landlady, whom Shakespeare already knew, and the story in the Sonnets is the result. Mr. Acheson does not seem to know that there was a George Inn on the "Theatre" grounds in London; nor that there is reason to believe that Davenant

was then in London, though not at that inn.

Mr. Acheson has also a tendency to ignore previous work on his subjects. He thinks that 'Willobie his Avisa' has not been much studied, or its relation to Shakespeare and Southampton considered. But Grosart in his issue of the poem thanks many previous workers. Since then Mr. Charles Hughes has worked out an ingenious plan of the localities haunted by Avisa; and Dr. Creighton has followed with a theory that Southampton was the author of the 'Avisa.' It coincides with Mr. Acheson's in one point: both find that Avisa's father was a Mr. Bird, once mayor of a town.

In regard to the Sonnets, Mr. Acheson claims to have discovered that they were written in "books," each book containing a sequence of twenty, though many of them are lost. He does not realize that many have always believed in Southampton as the friend, accepting the early date of 1591 as probable. An article on 'The Date of the Sonnets' appeared in our columns in 1898, which may help to solve many of Mr. Acheson's questions. Except in the very early ones, he considers Thorpe's order of the Sonnets quite incorrect, "though it has been generally accepted." This is far from being the case. Many writers have criticized the order of the Sonnets, and several have attempted to rearrange them. Mrs. Stopes did so in her edition of the Sonnets ten years ago, and in her Introduction dealt with points which Mr. Acheson regards as new.

The Sonnets do not seem to us to give that continuous sense of the Dark Lady's spell which Mr. Acheson discovers, but that is, of course, only a matter of opinion. He does not accept the later scandalous suggestion concerning Shakespeare and Mrs. Davenant, but that is because, believing in his own interpretation, he does not think such an entanglement would have happened twice. He thinks that Florio and Roydon got from Mrs. Davenant herself the two sonnets they sent to Jaggard for the 'Passionate Pilgrim,' and that they secured the others, sent them to Thorpe, and invented a little bit of mystification, by turning the H. W. of the 'Avisa' into W. H.

The author claims that he can draw the personal story of the Sonnets into line with the plots and characters of Shakespeare's plays: a comparison which is not altogether new. His fresh identifications of various figures in the plays do not strike us as convincing.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bois (Albert du), LE CYCLE DES DOUZE GÉNIES: LORD BYRON (L'ARISTOCRATE), Poème dramatique en quatre Actes, 6fr.

Paris, Charpentier & Fasquelle
Bravely M. du Bois continues his encyclopædic series of dramas, which, ranging from Homer to Victor Hugo, and attempting, each in turn, to sum up a phase of civilization in a personality, he calls "Le Cycle des

douze Génies." He has now reached the time of Byron, whom he labels the aristocrat, and 'Lord Byron,' it seems, was produced at the Monte Carlo theatre last year. In this play we have a Byron still living at Newstead, yet generally acclaimed as a great poet. Southey and Wordsworth, of all people, attend a garden-party held apparently in his park, and Sir Walter Scott is another and, by comparison, quite likely visitor. The heroine, Mary Blackwell, whom Byron induces to jilt her squire-fiancé and then mocks into committing suicide, is modelled in some respects on Mary Chaworth; but M. du Bois's Mary or Molly, far from being older, is younger than the poet, and does not marry his rival. If the playwright's tampering with history so well known in all its details as that of Byron's life, and inventing a fresh victim for his fatal fascination, can be tolerated by readers, they will find in 'L'Aristocrate' a very telling, romantic drama in the Hugoesque manner. Byron's pride and egoism, his histrionics and self-made sorrows, are happily enough hit off, though there are sides of him, even as he showed himself in his storm-tossed youth, that the author never tries to touch. Mary Blackwell, too, is a tragic little ingénue, and perhaps Lady Caroline Lamb, as here represented, is not impossible. M. du Bois's addiction to rhetoric still exhibits itself, but pardonably, since his chief character is a rhetorician.

Mask (The), a Quarterly Journal of the Art of the Theatre, APRIL, 4/ net.

Simpkin & Marshall

The articles in the current issue include a "conversation" with Mr. Gordon Craig, in which he gives his views in answer to those expressed by Mr. Laurence Binyon in a recent interview published in *The Boston Transcript* under the heading 'Poetic Drama Born Again.' In 'The Englishman at the Theatre' Mr. John Balance argues that our public does not go to the theatre, and states his reasons in characteristic fashion. Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes a new version of his play 'The Hour-Glass.'

Perse Playbooks: No. 3, PLAYS AND POEMS. BY BOYS OF THE PERSE SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, with a Preface by W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay 'Playwrights or Playwriters,' by H. Caldwell Cook, 2/ net. Cambridge, Heffer.

The good work which is being done at the Perse School on lines considerably removed from the orthodox and the stereotyped still continues, as the present volume bears witness. It does not call for detailed criticism, since we have already dealt with the former volumes of the same nature. But we may note an enthusiastic article by Mr. Caldwell Cook, the shepherd of the budding playwrights and poets in the school, sketching his ideal of a new form of school, based on the central idea of "play," for the carrying-out of Montaigne's dictum: "It is not the mind we are training; it is not the body; it is the man, and we must not divide him into two parts."

Plays (by Boys of the Battersea Polytechnic Secondary School): **THE NINE-DAYS' QUEEN**, by Ronald Bowner. Ronald Hitchcock, and Geoffrey Morant: **TWO'S COMPANY**, by Ernest E. Reynolds. 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

These little plays may be considered noteworthy achievements, when the youthfulness of their authors is duly considered. Anything that encourages boys to take an interest in literature, and the expression of their own individuality, must be, when properly handled, an influence for good. The present plays are partly due to

the desire of the boys to emulate the doings of the boys of the Perse School, Cambridge, to whom this volume is dedicated.

Sophokles, DIE SPÜRHNDE, EIN SATYR-SPIEL: FÜR DIE AUFFÜHRUNG DES LAUCHSTEDTER THEATERVEREINS IM JUNI, 1913, frei übersetzt und ergänzt von Carl Robert, Om. 60.

Berlin, Weidmann

The production upon the stage of the recently discovered 'Ichneutæ' (or 'Spürhunde' in German) of Sophocles will be an interesting experiment. A "satyric drama," it is true, is a poor sort of play for a tragedian like Sophocles to condescend to, but we can well believe that this specimen of the art will be amusing and not ineffective when acted, and the translation made by Prof. Robert for this purpose is well worth publishing. As far as possible the metres of the original are preserved. It will be remembered that one of the novelties revealed by the papyrus was the use of the iambic tetrameter acatalectic in one scene, and this seems well suited to the German language. "For a taste," as Touchstone has it:—

Und jedes Schmollen nimmt dies Spiel dem Kind
und jeder Aerger flieht,
Und lustig Springts herum und singt dazu ein süß
harmonisch Lied.
Begeisternd reißt es hin der Strom der wechsel-
vollen Melodie.
Siehst du, so kam es, dass das Kind dem toten
Tiere Sprache lieh.

Unfortunately, the 'Ichneutæ' is only a fragment, though a considerable one. As Prof. Robert remarks, we can see from the Homeric Hymn to Hermes how the play was to continue, but he has abstained from endeavouring to add the missing scenes; he ends abruptly as the fragment does, merely informing us that the rest of the drama is to be represented pantomimically. Perhaps it is wiser not to enter the lists with a Sophocles, even when his genius is exercising itself upon such a trifle as this, yet we cannot help regretting that the translator did not go further in his "Ergänzung."

Dramatic Gossip.

THE main interest of the revival of 'The School for Scandal' at His Majesty's is centred round Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, as impersonated by Sir Herbert Tree and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Contrary to usual precedent, Sir Peter appeared, not as an old man, but one of about 50 years of age, and notwithstanding the fact that this deviation somewhat altered the character of the piece, Sir Herbert's rendering of the part proved distinctly popular.

No less happy in her part was Miss Neilson-Terry, an unusually young and fresh, hopelessly tantalizing, yet charming Lady Teazle, entering with all the zest and buoyancy of youth into the delights of her new life as a lady of fashion. Beside this excellent rendering the other female characters, with the possible exception of Lady Sneerwell, fell somewhat flat. One wished that Marie had been less stiff and stilted, and that Miss Rose Edouin had not overdone the affectations of Mrs. Candour.

Whilst Mr. Matheson Lang proved a delightfully light-hearted Charles, bubbling over with irresistible mirth even in the most trying circumstances, his sudden transformation to an almost tragic seriousness in the closing scene was somewhat out of keeping with his character, and the crudeness of his byplay in the famous Screen scene was disappointing. Here, however, his brother Joseph scored, although when soliloquizing, Mr. Philip Merivale unblushingly addressed himself point-blank

to the audience, instead of his inner self. The clearness of his diction compared very favourably with that of some of the others, notably Mr. Harry Williams, whose otherwise excellent impersonation of Sir Harry Bumper was somewhat marred by this defect.

The costumes and the scheme of decoration were effective, particularly in the minuet at the close of Act I.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In your issue of the 5th, in the article on "Typhoon" at the Haymarket, occurs the expression 'hari-kari,' which should undoubtedly be *hara-kiri*. I have corrected this mistake very often in the daily press, and quite recently in *Knowledge*."

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & Co. are publishing next week 'A Handbook to the Stratford Festival,' to which Mr. F. R. Benson, Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, Mr. Reginald Buckley, and Mr. Cecil Sharp contribute.

ON Wednesday last the House of Commons accepted without a division a motion brought forward by Mr. Robert Harcourt concerning the Censorship of plays. The House thus agreed that the attempt to maintain a legal distinction between a theatre and a music-hall was unworkable; that the system of licensing before production, by means principally of the perusal of a MS., should be abolished; and that regarding stage exhibitions of any kind, wherever given, reliance should be placed on subsequent effective control.

THE usual Theatrical Garden Party in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund will be held at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, on June 3rd, when the "stars" of the stage will provide a varied entertainment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — L. S.—A. E. M.—H. C. P.—J. C. C.—C. C. S.—Received.

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EPIGRAMS.

"Bells, bugs, and Christianity"—"Cane decane canis; sed ne cane"—Handel and Bononcini—"I am the Dean, and this is Mrs. Liddell"—"I come first, my name is Jowett"—"Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valet"—"On nothing, Fanny, shall I write?"—"Should a man through all space to far galaxies travel"—"Thou hast said that they say that I said"—Whewell.

EPITAPHIANA.

Admiral Christ—"Affliction sore"—"Anna Maria Matilda Sophia Johnson"—"As much virtue as could die"—Epitaph at Bowes, and Mallet's "Edwin and Emma"—John Chalkhill—"Ere my work's done my thread is cut"—"Fay tout ce que tu voudras"—Samuel Foote—Epitaph on a Glutton—Greek Epitaphs—"Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde"—"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's fool"—"Here sleepe thirteen together in one Tombe"—Phoebe Hessel—"His sledge and hammer lie reclined"—English Epitaphs in the Hofkirche at Lucerne—Epitaphs at San Sebastian—Shakespeare's Epitaph—"Earth goeth on the earthe"—King Theodore of Corsica—Philip Thicknesse—"What we gave we have"—Elihu Yale.

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HYMNOLOGY.

'Adeste Fideles,' its Origin—"And he was a Samaritan"—"Oh! the pilgrims of Zion"—"Rock of Ages," Latin Version—"Veni, Creator," its Authorship—Leper Hymn-Writer.

NURSERY RIMES.

"A frog he would a-wooing go"—"A shoulder of mutton brought home from France"—"An old woman went to market"—"Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time of day"—"Good horses, bad horses"—"Goosey, goosey gander"—"I had three sisters beyond the sea"—"King David was King David"—"Lion and the unicorn"—"Little Jack Horner"—"Lucy Locket"—"Mary, Mary, quite contrary"—"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John"—"Nanny Natty Cote"—"Old King Cole"—"Old Mother Hubbard"—"Old Wives of St. Ives"—"Robin a Bobbin"—"She looked up, she looked down"—"There was a man, a man indeed"—"Yankee Doodle went to town."

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LITERATURE

RUSSIA.

Books on Russia are popular just now, and in Mr. Stephen Graham's 'Changing Russia' and Dr. Rappoport's 'Home Life in Russia' we have two which are both certain to secure readers.

Mr. Graham knows Russia well, and is able to describe it in a fashion that leaves little to be desired. He likes the life of a vagabond—it is his own word—and many people will be attracted by his record of adventures. His wayfaring was about as rough and full of discomfort as it could be; but in descriptions of hardships he is at his best, and we prefer his account of a night spent in a cave on the seashore to his gloomy forebodings as to the future of Russia.

He tells here of a tramp along the route of the new Black Sea Railway and walks in the Urals and the Crimea. For his bed he chose the woods, a sandy beach, or any place under the open sky, and he has a constitution which enabled him to be happy when he was soaked to the skin, and living on crab-apples, strawberries, nuts, or anything he chanced to find. The cheapness of life at Russian seaside resorts is mentioned, but, as a rule, Mr. Graham found such places desolate beyond words, and dirt and other troubles outweighed their comforts. By the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea he saw a land "the most fruitful in Europe, acquirable on easy terms." Yet no

Changing Russia. By Stephen Graham. With 15 Illustrations and a Map. (John Lane.)

Home Life in Russia. By A. S. Rappoport. (Methuen & Co.)

one wants it, and Russian colonization goes steadily eastward, towards Siberia. When he was walking (in 1911) he noted that millions of peasants were suffering from famine in Southern and Eastern Russia, and that this land near the Black Sea, where there should be abundance of corn and vineyards and tea plantations, was absolutely deserted.

In the unfrequented parts of the Caucasus, where Mr. Graham wandered alone, no unguarded person, he says, is safe. There is no scruple about torture; and "there is no horror about murder. The fact that a man has committed what we call a murder is almost a commonplace." If a murderer is caught, he gets three years' penal servitude, but if he is rich, he may escape with a fine; and one reason why the Caucasus is less developed than the Urals, according to our author, is that no prospector cares to risk his life in the district lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Mr. Graham sees in Russia a Power more eager for conquest than any other country, and he thinks that long before she has digested the Caucasus she will have annexed Persia. He sees designs on China and on Turkey—but, of course, he was writing this part of his book before the results of the recent war were known. The real hope of Russia, he thinks, lies in her rich, undeveloped lands, and if she would evolve something entirely new, and not "simply follow us down the old dull alleys of commerce," her future might be bright.

Mr. Graham is gloomy about Russian literature. According to him, Gorky was Russia's last hope, and nothing national has appeared since Gorky's day. The Russians now read W. W. Jacobs and Oscar Wilde, in cheap editions, at two-pence a volume, and the latter is "the most popular author in Russia." After him come Mr. Jerome, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Kipling—in that order. Mr. Jerome is taught in the schools as though he were a classic; and the final word is that the one hope for the literary future of Russia lies in the peasant, to whom the man of genius must go.

There is something about Mr. Graham's style which reminds one of a good translation from Russian, and it is easy to see why, for he explains that, as a child, he was told never to have more than fourteen words in a sentence, and about five sentences in a paragraph. His sentences are often of this kind, and his quotations from Russian newspapers are similar in construction.

His book deserves to be read right through; but, if there are any who cannot find time to do that, they should at least read his admirable chapter entitled 'Travelling Third-class.' The journey is a long one, from the neighbourhood of Batoum to the Ural Mountains, and he begins by quoting one of the bills stuck up at a Russian station warning people that "Hares will be strictly dealt with." These "Hares" are people who hide under seats and travel without tickets, and "every wayside station saw a....

hare crawl out and a new hare crawl in." The other book before us also names the Hares, but calls them "blind passengers": a name which recalls the French one, though that, indeed, suggesting alertness, seems the more appropriate. The great charm of this chapter by Mr. Graham lies in the little sketch of the passengers: the old man with his little girl, the poor beggar who had been mutilated by Turks, and the two peasant women lying at the point of death. It is an admirable piece of work.

When Mr. Graham writes as a wayfarer, even if he is only praising stout boots, he generally secures our attention and agreement. He is a less competent guide when he discusses politics and labour. In one place he says:—

"If English labour is going to defend itself permanently, it must develop a virile foreign policy. It must be prepared to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, and impose its laws not only on the employer in England but on the employer throughout the world."

Here we part company, regretting that no good map is given to illustrate the author's wanderings.

The other work is of a different class. It is by Dr. Rappoport, who was, we believe, born and educated in the land of which he writes, but has since lived in England and in France. He finds in Russia such a conglomeration of races and nations, differing so considerably in their manners and customs, that he does not try to condense within one volume a survey of the home life of all the peoples inhabiting that vast empire. He states, very frankly, that since he was in Russia things have changed; but there is nothing to show in what years he gained his experience, and some of his facts and figures are stale. We are puzzled to know why he thought it necessary to go back to 1900 when he says that time in Russia is thirteen days behind Western Europe. Other little things also make us ask when his pages were written: for one distinguished Russian, long dead, is referred to as if he were still alive.

Superficial observers and travellers who have studied life in the great cities of Russia have thought that there was little to distinguish it from that of other large centres of the Continent, and Dr. Rappoport is wise in taking his readers to the villages to show them the real home life of Russia before he describes that of the towns. His treatment of village life is, however, inferior; and, while the country sketches leave much to be desired, the chapter on Moscow is worthy of praise. There are, however, some good remarks about the peasant woman: "work and nothing but work, no rest, no recreation," make up her life; and from the moment of her birth her lot is harder than the man's.

Dr. Rappoport might have told his readers about the Russian village-commune system. The "Mir" is so different from anything to be found in Western

Europe, and plays such an important part in the home life of Russia, that it should have been explained. But the main fault we find with Dr. Rappoport is that he has borrowed far too much from other authors. Whole pages are taken from Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, and, good as they are, they are out of place when transplanted. Page after page is filled with extracts from novels and other books; yet the author has no need to do this, for he is fresher and more interesting than most of those from whom he quotes. We wish that he had not left distances in versts, and money in roubles; and if his book is reprinted, he should clear up some shaky grammar. His pages, like those of Mr. Graham, are well illustrated.

Frédéric Godet, 1812-1900. Par Philippe Godet. (Neuchâtel, Attinger Frères.)

FOR more than fifty years of an age renowned for its theologians and ecclesiastical statesmen Frédéric Godet held a place attained by few Churchmen. His was a long life—it can be measured by the nineteenth century—yet he did not outlive his fame nor linger beyond his days of service. Many of our English bookshelves have been enriched, and many English sermons have been uplifted, by the commentaries he wrote in his Neuchâtel study. But Godet was greater than his commentaries. There was something finer in Chatham than anything he spoke—so we have been reminded by a seer; and we may rescue the words for Godet. M. Philippe Godet's book makes it abundantly plain that his father's life-work cannot be estimated merely in terms of Biblical exegesis. Let us note in passing that the volume, a pleasing token of filial piety, is not so much a biography as an edition of intimate letters. In these days, when one is often at the mercy of literary egotism, it is good to encounter a biographer who has the grace to be content with a lowly place that he may put another into eminence. With becoming modesty too, M. Godet has allowed Gaston Frommel, a disciple who became a master, to speak of his father as a theologian, and the disciple speaks in no uncertain voice. The tribute is singularly beautiful, and, if it is somewhat unrestrained, as in its comparison of Godet to St. John, it shows acumen in its selection of theological merits.

Without doubt Frédéric Godet was a great man, and he was a great man largely because he was so convincingly a good man. He had in him a "magistrature spirituelle," begotten of a deep and true piety. Almost from his earliest days he was much given to "examining himself," as the Scottish theologians have it; letter after letter reveals a minute, religious introspection. It is "toujours ma vie intérieure." His first visit to Paris, for example, brought him much joy, but it brought sorrow in its train; for he was soon in travail over his delight in worldly pleasures, though these were of a most diluted and respectable cha-

racter. His was a sharp and accusing conscience, and during all his earlier years he set himself the painful and dangerous task of pillorying his tender heart. Now it is more than doubtful whether a young man with a turn for self-analysis should keep a diary, for a record of sins, venial or mortal, does not tend to health of body or soul. One fears for the youth who can write:—

"Hier, j'ai été faux avec S.... Je lui ai peut-être fait de la peine en lui témoignant peu de plaisir à causer avec lui, sous prétexte que j'avais à travailler. Et je puis, après cela, aller perdre deux heures à jouer au billard avec Guyot!"

But Godet, even at 20 years of age, was not a prig; he was a young man of a highly strung, deeply religious, and quickly responsive disposition; and what might have been a weakness in others became in him a very strength. He was a mystic. That is why he revered and brooded over Zinzendorf, and that is why he was at his best in his commentary on St. John's gospel. He tasted often the bitterness of spiritual anguish; but his fiery trials equipped him with an unwavering faith, a noble hope, and a tender charity.

Though Godet made his pilgrimage to the shrine of Herrnhut, he was no recluse. The rough school of life made it impossible for him to repeat in manhood what he had written as a student: "De quoi étais-je plein? De moi-même." Even in his youth economic questions arrested him, and he gave serious attention to Saint-Simonism, an attention which helped him in later days, when he bettered the social plight of Neuchâtel. Then he lived in stormy times. Wars and rumours of war interrupted the even tenor of his life in 1831, when the student was turned into an artilleryman; in 1848, when revolution raged as an epidemic; in 1856, when Neuchâtel saw insurrection; and, most of all, in 1870, when friendships and allegiances were sorely tried by the Franco-Prussian War. It has been said that "men of character are the conscience of society"; and in a very real fashion Godet was a conscience for his neighbours. As pastor of the national Church, as leader of the Free Church (for Neuchâtel, like Scotland, knew the meaning of secession), as an instructor of youth, and a leader of public opinion, he constantly sought the improvement of his fellows. Perhaps the most interesting letters of this volume are those which passed between him and Frederick William of Prussia. Godet was for some years the royal tutor, and, unlike George Buchanan, he found that, despite unimpeachable authority, one can put one's faith in princes. There was something very fine in the relationship of tutor and pupil. Godet was no sycophant. He laid down his conditions to the Princess Augusta, and brooked no disobedience in the princeling. Indeed, one rather pities Frederick in his arduous studies, and certainly sympathizes with him when at the end of a week's tasks he cried out in glee, "Me voilà libre de ma personne!"

But when boyhood's days and pranks were over a lasting and touching friendship remained between "cher prince" and "votre Godet."

Frédéric Godet was, again, a man of wide and varied culture. He was fortunate in his teachers, and his teachers were his friends. Hengstenberg, Steffens, Tholuck, Nitzsch, Rothe, and Schelling, but, most of all, Neander, were the instructors of his intellectual and religious faith. It is somewhat remarkable that he failed to appreciate Schleiermacher, though one may make bold to say that he was influenced by him more than he knew. But Neander he admired and loved; and from his diary we take a choice morsel:—

"Puis chez Neander, qui sortait pour aller se promener. J'allai avec lui; nous parlâmes de Hegel. Il me dit que cette philosophie était un grand commentaire de cette parole: 'La sagesse des hommes n'est que folie devant Dieu.'"

Truly, the erudite man of Israel was not without a spice of wit.

M. Philippe Godet's ambition has been to portray his father as a man rather than a commentator, and there is, therefore, little need to appraise Godet the theologian. Even yet the task is difficult. He was not a textual critic of the rank of Westcott or Hort. He was at his best in exegesis, but we might name two theologians of our own country, and at least two of other countries, who were his superiors in some departments of exposition. But he had a lively fancy, a delicate touch, and a spiritual intuition that made him supreme when he handled certain religious topics and types of religious thought.

The Ickniel Way. By Edward Thomas. (Constable & Co.)

To write to perfection the romance and history of one of England's great and ancient roads, a man should be equipped with plentiful high spirits and a knowledge of books and documents and earthworks beyond the ordinary. He should be as ready as Kit Nubbles to make sport of the weather, and as glad as Little Nell to taste the deep joys of open country, after living "solitarily in great cities as in the bucket of a human well." Mr. Thomas has an acute and cultivated mind and an attractive style, and makes many happy observations on the road; he threads his way, like an experienced pedestrian, through the maze of myth and archaeological surmise about the Ickniel Way, from Geoffrey of Monmouth and Henry of Huntingdon to Leland, Edwin Guest, and the "Victoria County Histories." For all that, his book will hardly satisfy the archaeologist, and the ordinary reader may gain the impression of a tired man struggling with blistered feet over hot, dusty roads, with so many miles a day to walk in order to write a book so many words in length, rather than of a writer fresh and eager, entering upon his task with zest. A tired author too soon fatigues his reader.

The Icknield Way was not a Roman road, and not the "warpath of the Iceni." Whether we derive it, with Dr. Bradley, from some twilight deity such as Lady Icenhild, or from *ychen*=oxen, we are making consciously wild guesses, but it seems beyond doubt that there was an ancient cattle-way, or ox-drove, along the high way of the downs.

Mr. Thomas says that Icknield was, like Watling and Ermine, used as a generic term for a road. This statement, as well as the space devoted to theorizings about the road by unscientific chroniclers, or local antiquaries whose zeal outruns their discretion, seems rather to obscure what we believe to be the fact, that the Icknield Way was a West-Country road, the name of which was gradually extended into the Eastern counties. Before the Norman Conquest the charters mention Icknield Street only in the West, and it is not till three centuries later that the name is applied to roads in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. East of Newmarket it is not found at all. It is only in the Western section, as Prof. Haverfield observes ("Victoria County Histories," 'Norfolk'), that it can now be traced with any real certainty, as it passes along the continuous scarp of the Berkshire downs and the Chilterns. Mr. Thomas, however, holds that the Icknield Way is "sufficiently explained as the chief surviving road connecting East Anglia and the whole eastern half of the regions north of the Thames with the West and the Western half of the south of England."

Assuming, then, that the Way started from the Norfolk ports, he begins his pilgrimage in East Anglia, and, setting out from Thetford, pursues the Way by places and fords which it more or less certainly connected. Possibly a more thorough study of ancient deeds and charters and parish records may yet throw light upon its lost portions. But Mr. Thomas makes no contribution of this sort, as Mr. Belloc did in his book on the Pilgrims' Way, and his chosen starting-point seems to us to give a somewhat false impression of the nature of the road. Coming over Newmarket Heath, where the old road is hidden beneath the tarmac surface of the new, he tells us that he likes to see "fine horses running at full speed," and his absorption in his own views and sensations leads him to occupy much space that might have been devoted to matters more germane to the subject. Of Fleam's Dyke, for instance, he tells us that it is shorter than Devil's Ditch, but of neither of these famous and fascinating earthworks has he more to say. But those readers who are content with what he chooses to give them will follow an agreeable writer with pleasure past Baldock and Pirton, over Telegraph Hill, down to Lilley Hoo, crossing Watling Street at Dunstable, cutting into the Romanized Akeman Street near Tring, along to Wallingford and Goring.

Mr. Collins's pictures give an excellent idea of the broad expanses of country beneath the wall of the Downs.

How Criminals are Made and Prevented: a Retrospect of Forty Years. By J. W. Horsley. (Fisher Unwin.)

PREVENTION is better than cure, and this book is almost entirely taken up with prevention, or at least with the causes of crime. There is a long chapter on 'Commercial Morality tending to Crime,' which some people may consider too much of a "preachment"; yet it is mostly to the point. The author quotes a number of ordinary sayings, and shows how they indicate and affect the common morality of the people.

Perhaps the key-note to the book is contained in the following passage (p. 40):—

"John Bradford, the pious Puritan, saw a condemned criminal on his way from my old prison, which was then called the New Prison of Clerkenwell, to the gibbet at Tyburn, and uttered words often quoted with admiration: 'There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bradford.' True words, a useful thought; but better, surely, would have been the addition of the words, 'and there is one for whose state John Bradford is partly responsible.' More humanity, and therefore more divinity, I find in the declaration of Robertson of Brighton, 'I cannot see or hear of evil without thinking that somehow I have had a finger in its creation.'"

A good chapter on 'Drink-Caused Crime' is based largely on carefully collected facts, and the author remarks with surprise on the small number of charges for "permitting drunkenness." In another place he makes a similar comment on receivers of stolen goods.

The chapter on 'Betting as a Cause of Crime' deserves special attention. Referring to his Clerkenwell days in the seventies and eighties, Canon Horsley recalls (pp. 160-61) "how painfully the directness of the path from betting to bondage, from Epsom to the Old Bailey, was brought before me each month for those ten years." A London coroner said to him: "I always look for suicides after the Derby. After that event you always find that a certain number of shop-assistants have absconded, and a number of other people have committed suicide."

He cites case after case of fraud and tragedy arising out of betting, and adds:—

"Had one to labour the point, a press-cutting agency would enable one to fill pages with typical cases arising in any week, especially during what is called the flat-racing season, when, as a friend of mine engaged on a London evening paper told me, the circulation was found on inquiry to increase by 50,000 per diem from the time of the Lincoln Handicap."

He also deals with the invasion of the football world by the betting craze, and attacks the press for its share in it.

"Why do would-be respectable papers [he asks] allow their columns to be worse than wasted by such matters, with the knowledge that multitudes catch the gambling fever, not by attending races, but by the attraction of the daily suggestions of these Mahdis of the Turf?"

Judging from his fourteen years' experience as a metropolitan guardian of

the poor, during ten of which he was chairman of a workhouse containing over 1,300 inmates, he declares that "betting now stands only next to intemperance amongst males as a cause of pauperism."

He does not believe in those who preach "temperance, soberness, and chastity" and do nothing to remedy present conditions. Finally, he asks, 'Are We Improving?' and, although he does not give a decided answer, he declares himself an optimist.

We fear we cannot quite share his satisfaction with the present elementary schools, though undoubtedly there has been an impulse towards reform. We are thankful for a work based on the lifelong efforts and experience of a sincere social worker.

The Masters of Modern French Criticism. By Irving Babbitt. (Constable & Co.)

WHO was it that declared the reading of Sainte-Beuve to be the real test of a man's love of French literature? Judged by this method, Mr. Babbitt's love of French literature is unimpeachable, for he has read not only Sainte-Beuve, but also Villemain, Scherer, Taine, Brunetière, and the rest of the French nineteenth-century critics. He has read them, too, with such interest as has led him to write a thick and scholarly volume on them. Yet, in the end, one feels that the interest is, after all, not in French literature, but in M. Bergson. There is curiously little discussion of literary problems, which are subordinated to those of philosophy—M. Bergson and William James occupy the central position of the book, as the enemies to be refuted; and one slowly discovers that Mr. Babbitt's hero is Emerson—not on account of his literary criticism, but because he "furnishes some hint of how it is possible to accept the doctrine of relativity without loss of one's feeling for absolute values." "The literary critic," says the Preface, "should be willing to meet the philosopher half-way." One sometimes begins to fear that Mr. Babbitt's method of arranging such a meeting is the use of a somewhat irritating metaphysical jargon. We quote as an instance the following sentence on Joubert: "Moreover he never confuses, like so many mere aesthetes, the planes of being corresponding to the different orders of intuition"; or again, "Both the One and the Many as well as man's relation to them must forever elude final formulation." But if one struggles through such phrases, one comes at length to realize that Mr. Babbitt is, after all, only restating the eternal question of the critic, on the solution or evasion of which all criticism hangs.

Criticism during the *ancien régime* was a comparatively simple business. There were "the rules," drawn up partly by Aristotle, partly by the French Academy; all one had to do was to find out if the work one was studying obeyed them or not—if it did, it was good;

if it did not, it was bad. But after the French Revolution, which destroyed so much, "the rules" too vanished, and vanished, we may safely say, for ever. Then with the rise of the scientific spirit the attitude of the critic changed: he came to feel that his duty was not to judge, but to understand; not to praise or blame, but to explain. This method, which reached its highest point in the criticism of Sainte-Beuve and Taine, soon developed so disproportionately what Mr. Babbitt would call "the intuitions of the Many" that it led to an almost stultifying extreme. Anatole France is obliged to deny that he is a critic at all—he merely recounts the adventures of his soul among masterpieces, and in reviewing a book of Renan's on Semitic religions occupies half his space by a description of the Noah's ark of his childhood. This is the logical outcome of the doctrine of subjectivity or relativity in art—a doctrine against which Mr. Babbitt makes a strenuous protest.

"What is most needed just now [he says] is not great doctors of relativity like Renan and Sainte-Beuve, but rather a critic who, without being at all rigid or reactionary, can yet carry into his work the sense of standards that are set above individual caprice and the flux of phenomena. . . . The critic's duty is to find some new principle of judgement and selection."

It is here, it seems to us, that the difficulties arise. Granted that the superiority of 'Hamlet' over 'The Girl in the Taxi' is absolute, depending neither on the individual spectator nor on any combinations of circumstance, is it possible to lay down the *principles* on which this superiority depends, so that we may use them as a standard by which other works can be measured? Must not the critic who attempts to erect such a standard be acquainted not only with everything that has been written, but also with everything that will be written—and, further, with everything that might be written? Without such knowledge is it not certain that he would do what the formulators of the old "rules" did—mistake the temporary and inessential for the eternal and necessary, and by too narrow a definition exclude whole categories of masterpieces from his Parnassus?

That, indeed, is the tendency of the "absolute" critic; if we compare him with the "relative" critic, we find the former errs by severity, the latter by laxness. "Ayons le cœur et l'esprit hospitaliers," said Joubert; "You always praise what pleases you," said Brunetière to another critic; "I never do." Even Mr. Babbitt, though cautious and aware of his danger, is already demanding, besides a new principle and a settled standard, a satirist who, like Boileau, shall have a positive hatred of a stupid book. After all, it is perhaps true that the nineteenth century did overdo the appreciative side of criticism, and that a reaction would be valuable. It is interesting to see the demand arising in America, where the lack of standards and of repressive criticism has reached surprising extremes.

The Life of Sir Henry Vane the Younger.

By John Willcock. (St. Catherine Press.)

DR. WILLCOCK is already favourably known to students of mid-seventeenth-century history by his *Lives of the eighth and ninth Earls of Argyll*. In his present work he turns his attention more directly to the English aspect of the great drama; and we are glad to be able to congratulate him upon his success: we have little doubt that his book will take its place as the final source of information upon the subject. Vane's character and career do not suggest brilliancy of treatment, and Dr. Willcock has wisely avoided any attempt to be brilliant or epigrammatic; but his narrative is clear and often forcible, his historical background is satisfactory, and the literary quality of his work sufficiently attractive.

Dr. Willcock displays great industry in the collection and arrangement of facts—most of which were, it is true, already well known; and although his personal feelings are fairly obvious, they are never obtruded. He is markedly and generously moderate in his characterization of protagonists to whom Vane was opposed—his thumbnail sketch of Laud is an admirable instance—and as regards Vane himself, there is a refreshing absence of special pleading. Indeed, in one case—the facts of which, many years ago, the present writer examined from the same source, though Dr. Willcock has for the first time made them public—the alleged complicity of Vane in the plot to kidnap or murder Charles and his brother in 1659, he may surprise the reader by his willingness to accept the charge against his hero upon the evidence of a tainted witness. Words, unproved and unprovable, contained in a begging letter written thirty years later, are evidence which would be laughed out of court by any impartial tribunal.

That Vane was a remarkable, though never a great man does not require argument. Dr. Willcock brings into full relief the various phases of his many-sided nature: his precocity of talent; his subtlety and resource in diplomacy, with his doctrinaire and unyielding political theory; his controversial power; his admirable capacity as the official responsible for the Navy, and his general ineffectiveness as a leader of men; his coldness of temperament, joined to a mysticism which puzzled his contemporaries as it has puzzled Dr. Willcock; his splendid persistence in the advocacy of religious toleration; his dignity under misfortune; and the superb egotism he displayed at his death. Dr. Willcock asks himself the question: How is it that so remarkable an actor in the great conflict should attract so small a share of attention? and he gives the right answer. In a controversy of constantly changing aspects Vane was a theorist, not an opportunist; and, where the sword was the arbiter, he was never a soldier.

In a work written, we imagine, under the influence of a preconceived opinion, it is but natural that certain episodes should be described in language less

or more forcible than we ourselves should employ. An instance of what we mean is the betrayal by Vane to Pym of his father's note of the words used by Strafford in Council, an act which more than anything else sealed the fate of that great and noble man, and which—we think deservedly—has for ever blackened Vane's reputation. Dr. Willcock is evidently uneasy about the matter. He makes explanations which clearly do not satisfy even himself. We wish he had so far let himself go as to call the proceeding what it was—a dirty trick.

One of the most interesting passages in the book is that in which Dr. Willcock gives the story of Vane's failure as Governor of Massachusetts. For this failure the positive and the negative sides of his character were equally responsible. He was then—at twenty-two years of age—as fixed in his adherence to absolute religious freedom as he remained throughout; and, as always, he was utterly deficient in the art—in the very thought, indeed—of dealing in a conciliatory way with persons, still less with a community, where different views prevailed and were as tenaciously held.

Dr. Willcock tells how, at the death of Pym, Vane stepped nominally into his place as leader of the Parliamentary party. But it needed somewhat more than a theorist, however brilliant his abilities, to succeed where Pym had succeeded. For two years he "occupied a position of extraordinary influence"; but it was personal influence alone; he never became the trusted leader of a party. As the rift between Presbyterian supremacy—with intolerance involved—and the rising of Independency began to declare itself his leadership disappeared:—

"He often found himself not merely in a minority but in isolation. Indeed, had there not been combined with his visionary temperament an eager interest in the actual transaction of public affairs and splendid gifts as an administrator, he would soon have gone down in the press and turmoil in which so much of his life was passed."

Dr. Willcock relates how, a little later, in the welter of politics which immediately preceded the King's death, Vane again became impossible.

These are typical instances of frank judgment; and we can equally commend as entirely sane and sound the treatment of Vane's share in the inclusion of the famous saving clause in the Solemn League and Covenant. But to most readers the happiest passage in the book will be the account of Vane's relations with Cromwell, upon which Dr. Willcock throws fresh light. So long as their principles and their objects were the same, "Brother Heron" and "Brother Fountain" were on terms of more than common friendship. But differences between the great opportunist and the doctrinaire soon declared themselves under the stress of the times, and these came to a head when the one was resolved to destroy, and the other desired to perpetuate, the Long Parliament. No brotherhood could stand the strain. To a conflict between Vane's ineffectiveness and Cromwell's dynamic

resolve there could be but one end; and Vane was brushed aside by the stronger man with the contemptuously impatient exclamation which is so well known. From that moment Vane ceased to be prominent in the fight. What little part he played in politics after this was comparatively insignificant. But he lived a life of courageous dignity; and when, by a breach of faith as shameless as even a Stuart could commit, he was brought to the scaffold, he died greatly.

We would only add that Dr. Willcock has done good service by showing incidentally that the story of Vane's posthumous child is utterly unfounded, and thus disproving the repulsive suggestion contained in the notes of Swift and Routh to the passage in Burnet which deals with his execution.

Saint John's Wood: its History, its Houses, its Haunts, and its Celebrities.
By Alan Montgomery Eyre. (Chapman & Hall.)

MOST of the chief districts of London have had their historians, but St. John's Wood is now for the first time described in a separate book, and it is well that the chronicle should be due to one of a family which possessed the ground for nearly two centuries, an association kept alive in popular remembrance by the well-known Eyre Arms.

The estate of St. John's Wood was originally attached to Belsize Park, Hampstead, and detached from it in 1732, when the great Earl of Chesterfield sold it for 20,000*l.* to Henry Samuel Eyre, a London merchant of good family. Although the Belsize property had been in the possession of the Stanhopes for many years, there is no evidence that the fourth Earl ever lived at Belsize House.

The new purchaser of the estate of St. John's Wood caused a plan of it to be drawn up, and this document is inscribed:

"A Survey of Lands called St. John's Wood, 497 Acres, 2 Roods, 17 Perches, in the Parishes of St. Mary le Bonne and Hampstead in Osulston and County of Middx., being freehold, 1733."

This shows the estate to be bounded on the north by part of the Manor of Hampstead; on the south and south-west by lands belonging to Lord Pawlett; on the east by Belsize Manor, by lands belonging to "Esqr. Earle of Hendon," by the Earl of Warwick's land, and part of Dagget's farm; and on the west by Kilborne Abbey, and lands belonging to the Free School of Harrow-on-the-Hill. It consisted of wooded, meadow, or pasture land, and was divided by hedges into forty-five closes or fields. The boundaries of St. John's Wood are not very evident to the present frequenters of its streets, and the author often steps over the border in his descriptions. This, however, is easily accounted for, as the three boroughs of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Hampstead meet on Primrose Hill.

The historical interest of St. John's Wood consists in the fact that it remained for many years the last relic of the great Middlesex Forest, and supplied both a safe hiding-place for highwaymen and political conspirators, and a hunting-place for princes. The author's bent, however, is not towards early history, and he relates little more than is generally known about the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who gave the place its name, and about Babington's retirement with some of his conspirators to its pathless woods. The property was for long a somewhat unprofitable possession, and on the death of the first of the St. John's Wood Eyres it was valued at 22,250*l.*, or twenty-five years' purchase of its then annual rent roll of 890*l.* Mr. Eyre says that each of the tenants was nearly two and a half years in arrears. The great change in value did not occur until the opening of the nineteenth century, when building began, largely influenced by the transformation of Marylebone Park into the Regent's Park. There are, in fact, two St. John's Woods. That to the north, and south of the canal, and at the west of the park, consisted of small houses with large gardens hidden by high walls, and obtained a very questionable reputation. Much of this old part was cleared away for the track of the Great Central Railway. The St. John's Wood that grew up to the north of Regent's Park has always been of good repute.

Mr. Eyre largely devotes himself to the description of the associations of the houses with distinguished inhabitants, and he has succeeded in producing an entertaining book.

He mentions philosophers and authors, artists, and a class of resident described euphemistically as "Fair dwellers." Among scientific men Huxley stands easily at the top, and the author is inclined to consider him the chief glory of "the Wood." In 1850 he went to live with his brother George at 41, North Bank, but soon moved to other quarters, though remaining true to St. John's Wood through life. When he married he lived at 14, Waverley Place; then came other removals, and he lived in Marlborough Place until 1890, when he retired to Eastbourne. Mr. Eyre quotes from one of Huxley's correspondents, who wrote in 1853: "If your Wood continues to be a hot-bed for Deists and doubters, you should get its name changed from St. John's to St. Thomas's." Huxley himself once wrote:—

"I don't know why I was called Thomas. It was, however, a curious chance that my parents should have chosen for me the name of that particular Apostle with whom I have always felt most sympathy."

Of the artists, Sir Edwin Landseer was a lover of Hampstead from his boyhood, and his father described some fields as Edwin's first studio. During most of his life he lived at No. 18, St. John's Wood Road (now pulled down). Mr. Eyre has a very good chapter on the doings of the "St. John's Wood Clique," founded in

1862 by seven well-known painters, afterwards joined by a few others. Philip Calderon was the leader, and most of the members were associated with the exhibitions held at the Dudley Gallery. The list of famous persons connected with St. John's Wood is long, and the author has something of interest to say concerning most of them. With respect to the "Fair dwellers in the Wood," we need only say that the book contains portraits of some very good-looking women.

Pan-Germanism. By Roland G. Usher. (Constable & Co.)

WE should attach little importance to this book were it not for the fact that there are many people in England who belong to what has been called the "blue funk" school, who talk as though the Germans might land to-morrow, and who may be in a worse state of panic than ever when they have seen the work of an American professor who evidently sat down to make their flesh creep.

We feel sure that Dr. Usher wishes well to England, but it is sometimes necessary to pray to be saved from one's friends, and a book such as this, which will attract attention abroad, cannot improve, and may possibly embitter, our relations with Germany. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with some of the author's fallacies and mistakes.

The book contains an account of the supposed intentions of Germany. She aims, we read, at nothing less than the domination of Europe and of the world by the Germanic race. It is absurd, according to our author, to treat this vast project as an unreality, for "in fact it is already half accomplished." The fleet of Germany is to be large enough to make the outcome of a battle with the English navy dubious, and strong enough to ensure freedom of passage for German commerce through the Channel in all circumstances. Incidentally, Germany is to occupy Holland and Belgium; and there is no mention of the fact that we are pledged to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Yet does Dr. Usher think that England would sit by and watch an occupation, say, of Belgium, and that France would be so unconcerned that we should have no ally?

We confess that we are dazed by the programme sketched out for Germany. In addition to occupying Holland and Belgium, she is to seize Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and to make some arrangement with Switzerland. These are only trifling steps to be taken before we are finally swallowed up, and the rest of Europe is at the feet of a Pan-Germanic League. One of the many other things that Germans have to arrange is an overland route to the East, which, according to the American professor, is to make her less vulnerable in every way than we are; but it would certainly make her far more open to attack than she is. When she has got this route, then "Egypt,

Syria. Arabia, Persia, India herself... would fall into German hands and be held safe from conquest." Why "safe from conquest" we do not know, seeing that Dr. Usher does not apparently contemplate that Germany will have complete command of the sea.

There is throughout a great part of the book a difficulty in knowing whether Dr. Usher is speaking for himself or for imaginary Germans, and we wish his own arguments had been clearly separated from those put into Teutonic mouths. It is suggested that England is far less powerful now than formerly, when German commerce had to pass over the sea. Dr. Usher writes: "Even with the Far East trade is possible (for Germany) by rail": a statement which leaves out of account all questions of the cost of freight. The proposition is that the Channel is no longer the chief means of intercommunication in Northern Europe; but a German writer quoted by Dr. Usher supplies the answer when he says that "all nations must run the gauntlet of England," who stands like a robber knight on every one of the world's trade routes. Dr. Usher's argument (or that of his hypothetical German) is elaborated in passages about Food Supply in Time of War; but the reply to him was made by the Royal Commission on that very subject which sat some years ago.

Our author is extreme in his opinions, and says that Germans have the "supremest confidence" in the result "of any possible conflict"—meaning a conflict between England and France on the one side and Germany standing alone on the other. Elsewhere he writes that Germans are certain that they are stronger than England "under any circumstances"; that they are sure that their resources are sufficient to cope with France and Russia combined; and that they believe they are stronger than all three nations in the amount of force which they can exert. We only quote these statements, and we need not show that responsible Germans do not set up any such claims.

When the Professor comes to English facts and politics he is not a trustworthy guide. Why should he write that "no other nation in Europe has spent the same amount of money," for defence preparations, as have the Germans? Surely he ought to know that the expenditure of the British Empire in this way is much greater than that of Germany.

Another of his arguments is based on the supposed fact that "for twenty years English parties in the House of Commons have both remained almost constant in size." Anything more inaccurate it is difficult to imagine. It is sufficient to reply that in 1885 the Conservative party held 249 seats; in 1886, 393; in 1895, 411; in 1906 they held only 158; and after the election of December, 1910, 272 seats. The variations are surely pretty wide. He also states that the Labour party here has had an important following in the House of Commons for twenty years, being apparently unaware

that the rise of that party is of very recent date.

His tale hangs on the command of the sea, and we cannot take him as a competent authority. It is not enough to say that, if England retains command of the sea, the Germans, nevertheless, "depend upon their fleet to interfere with the regularity of remittances to England," and to suggest that Germany with her allies can stop the interest on our investments at their source. Till Germany has command of the sea, how can she "depend" on her "fleet to interfere"?

Stendhal: Vie de Henri Brulard. Publiée d'après les manuscrits par Henri Debrye. 2 vols. (Paris, Champion.)

WE have received the first two volumes of an ambitious undertaking. Briefly, it is proposed to reissue, in about thirty-five large volumes, the complete works of Stendhal. This enterprise presents peculiar difficulties, of which the greatest is the necessity for the transcription of masses of the author's original manuscript, which always verges on illegibility, and in some cases has to this day successfully resisted publication. But captious readers will have no cause of complaint about the execution of the task. The result, in spite of occasional tiny lacunæ (four reproductions of pages illustrate the difficulties), is one which would undoubtedly have satisfied the author. The reader's satisfaction in the edition will not be limited to the laboriously extracted text. Handsome type and thick paper without an excess of glaze will reconcile the English reader to paper covers.

'La Vie de Henri Brulard' is autobiographical, but, although written when the author was about fifty, ends virtually at adolescence. It was written at a time when Stendhal could with some confidence claim a few decades of exclusion from oblivion, and entirely for the sake of posterity. About 1880 was to be the date, he often affirms, of his recognition. Once he is even less hopeful: "je mets un billet à une loterie, dont le gros lot se réduit à ceci: être lu en 1935." As a matter of fact, 'Henri Brulard' did not see the light until Stendhal had been dead almost a half-century; in 1890 it was transcribed and published by the late Casimir Stryenski, to whom such vogue as Stendhal has to-day is largely due. The thin little volume of 1890 is in absolute contrast to the present edition; the text has been almost doubled, and notes and appendixes have been added on an imposing scale.

We believe that Stendhal is coming into his own. In this country he is known mainly by the translations of two great novels, one of which has been published with an Introduction by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. In France, however, there are many signs of an awakening interest, of which the possibility of this edition is

but one. *La Revue Critique*, for example, recently gave up a whole number to the consideration of Stendhal.

He is one of the world's great egotists. He does not, with Strindberg, shelter his egotism behind pathological data, or deal in elaborate apologies for his conduct. He is an egotist without shame, fortified by a powerful faith in himself. He could do no wrong at any period of his life, for so runs an article of the egotist's creed: "Je me révoltai, je pouvais avoir quatre ans. De cette époque date mon horreur pour la religion." Through such a medium of temperament the details of his childhood's days stand out with pitiless clearness. He was a lonely child who lost both parents at an early age, and had few associates of his own years. In these days, when child psychology is an object of intensive study, 'Henri Brulard' should not be overlooked. Stendhal was a precocious and, in some respects, unattractive child, but he was healthy, and not abnormal. His surroundings were those of a bygone day, but his mind was wonderfully alive and real. He makes us feel, as he felt, the littlenesses of his Grenoble, but he also shows us a development and a faith that could not be held by little men.

The Chronicle of Lanercost, 1272-1346. Translated, with Notes, by Sir Herbert Maxwell. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

ANTIQUARIES will be grateful to Sir Herbert Maxwell for the labour and erudition he has expended as editor and translator of this Latin chronicle from 1272 to 1346—a complement to the Norman-French record which he has made accessible for much the same period to English readers. The educated public, whose Latinity Sir Herbert has reason to suspect, is probably even less familiar with Norman-French; and Sir Thomas Gray's 'Scalacronica'—his translation of which was reviewed in these columns on August 3rd, 1907—is of greater historical value. It has the unique distinction for those times of being written by a soldier who had taken some part in the events he describes, and whose father had served for almost half a century in the Anglo-Scottish wars. Gray's account of this struggle is frequently, indeed, so meagre and inaccurate as to suggest that the elder knight must have had an inattentive, if not undutiful son, and the portion of the narrative which embodied most of his own experience has unfortunately been lost; but he has the open mind of a layman, and in dealing with the enemies of his country, whether Scottish or French, he is remarkably free from bias.

'The Chronicle of Lanercost,' on the other hand, is an extreme example of the record of the monkish type—full of signs and wonders, and animated throughout by intense hatred of the Scots. Its character in this respect may be illustrated by its treatment—not all included

in this translation — of Alexander III. That excellent sovereign, whom Sir Herbert calls "the best king the Scots ever had," is represented as the object from his cradle of divine wrath, and as remarkable chiefly for his love of amorous adventures, which "he used never to forbear on account of season or storm, nor for perils of flood or rocky cliffs." His death at Kinghorn amidst such dangers—when, however, he was on his way to visit his lawful bride—is described by one who had himself experienced the storm; and the writer, fearing that "a chronicle which strews its course with extinguished cinders will be deemed too dry," tells us, by way of diversion, how a farmer who was impious enough to plough on a Church festival aimed a blow at the reluctant oxen but killed his son. This passage, however, does less than justice to the credulity or invention of the chronicler, who is seldom content with anything short of a miracle, and sometimes cites the testimony of an eyewitness to its truth. One is disposed to believe him when such evidence is adduced for occurrences which were not miraculous; but the student will do well to take warning from a passage of this kind (p. 128) which the translator exposes as "purely partisan fiction."

The authorship of the 'Chronicle,' which can be determined only by internal evidence, is discussed with great ability by the Rev. Dr. James Wilson in an introduction to this translation. Till Father Stevenson in 1839 printed the Cottonian MSS. for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, the work had been ascribed without question to the Priory of Lanercost; but this was an Augustinian house; and Stevenson, influenced chiefly by the lavish and consistent praise bestowed on the Order of St. Francis, indicated as its more probable source the Greyfriar House at Carlisle. Dr. Wilson shows that, if the 'Chronicle' is to be credited to the Franciscans, it was more probably compiled at Berwick than at Carlisle; but he himself, though apparently unable to account for the prominence assigned to this Order, has reverted to the traditional view. His argument cannot be summarized; but we may notice as one of its strongest links that, whereas the friars were not subject to ecclesiastical taxation, the 'Chronicle' records that "we," in consideration of a tithe granted to the Bishop of Carlisle, "paid him in all twenty-four pounds." A passage almost equally conclusive on the other side is pointed out in Stevenson's essay; but if, as Dr. Wilson believes, the 'Chronicle' was "built up continuously" by a succession of writers, there is the less reason to suppose that it emanated from so unsettled a body as the Mendicant Friars. The question is perplexing, and Dr. Wilson has sought to hold "an even balance between the rival claims to authorship."

The work is admirably produced in a style uniform with that of the 'Scalacronica,' and has several illustrations as well as a good Index.

Mes Loisirs. Par S. P. Hardy. Publié d'après le manuscrit autographe et inédit par Maurice Tourneux et Maurice Vitrac. — Vol. I. 1764-73. (Paris, Picard & Fils.)

THE publication of this journal of an eighteenth-century Paris bookseller — 'Journal d'Événements tels qu'ils parviennent à ma Connaissance' is the author's descriptive sub-title—is an event of some historical interest. If in some respects, as the editors admit, the document is disappointing and scarcely entitled to rank with Grimm and Bachaumont, an almost daily record of occurrences extending over a quarter of a century (it ends in 1789) cannot fail to be of value. The editors' preliminary notice, which tells the history of the manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and satisfactorily disposes of any doubts as to the authorship, gives readers all that is needed, and is supplemented by a few useful foot-notes; but the Index is not nearly full enough.

Although a few fragments had been printed more than twenty years earlier, it was not until 1871 that the Journal became at all widely known, M. Charles Aubertin being its introducer in the pages of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. Its great bulk—eight large folios containing some 4,000 pages—has militated against its publication, and certain suppressions have been deemed indispensable by MM. Tourneux and Vitrac. But these have been made with excellent judgment, and are mainly restricted to the omission of official documents accessible elsewhere, and minor local occurrences.

The writer in this first instalment of the journal reveals himself as a steady-going bourgeois of a somewhat pedantic turn of mind, but level-headed, and not too credulous. Under the date November 12th, 1771, he inserts a kind of profession of political faith which he flatters himself is that of every good Frenchman, and closes with the Latin subscription: "Ita sentiebat civis regi et patriæ adiectissimus S. P. Hardy, syndico rei librariæ et typographiæ adjunctus, A.D. 1771." This has reference mainly to the temporary supersession of the Parliament by the Chancellor Maupeou, against whom were ranged the whole nation with the exception of the King. The Journal is full of the war of remonstrances and *lits de justice* which preceded this, and of illustrations of the hostility of public opinion, from the princes of the blood downwards, towards the newly created body—"messieurs les inamovibles," as the diarist terms them; but Hardy's indignation never extends to the King, nor does he give his approval to the anonymous placards and satires which he refers to or quotes. The price of bread, the risings of the Seine, current rumours as to the hoped-for dismissal of the unpopular ministers, accounts of ceremonies and processions, crimes and punishments, and obituary notices, form the staple of the Journal. The recorder is a pious Jansenist, and often refers to

the recently suppressed Society of Jesus as "les ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites."

Hardy witnessed the beheading of the Comte de Lally from a third-floor window of a wineseller's near the Arcade Saint Jean, and says that there were at least as many spectators as at Damiens's execution. No carriages, *même bourgeois*, were allowed in the Place de Grève.

"Ainsi finit cet homme qui s'était vu, pour ainsi dire, souverain dans l'Inde, et que son ambition, jointe à la férocité naturelle de son caractère [illustrations of this had been given], avait rendu le tyran du militaire et celui des peuples dans toute cette contrée."

is the comment annexed to one of the most interesting passages of the Journal. The writer was present at a meeting of the French Academy in 1767, and took part in a procession of the University of Paris in 1770, when the braying of an ass was interpreted as a satirical compliment to the degenerate representatives of the academic body. Striking evidences of Marie Antoinette's early popularity appear towards the end of the volume, in which also will be found references to Beaumarchais and his antagonist Councillor Goëzman. Hardy is in some instances singularly ill-informed as to literary matters, but was clearly a man of good education.

Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf. By Knut Stjerna. Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall. (Coventry, Curtis & Beamish; London, Viking Club, King's College, Strand.)

STUDENTS, not only of 'Beowulf,' but also of Northern legend and history of all kinds, will agree with Dr. Clark Hall in his estimate of the value of these essays, and join with us in our thanks for the care he has given to their translation and editing. As he justly says, they contain matter of interest for the archæologist, the folk-lorist, the historian, and the ethnologist, as well as the literary student of our oldest epic.

It will be remembered that the poem exists in only one manuscript, written evidently for some person of importance in the tenth century, and that it assumed the form in which we now have it by the end of the seventh century. Beowulf was an historical personage who lived in the early years of the sixth century, and the relationship of the Danish and Swedish kings mentioned is so involved that they must have been put in verse within their own generation. Dr. Stjerna, whose untimely death was a great loss to Northern archæology, believed that the lays of which the poem is a resetting must have been brought to England by the Angles about 550 A.D. It is generally agreed that the poem preserves much of the original setting of the Scandinavian stories from which it is derived, but Dr. Stjerna shows to what an extent its details and local colour are also Scandinavian, and that of a particular epoch—

the first half of the sixth century. To prove this he has marshalled a large body of evidence as to the profusion of gold, the prevalence of ring-swords, of boar-helmets, of ring-corslets and ring-money, in the grave mounds of the period.

The essays treat in turn of helmets and swords in 'Beowulf,' Vendel and the Vendel Crow, the "migration" period of the Geats, the funeral of Scyld, the Dragon's Hoard, and the funeral of Beowulf. It need hardly be said that they include much contentious matter, some of which, based on a poor text, we are relieved from pointing out by the very careful notes of the editor. The essay on the Swedes and Geats during the "migration" period, when the Goths were pouring down into Southern Europe and sending back gold, is of considerable importance in fixing the date of the overthrow of the rich and enfeebled Geatic kingdom by the poorer Swedes, though we do not think that the description of the scene of 'Beowulf's early exploits can be relied on sufficiently to identify their site. In the chapter on the Dragon's Hoard Dr. Stjerna argues that the poem includes two inconsistent accounts, one representing it as in a covered grave chamber, the other in an open field, while a third reference appears to refer to a Roman vault. The "open field" theory of Dr. Stjerna seems to rest entirely on a philological theory which does not apply to Anglo-Saxon; and the description of the treasure chamber which arouses the idea of Roman remains is, we think, due to poetical exaggeration, leaving us with a barrow like that of Wayland Smith's Cave for the treasure chamber, and a serpent for the fire-drake. What Dr. Stjerna has to say about the development of the snake form in early Scandinavian ornament is of special interest, in view of the date of the specimens he reproduces.

There are in the text 127 illustrations of objects found in graves and hoards, most of them from the Uppland and Götland in Sweden, and two maps. Dr. Clark Hall has contributed an Introduction, an Index of Things mentioned in 'Beowulf' (from his translation), and a General Index. The book is at the same time a worthy memorial of a scholar removed from us at an early age, and a valuable contribution to the study of the first English epic.

Greek Divination. By W. R. Halliday.
(Macmillan & Co.)

FOLK-LORE seems a fashionable pursuit at the present day. There are many special books and periodicals devoted to it, and travels in remote parts of the world are put under contribution as regards the practices of primitive societies. It is, nevertheless, difficult to obtain from these researches any logical results. Indeed, the science of logic is disregarded by many of the researchers. The work before us is not free from these defects, though the author is evidently

an able and cultivated man, and shows a great deal of learning—perhaps too much. It is quite enough to be told on good authority that sneezing, or the twitching of a limb, is regarded as an omen among many primitive societies, and even among the ignorant classes in modern Europe; but what is the use of citing, in addition to Prof. Diels's curious article in the Berlin Academy's *Transactions*, a whole host of books and articles that nobody will ever think of consulting? The collecting of these references, giving the pages in each book, must have occupied the author, if he found them for himself, at least a week's labour, and what is the gain? When sentences are quoted, we are often not convinced of their cogency. Thus in the comment on the practice of clothing the worshipper in the skin of the animal he has sacrificed, we hear that the root of the matter is *probably* expressed in a sentence of Dr. Preuss, which is given in German. It is this, "for in the skin resides the magic power of the beast." Why so, and where is the proof? Another folklorist might hold that it lay chiefly not in the skin, but the liver, so important in Greek and Roman divination; another, that the heart was the real centre of life and magic power. Are not all these unproven statements, and why should any of them be paraded except as evidences of varying use in varying nations? We hear of old scholiasts being called muddle-headed, because they have confused things that are consistently confused, but we think the fault lies rather with the inaccuracy of the popular use of words than with any learned stupidity.

If we try to feel our way among the masses of facts cited in chapters whose titles seem to us to overlap, we come to the old conclusion about the Greeks, first indicated by Herodotus, that the creed and cults of the civilized Greeks were derived from, or first expressed by, Homer and Hesiod, who give the names and attributes of the pantheon to subsequent Greek literature. Herodotus does not add, what he probably knew quite well, that this creed replaced ruder cults, which survived all through Greek history, and emerge out of their obscurity in the pages of the antiquary Pausanias. It was further shown by Rohde, in the opening of his notable 'Psyche,' that the funeral rites of Patroclus point back to a savage ritual foreign to the rest of the 'Iliad.' It would seem probable, therefore, that when the Hellenes occupied Greece they carried with them a set of superstitions different from those of the Ægean race they found there. How much of these older practices they adopted and how much they rejected is a problem of the deepest interest, which we recommend our author to attack. He notes as highly important the silence of Homer regarding augury by inspecting the entrails (or rather internal organs) of animals. This practice he finds to be very widespread, and he forthwith supplies us, as usual, with a parade of all the savage nations, in all parts of the world, as well as Etruscans and

Babylonians, &c., who have practised it. The silence of Homer on this practice he regards as inexplicable, for he rightly thinks the introduction of it into Greece from abroad cannot be subsequent to the epic days. The solution he does not suggest is that Homer knew, but deliberately rejected it. It may have been one of the Ægean superstitions which the Greeks would not accept. This leads to the further speculation: At what stage of civilization do the superstitions of men come to be severed and antagonistic? For in primitive societies all over the world the folk-lore has established the most surprising similarities of practice in magic, divination, sorcery, and the rest. This is so generally the case that a close similarity in such practices is no conclusive evidence of the common origin, or early contact, of any two races. Were the Ægean races and the Hellenes, when they met, in a condition superior to this? We imagine they were, but the question should be discussed with Mr. Halliday's wide learning, and perhaps with stricter knowledge of psychology and logic than his occasional remarks on these sciences seem to imply. The setting in action, for example, of some non-natural power is not, as he says, the suspension of the ordinary connexion of cause and effect, but the seeking for a cause more powerful than those known to the savage.

We will add a few words on some of his details. When he denies that the worship of birds as gods was ever common to the nations he is considering, it seems to us that he should have cited and discussed the case of ancient Egypt, where the continual appearance of bird-headed gods clearly points to an older stage when the bird was worshipped as a god. The stories about the Phoenix, which seem to make it a god-bird, and the Glaukopis Athene at Athens, are quite enough evidence to persuade some inquirers that birds were often gods among savages. When Mr. Halliday speaks of the belief that migrating birds hibernate, which he finds in far-off Pontus, we can tell him that in the Ireland of twenty years ago the cornerake was supposed to hibernate, and it was not till it was found by proper observers killed by flying against beacons on the coast that men were persuaded that a bird of such poor flight could possibly cross the seas. When he speaks of ordeal by water, we can tell him that in parts of Eastern India under British control, two litigants whose oaths are in direct conflict are formally submerged in a pond, and he who comes up first is the guilty man. In one case reported to us both were so determined that they remained under water till they were drowned.

Details of this kind are endless; but when we come to establish laws, or derive conclusions as to the bedrock of human nature, we find, to use the author's words, that "we are building hypotheses with hypotheses for foundation." We wish that the whole school of interesting writers on primitive religions would set up this sentence as a warning.

TWO BOOKS ON MYSTICISM.

'MYSTICISM IN CHRISTIANITY' belongs to a series which owes its existence to the belief that many points of doctrine require restatement in view of the results of modern knowledge. The editor has chosen for his contributors men whom he believes to be thoroughly competent to treat the subjects given to them, but who are at the same time "firm upholders of the Faith." He does not expect agreement between himself and his contributors, nor between these and their readers, on the details of the various discussions, but he is "convinced that the great principles which lie behind every volume are such as must conduce to the strengthening of the Faith and to the glory of God."

In the present volume the author deals with mysticism in Christianity. He recognizes again and again that mysticism is not indigenous to Christianity, nor by any means confined to it at the present time, yet he claims that in Christianity it finds its fittest home and its best discipline. At the outset he gives us a view of the essentials of mysticism. It is a demand for first-hand experience of God, for immediacy of communion. As such it is found in all religions. The author accepts Prof. William James's four marks of the mystical experience, viz., ineffability, noetic quality, transiency, and passivity. He breaks a lance with Evelyn Underhill respecting her objection to the last of these. He thinks her protest unnecessary that "true mysticism is active and practical, not passive and theoretical," because "every true mystic would assert it to be both," and to this James would have acceded. Mr. Fleming acknowledges that it was under Greek influence that Christian mysticism became a system of life and philosophy, but traces it to higher sources than Dionysius the Areopagite and Plotinus—back to the New Testament. He finds it in the teaching of Jesus, and especially in St. Paul and St. John. The ground here is familiar, and we cannot say that the author presents us with any new point of view or original thinking.

Chap. iii. deals with the Montanists, the Gnostics, and the Alexandrines. The merits and defects of the great Platonist school of Alexandria are thus summed up:—

"It made the Christian Faith a Catholic faith in a sense it had never been before, by bringing it into relationship and harmony with the best and deepest thoughts of the day; its mystical consciousness and expectation of direct communion with God was to be an inspiration, a breath of life within the Church, in darker ages than its own. On the other hand, it had the defects of a 'school.' Something aloof and unhuman

spoiled at times its most soaring thoughts and its truest intuitions. It looked on sin with Greek eyes, and so left the Atonement on one side and could find no great meaning in the Cross. Christ was the Reason of God, the Idea of Ideas, the Principle of the world, the Divine Consciousness, the Word within man, but never the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Friend of sinners, the Man of Sorrows, the Saviour of the lost."

Neo-Platonism and its influence in Christianity are next treated. Three types of mediæval mysticism those of the statesman, the schoolman, and the missionary are interestingly examined, and it is insisted that each for the age was a practical type, and that only by considering the three together can the religious life of the Middle Ages be understood. Chap. vii. offers an account of the German mystics of the Middle Ages. The English, Italian, Spanish, and French mystics are next considered. We note a thoughtful and interesting treatment of post-Reformation mysticism in England. Many will be glad of the picture of Sir Thomas Browne, and some will perhaps make the acquaintance of Traherne for the first time. The Caroline poets and the Cambridge Platonists come next, followed by the Puritan mystics Bunyan and Fox. The study of Behmen and his disciples Law and Blake is brief, but thoughtful. The Gospel quality of child-likeness is emphasized in Blake.

The last chapter, on 'Modern Mysticism,' is as fresh as anything in the book. In the case of Keble it is acknowledged that doctrinal belief did in a measure "crib, cabin, and confine" mysticism, though he had a gift which made him helpful to religious people of all shades of opinion. Yet in Keble "we miss just what the highest mysticism inevitably gives."

Four poets in the nineteenth century were mystics of a high order, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Coventry Patmore. These are all claimed, and rightly, as believers in the Christian revelation, if by that is meant its spiritual essence. They were not dogmatists, and not creatures of the institution. Wordsworth, though a devout Churchman, found the vital symbolism for the religious spirit in Nature rather than in ceremonial. Tennyson, in his most mature expectations, reached out for a faith "beyond the forms of faith."

Of the mysticism that is in the air at the present day the author is at once appreciative and critical. This mysticism "does not decisively venture beyond its natural Theism, and remains wavering on the verge of the Illuminative stage." It criticizes Christian dogma, and questions the historicity of the facts on which certain dogmas rest. Mr. Fleming thinks that the Church ought to take warning and encouragement from this. She must welcome the essential spiritual vitality of mysticism while clinging to the facts of the Gospel history. This would revivify religion for some forward souls, without sacrificing the "plain man."

The book as a whole is the work of an author who has read his sources with ability and independence, and who is broad-minded and tolerant. Yet he gives us the impression of being himself rather too much in the grip of dogma.

Evelyn Underhill has taken her place in the front rank of writers on Mysticism. Her book on 'The Mystic Way' is a fresh testimony to her ability and power. It is marked by penetrating insight and is full of suggestion. Some critics have accused her of surrendering to M. Bergson in a depreciation of the intellectual life. The charge is unfair to both. Nothing more is denied to the intellect here than the power to make itself the measure of Spiritual Reality.

By the "Mystic Way" is meant that series of psychological states through which man passes from what might be called his normal condition to the highest spiritual attainment of union with God. Those states are well marked in the history of the great Christian mystics. They are used in this book as a "standard diagram," and that diagram is taken as a clue to the interpretation of the Synoptics, St. Paul, and the Fourth Gospel. It is claimed that Jesus, St. Paul, and St. John were true mystics—in the sense that they trod the Mystic Way, passed through the stages of Purgation and Illumination to Union. In the application of this method we are led into many fresh interpretations of the documents—interpretations which come into collision with higher critics of every school, with Ritschlians as well as with orthodox expositors. The reader will probably rub his eyes when he finds the incident of the cleansing of the Temple (p. 130) interpreted as one of the signs of the disturbance that accompanied the Dark Night of the Soul of Jesus.

One must, however, admit that the application of the diagram sometimes strains the facts. While Jesus is the pattern Mystic, it is at once pointed out that there are two great differences between Him and all lesser mystics. One is that He had no sense of sin, and the other is that His realizations took place in a much shorter time. One cannot see how there could be any real correspondence between a sinless being and sinful beings. The author points out that, in spite of having no sense of sin, Jesus had to go the way of struggle; body and mind had to be adjusted, and "recalcitrant" elements had to be subdued. Mortification was even necessary. One wonders what the difference would be between a sense of these and a sense of sin. If the sense of sin is the sense of disharmony, surely the need of readjustment is the same thing. Again, the author is compelled to put that final stage which follows the Dark Night on earth in the case of the great mystics beyond death for Jesus, for she regards the experience of the Cross as part of the Dark Night. The truth is, the diagram does not quite fit, though the application of it brings out many new and beautiful interpretations of the Gospel.

Mysticism in Christianity. By W. K. Fleming. (Robert Scott.)

The Mystic Way. By Evelyn Underhill. (Dent & Sons.)

We have the same appreciation, and to some extent the same criticism, of her treatment of St. Paul. It is necessary to the diagram that he should give up his early eschatology. The author maintains that he did—that the expectation of a merely external readjustment, for which a Liberator should descend from heaven, was given up. She quotes Col. i. 27 as showing that St. Paul had reached the conception of the Parousia as an inward coming of the Spirit. But she overlooks the fact that in Phil. iii. 20 (an epistle which she puts in the last group) the external Liberator is still expected.

In the Fourth Gospel the author finds a "poetic description, by a great mystic who was also a great artist, of that new life, that new out-birth, of Reality, which Jesus of Nazareth made available for the race."

Chap. v., on 'Mystic Life in the Early Church,' offers a balanced estimate of the good and evil influences of Neoplatonism on Christian Mysticism, and a vindication of the superiority of the latter. The writer claims that true Christian Mysticism is a new creation in human life—not an influence that came into Christianity from other sources, but a thing that came into existence with Jesus Himself; that it is positive as well as contemplative, a point we have already touched on. It includes rather than subtracts. "The mounting soul carries the whole world with it"; the world assumed "not the character of illusion, but the character of sacrament." She finds that the vital link between East and West in the chain of the Christian Mystics was Macarius, the Coptic hermit, not Dionysius the Neoplatonist, and the sources of the mysticism of Macarius are St. Paul, St. John, and Jesus.

The last chapter, on 'The Witness of the Liturgy,' is a fine piece of work, which must be read to be appreciated. It treats the Roman Mass as a dramatic picture of the spiritual career of man in a way which will put it in a new light to most readers.

Altogether, this is a remarkable book, though it leaves us challenging many of its positions and unsatisfied on several points. We are loath to acknowledge that the "Mystic Way," even as described here, with its long, long years out of the world, its poverty and detachment, and its very limited conception of the active serviceable life, which consisted chiefly in charity and teaching mysticism, is the true Christianity. We can think of men and women in whose lives these mystic stages cannot be traced, but who throughout have exemplified the Christian spirit and lived the Christian life in a glorious way. It is a mistake surely to standardize spiritual experience, and forget that

God fulfils Himself in many ways.

Vedic Index of Names and Subjects. By Arthur Anthony Macdonell and Arthur Berriedale Keith. 2 vols. "Indian Texts Series." (John Murray.)

THE object of these two large volumes, which comprise more than 1,100 pages, is to collect in a convenient form all the evidence for the social and political history of Ancient India supplied by its literature. The limits within which the authors have confined their investigations are fixed, on the one hand, by the earliest hymns of the Rig-veda, probably about 1200 B.C., and, on the other, by the rise of Buddhism, about 500 B.C. The Indian literature which lies between these dates—the large collections of sacred books in Vedic Sanskrit known as Vedas, Brāhmaṇas, Āraṇyakas, and Upanishads—is almost entirely unhistorical in character; but it abounds with incidental references, which supply almost the only available materials from which it is possible to reconstruct a picture of the state of civilization in India at this remote period. Many workers have toiled in this historical mine since the year 1846, when Roth's monograph, 'Zur Literatur und Geschichte des Weda,' first placed the study of Vedic philology on a scientific basis; and the results of their labours have been placed on record both in books which have become standard works, like Zimmer's 'Altindisches Leben,' and in a multitude of articles widely scattered in periodicals; but hitherto there has appeared no one publication to sum up these results in a convenient and comprehensive form. The present 'Vedic Index,' the work of two scholars who have specially devoted themselves to the study of this ancient literature, is, therefore, most welcome. Its conception was due, as we are told in the Preface, to the fruitful suggestion of Prof. Rhys Davids, through whose initiative also the series of "Indian Texts" in which it appears was established.

The plan of the work excludes mythology, philosophy, and literary history—subjects which have received full treatment elsewhere—but takes into consideration all the other elements which together constitute a civilization, such as people, animals, and inanimate objects, the arts and sciences, political institutions, social customs, and the affairs of everyday life. Some idea of the multitude of the topics discussed may be gained from the list given at the end, which must include, on a rough calculation, considerably over 4,000 entries. The amount of information thus painfully gleaned from a most unpromising literature is indeed astonishing.

These multifarious topics are arranged in dictionary form, according to their Sanskrit representatives, and therefore, naturally, in the order of the Sanskrit alphabet. This arrangement will, however, cause little or no inconvenience to the reader who has no knowledge of Sanskrit, since not only is the order of the alphabet given at the beginning of the first volume, but there is also ap-

pended to the second volume a most useful English Subject-Index, in which all the references are brought together under general headings, such as, for instance, 'Metals,' 'Occupation,' 'Ornaments,' 'Plants,' &c. By means of this Index it is easy to ascertain all that is known about any subject which is mentioned in Indian literature of the earliest periods.

Especially valuable are the comprehensive articles, such as those on *varṇa*, "caste" (24 pages), *pati*, *patnī*, "husband and wife" (15 pages), *dharma*, *dharman*, "law and custom" (8 pages), in which the present state of our knowledge of the ancient Indian social system and its development is admirably summarized; or such as that on *nakṣatra*, "constellation," in which the various difficult problems connected with the earliest astronomy of the Hindus are discussed. The notes bristle with references, for no important statement is made without quotation by chapter and verse of the authorities on which it is founded; so that, even if the reader should not always feel inclined to accept the conclusions of the authors, he is at least furnished with materials from which he may form a judgment of his own. A fairly extensive verification of these most valuable references to the original texts shows that they are remarkably accurate. Mistakes of any description, indeed, are rare in these volumes, and most of those which are to be found may be regarded as purely accidental in the process of printing. The form *ukṣāṇah* (i. 243) is a slip for the Vedic *ukṣāṇah*, as correctly given in i. 231, and *Dayāmpāta* (i. 380) for *Dyāmpāta* or *Dyāmpati*, as correctly given in (ii. 55); and in ii. 397 *S'ruṣṭi* *Āṅgīrasa* comes out of its proper order.

It is difficult to see on what principle the authors have, in the shorter articles especially, selected certain meanings of Vedic words and omitted others—as in the articles on *prkṣa*, *vāja* and *vājīn*, *vajra*, *vahni*, *vṛata*, *ś'ri*, *setu*; but this procedure is so constant that it must be in accordance with some settled scheme. The only danger is that readers who cannot use the ordinary Vedic dictionary also may be led to suppose that the senses here given are the sole, or at least the usual, meanings of the words in question.

But criticisms of small details cannot be permitted to affect our appreciation of the work as a whole. The 'Vedic Index' is not merely a careful compilation made from the works of others—such a compilation would have been in itself of great value at the present time—but it also marks a notable advance in the study of Vedic antiquities. The authors have made an independent examination of the great mass of evidence supplied by the literature, and they have illumined many an obscure point with the light gained from the history of cognate peoples, from a study of the social conditions of modern India, and from the science of anthropology.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Beet (Joseph Agar), THE LAST THINGS, IN FEW WORDS, 2/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

An exposition of the teaching of the Bible on the "Second Coming of Christ, the Doom of the Lost, and the City of God." The author believes that the tendency of present-day theologians to shirk these questions is wrong, and a source of weakness to Christianity.

Bell (Rev. Charles C.), SOME VITAL QUESTIONS, 1/6 net.

Mowbray

In the seven short chapters of this book the Vicar of St. Olave's with St. Giles, York, discusses modern ideas of Christianity in relation to the Catholic Church.

Gray (George Buchanan), A CRITICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

One of a new series of theological volumes intended as aids to interpretation and Biblical criticism for students, the clergy, and laymen. It is an attempt to bring the resources of modern learning to bear on the subject, and to place within reach of every one the conclusions of representative men and distinguished scholars on problems of faith, destiny, and morals. What the author of the present volume attempts to do in a small compass is to show that tradition is inadequate to explain the facts which are revealed by any careful study of the several books. His work is a learned and illuminating contribution to the modern literature of the Bible.

Horæ Semiticæ, No. X.: THE COMMENTARIES OF ISHO'DAD OF MERV, in Syriac and English, edited and translated by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, with an Introduction by James Rendel Harris: Vol. IV. ACTS OF THE APOSTLES AND THREE CATHOLIC EPISTLES, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The editor and translator has used for the text of this volume the MS. referred to in previous volumes as Codex M., lent to her by Prof. Margoliouth. She draws attention to the fact that Isho'dad is inclined to pass over many passages, and select certain verses for comment, and suspects the reason to be that he only wrote on the points that presented any difficulty to his own mind, omitting what appeared obvious to his contemporaries. The original text follows the translation.

Stock (Eugene), TALKS ON ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL, specially for Teachers, 2/

Religious Tract Society

Second impression.

Workman (Herbert B.), THE EVOLUTION OF THE MONASTIC IDEAL, from the Earliest Times down to the Coming of the Friars, 5/ net.

C. H. Kelly

'A Second Chapter in the History of Christian Renunciation' is the sub-title of the book, the explanation being that it forms part of a scheme which embraces a complete history of Christian Renunciation. The "First Chapter" dealt with 'Persecution in the Early Church,' while the "Third," on the history of early missions, is shortly to be published. Here the author has confined himself strictly to the history of the Monastic Ideal, tracing the various stages in its evolution, and drawing attention both to the varying concrete forms in which it has embodied itself and its effect upon the life and thought of the centuries.

Law.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Memoirs:

Vol. III. No. 5, THE VYAVAHĀRA-MĀTRIKĀ OF JIMUTAVĀHANA, by the Hon. Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Saraswati, 2/3 Calcutta, Asiatic Society
Jimutavāhana was the founder of the Bengal School of Hindu Law, and the work now published is one of fundamental importance, dealing with the principles of Hindu jurisprudence. The present text is based on two manuscripts—one in the library of the Asiatic Society, and the other in that of the India Office, both of which, however, are admittedly corrupt in places. There is a third manuscript in existence—in the library of the Maharaja of Kashmir, but, unfortunately, it was not available for reference. The text given in the present volume is to be followed by a translation accompanied by notes.

Earnshaw (J. P.), VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, being a Handbook for Liquidators, with Forms and the Relative Winding-up Rules, Second Edition, 5/ net.

Jordan

A second edition of this useful work, in which the original text has been revised and amplified, and new chapters have been added dealing with Winding-up subject to the Supervision of the Court; Reconstructions, Amalgamations, and Arrangements; and Debenture Receiverships. Several further practical examples have been included.

Mishnah, A DIGEST OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE EARLY JEWISH JURISPRUDENCE: BABA MEZIAH (MIDDLE GATE), Order IV., Treatise II., translated and annotated by Hyman E. Goldin, 6/ net.

Putnam

This work is an attempt to acquaint the reader with the fundamental principles of law laid down in the Mishnah. The author has not endeavoured to provide an exhaustive treatment of the various branches of the law embodied in his treatise, or to deal with the subject of comparative jurisprudence. For the most part the translation is literal, but a free rendering is given of certain terms and expressions.

Poetry.

Fisher (A. Hugh), POEMS, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

Many of these poems have already appeared in various magazines. They show, in the main, a certain distinction of style and thought, though they hardly reach real inspiration.

Fynes (Randle), THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG OF RICHARD WAGNER, 2/6 net.

Smith & Elder

So far as we can recall, no attempt to render 'The Ring' into English verse has ever been made before, and Mr. Fynes is to be congratulated on his courage in undertaking the task. His version is written in blank verse with occasional lyrical passages, and aims at reproducing the spirit rather than the letter of the original. On the whole, he has done his work very creditably, though his habit of borrowing freely from English poets, especially Tennyson (for which, we must add, he makes due acknowledgment), seems to us odd, and unnecessary in view of the general level of excellence maintained by his own verse.

Hart (Fritz), APPASSIONATA, Songs of Youth and Love, 3/6 net.

Melbourne, Lothian;

London, Walter Scott Publishing Co.

Beyond an excessive use of compound words—"Heaven-sent," "soft-shaped," "Fate-given," "grief-learn't," are culled from a single page at random—we have

nothing to urge against the style of these verses, which, indeed, is in places almost distinguished. The author has a musical ear, and does not lack inspiration.

Passion-Hymns of Iceland (The), being Translations from the Passion-Hymns of Hallgrim Petursson, and from the Hymns of the Modern Icelandic Hymn-Book, together with an Introduction by C. Venn Pileher, and Foreword by the Right Rev. H. C. G. Moule, 2/ net.

Robert Scott

These Passion-hymns are fifty in number, each consisting of from fifteen to twenty stanzas, and they tell the story of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion. They are hymns of adoration and thankfulness, and finish with the death-song of the poet as he lay dying of leprosy. The modern hymns are mostly from the pen of Bishop Valdimar Briem, and are simple and melodious.

Pickering (James E.), THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Fifield

The piece which gives its title to this slender volume is not the happiest effort in it, yet it is not without merit. It seems to us that Mr. Pickering shows more of metrical cleverness than of genuine inspiration, but his work is worthy of consideration for all that.

Thomas (Gilbert), THE WAYSIDE ALTAR, 2/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

Many of these little pieces have enjoyed an ephemeral vogue in various magazines. Only here and there do we light on one which was really worth reprinting in more permanent form. But in fairness to the author it should be said that these exceptions go far to atone for the general level of his muse.

Bibliography.

Brown (James Duff), A BRITISH LIBRARY ITINERARY, 2/ net.

Grafton

A list of the principal libraries, describing their policy and methods of working, which has been compiled mainly for the use of foreign and Colonial librarians who, on visiting England, wish to obtain information as to the various systems in use.

Philosophy.

Wicksteed (Philip H.), DANTE AND AQUINAS, being the Substance of the Jowett Lectures of 1911, 6/ net.

Dent

Mr. Wicksteed's lectures, which we are glad to have in a permanent form, suppose on the part of his readers sufficient knowledge of 'The Divine Comedy' and the 'Convito' to appreciate the real difficulties in the way of following Dante's thought. It adds greatly to our pleasure, no doubt, to know something of the history of the persons we read of in 'The Divine Comedy,' but we may get the savour of the poem without attention to commentators. What it will not give us is the education of its author's mind, the postulates of his system of the universe, the methods of his mentality. It is this information that Mr. Wicksteed sets out to supply. He tells us that the student of Dante who has firmly grasped the conceptions of form and matter has, for his immediate purpose, "captured the very citadel of philosophy." But to understand Dante's use of these terms we must go to St. Thomas, and through him back to Aristotle, Plato, and the school of Ionia, taking into account the Neo-Platonists and the Arabic commentators of Aristotle; we must, in short, have a clear if simplified knowledge of the evolution of philosophical thought from the earliest times up to the great battle between the Nominalists and Realists in the mediæval schools.

Here Mr. Wicksteed proves himself an admirable guide. He gives a good summary account of Aristotle's teaching and its varied fortunes till it conquered the schools in the middle of the thirteenth century, and received its final form, so far as the mediæval world was concerned, at the hands of Albert and St. Thomas. Final—we would say—in its main lines, for we by no means accept the assumption which underlies the title of this book, that Dante did not obtain his philosophy from a Franciscan teacher. The chapter on St. Thomas Aquinas is a model of exposition, and the general reader will come away from it with the knowledge that scholastic philosophy concerned itself with more important questions than how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. The remaining half of the book is devoted to a commentary on Dante's belief with respect to such questions as free-will, the origin of matter, the soul, the *intellectus agens* (where a reference to Roger Bacon's account of the controversy might have been useful), purgatory, spirits, and penitence. Mr. Wicksteed supports his views by a body of quotations from St. Thomas.

In any summary account, such as this book is, of a system of thought elaborated after centuries of discussion, there are of necessity phrases and sentences open to criticism, but we can recommend it as a disinterested and popular treatment of the scholastic philosophy of Aquinas. We note the absence of an index.

History and Biography.

Canadian Archives: No. 5, *THE PRECURSORS OF JACQUES CARTIER, 1497-1534*, edited by H. P. Biggar; No. 7, *DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE INVASION OF CANADA AND THE SURRENDER OF DETROIT, 1812*, selected and edited by E. A. Cruikshank; *CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS, JOURNALS, AND REPORTS IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES, 1611-1867*, with Index; *REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHIVES BRANCH FOR 1908*, and *REPORT FOR 1909*, both by Arthur G. Doughty; *RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, PAPERS RELATING TO THE PIONEERS*, selected by Chester Martin.

Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau

A collection of documents relating to the early history of the Dominion of Canada. In No. 5 a number of papers are brought together for the first time, and rendered accessible in English form. The letters and documents in No. 7 deal with one of the most interesting episodes of the War of 1812. The present Catalogue of Papers in the Dominion Archives includes a large number of pamphlets which have been added since the Catalogue was last published in 1904.

Calendar of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Huntingdon, edited by G. J. Turner, 10/

Cambridge Antiquarian Society

A Calendar comprising the Huntingdonshire Fines of 5 Ric. I.—24 Hen. VII. was compiled some years ago by Mr. J. C. Tingey of Norwich. The work was placed in the hands of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and the present editor, at the Society's request, undertook to complete it and prepare it for press. In so doing he has entirely re-calendared from the original documents, and in a somewhat different manner the years dealt with in Mr. Tingey's work, this part of the Calendar in its new form being nearly half as long again as it was. The Indexes have been twice revised. Mr. Turner also contributes an able Introduction,

in which he discusses, among other topics, measurements of land, and indulges in some observations on early agriculture in England.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts existing in the Archives and Collections of Milan, Vol. I., edited by Allen B. Hinds, 15/ Stationery Office

The originals of the papers here reproduced are all housed at Milan, and, with the exception of a few, belong to the Sforza Archives, now kept at the Senate House. These begin in 1450, and run to 1499; but for the brief revivals of the Sforza line there are further series of papers in 1513 and 1514, 1526 and 1527, and from 1530 to 1535. The editor contributes an admirable historical preface dealing with the episodes of which the archives treat.

Cornford (L. Cope), WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, 1/ net. Constable

This small book of 100 pages or so appears in the series of "Modern Biographies," and has more reason to exist than most of them, because the expected full-length biography of Henley has not yet appeared. Mr. Cornford, one of Henley's "young men" in former days, writes with pleasant enthusiasm, and much that he says of the vigour and influence of Henley is well put. But, unfortunately, he has written a mere eulogy, as if Henley, in his life and art, was perfect, and above criticism in every particular. This is not the way to write a biography ancient or modern, nor is it a way which Henley approved. There were lights and shades in his abounding but hampered vitality with which every one who knew him is familiar.

Mr. Cornford heightens his picture by pouring copious abuse on criticism since Henley's death: "What is called art criticism has fallen to-day into so profound an abyss of inanity, and worse, that one may say that since Henley wrote there has been no successor." A "reaction, inspired by his books," is promised presently, which will modify "the appalling deliquescence that followed the cessation of his writing." We are told that in all Henley's extant verse "there is not one instance in which the effect, whatever it may be, has not been perfectly attained." If this were so, he would be above all the poets that ever lived. Henley, as a matter of fact, was an admirable virtuoso in old forms of verse; but he was also an innovator in form and language who could not, and did not, always expect to bring off his effects. He followed Heine in style, and he enlarged his vocabulary by the daring use of slang, thus setting himself, as he recognized, two of the most difficult tasks conceivable. Any competent critic of poetry would perceive these points and others.

Mr. Cornford can be vigorous and picturesque when he chooses, but he has not written this book with the care due from an artist. It contains several needless repetitions and some clumsy English. A writer who has so poor an opinion of present-day effort should set an example to others.

English Historical Review, APRIL, 5/ Longmans

In 'The Old Sepoy Officer' Mr. S. Charles Hill contributes the first instalment of an able paper dealing with the native officers of our Indian Army. At no period in the history of that army, it appears, was the native officer ever placed upon the same footing as the European, and the author's object is to trace the reasons of the English for thus limiting the career of the native soldier. Other noteworthy articles are 'William Cade, a Financier of the Twelfth

Century,' by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson and Miss M. T. Stead; and 'The Peerage Bill of 1719,' by Prof. Raymond Turner.

Montagu (Lily H.), SAMUEL MONTAGU, FIRST BARON SWAYTHLING, 2/ net. Truslove & Hanson

A "character sketch" of Lord Swaythling by his daughter, describing his life, work as a financier, and aims as a Jewish believer. The study is in no sense critical, and is likely to be of little interest outside the family circle, for which, as the book is "for private circulation only," it is obviously intended.

Notes on the Diplomatic Relations of England, edited by C. H. Firth: *LIST OF ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND RUSSIA, AND OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN ENGLAND, 1689-1762*, contributed by J. F. Chance, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Chance has endeavoured to make these lists complete, but acknowledges the possibility of some obscure agencies or secret missions having escaped his notice. He adds a brief historical résumé dealing with the events of the years to which the lists refer.

Phillips Exeter Academy, BULLETIN, MARCH.

The Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. The *Bulletin* is published as a means of bringing the *alumni* of the Academy into closer touch with the school and with one another. It contains matter of three kinds: reports and general information concerning the progress and needs of the school; accounts of school events; and, lastly, news of "old boys." The publication should serve its purpose admirably, and might be widely imitated by the authorities of similar institutions.

Salt (Henry S.), RICHARD JEFFERIES: HIS LIFE AND HIS IDEALS, New and Cheaper Issue, 1/ net. Fiffeld

A reprint of an excellent little study which first appeared in 1894.

Sell (Rev. Canon), THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD, 3/ net. Christian Literature Society

In writing this life of the Arabian prophet Canon Sell has treated some subjects at considerably greater length than others, but scarcely anything of importance has been overlooked. His statements of facts are based upon original authorities, and the deductions he makes therefrom are given in a fair and impartial spirit. At the same time he devotes some prominence to what has been called the "political factor," which, in his opinion, has not hitherto received the attention it deserves.

Tamaru (Kinya), GENERAL NOGI, HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS DEATH, 6d. Lewis

In this brochure the author endeavours to convey to Western readers some idea of the motives which led General Nogi to take the extreme step of "self-sacrifice," and the true meaning of his action from a Japanese point of view. It seems that the late officer determined to kill himself thirty-five years ago, when a regiment under his command sustained the loss of its colours in action. He then only stayed his hand on receiving special commendation from the Emperor for his gallant conduct in the fight.

Nogi commanded the 3rd Japanese Army, which invested and captured Port Arthur, and subsequently took part in the Battle of Mukden. Notwithstanding his eminent position, he led a private life of Spartan simplicity, and in the field his first concern was always for the welfare and comfort of his men.

Tate (G. P.), SEISTAN, a Memoir on the History, Topography, Ruins, and People of the Country, in Four Parts: Part IV. THE PEOPLE OF SEISTAN, 12/. Calcutta, Superintendent Govt. Printing. This volume completes the memoir dealing with the history of Seistan. In it the author considers the people, their history, character, and customs. He includes in an Appendix an account of the Tajiks taken from Prof. Olufsen's recent work on 'The Emir of Bokhara and his Country.' The volume is well illustrated.

Toselli (Enrico), MEMOIRS OF THE HUSBAND OF AN EX-CROWN PRINCESS, translated by Lady Theodora Davidson, 10/6 net. Duckworth.

The stirring up of scandal is not an edifying process at the best of times, and we should have thought it had been done *ad nauseam* in the present case. The author, however, considers that it was his duty to yield to the urging of his friends and publish what he terms "the true account of my marriage and life with Louise of Tuscany," in defence of his good name and that of his little son.

Wacha (D. E.), PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, HIS EARLY LIFE AND CAREER. Bombay, The Times Press.

Mr. Roychund was a man of great business ability and a central figure in financial circles in Bombay during the years of the share mania of 1863-5. His career, which is here recorded in a somewhat florid style, is of interest solely on account of his meteoric success.

Zimmer (H.), THE IRISH ELEMENT IN MEDIEVAL CULTURE, translated by Jane Loring Edmonds, 5/ net. Putnam.

A new edition of a book translated from the German. It was first published in 1891, and deals with the work accomplished by the Irish monks in Central Europe during the Middle Ages, the importance of which, the translator says, has not been fully appreciated by English historians.

Geography and Travel.

Bushell (N. Keith), AUSTRALIA FOR THE EMIGRANT, 1/ net. Cassell.

A book of useful advice to intending emigrants, describing the life in the towns and in the bush, and enumerating the trades and professions which give opportunities for development, and the states in which each stands the best chance of success. The book is written in a popular style, and describes the author's own experiences.

Fyfe (H. Hamilton), SHALL I GO TO CANADA? THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY AND HOPE, 6d. net. Associated Newspapers.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe details the advantages which are open to those who emigrate to Canada, whatever their calling or abilities. In 1907 the Dominion Government announced that they only wanted farm workers, but, as the author points out, the conditions have changed considerably since then. Between four or five million people have been poured into the country, and the Canadian people need the services of all who provide the necessaries and the luxuries of life.

Grieken's Guide - Books : Vol. CLXVI. NAPLES AND ENVIRONS, MOUNT VESUVIUS, POMPEII, SORRENTO, AMALFI, ISCHIA, CAPRI, 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate.

A comprehensive little guide-book, well equipped with maps, and containing a deal of information which should be useful to the traveller.

Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South, adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's 'Heroes of the Polar Seas,' 1/.

Chambers. An excellent little book which should interest the general reader. The story of the numerous voyages to the Polar regions from that of Othar in 890, first chronicled by King Alfred, to Capt. Scott's last journey is simply, but graphically set forth, and there are good accounts of the principal events and scientific achievements of each expedition. Some interesting illustrations and two maps are included.

Koebel (W. H.), MODERN CHILE, 10/6 net. Bell.

This record of travel does not go deeply into politics or statistics, but should be of interest at a time when the commercial possibilities of Chile are to the fore. The extension of the railway system is adding every day to business facilities, and if Chile could get rid of revolutions her future would be assured. Flourishing colonies of German settlers show what can be made of the virgin land, where, with a tremendous coast-line, there is often an invigorating sense of coolness even if the thermometer stands high.

Mr. Koebel puts the cost of living in Chile at about half of that in the eastern republics of South America. He notes the wonderful abundance of every kind of fruit, and the good quality of Chilean wine, which, he says, cannot be equalled outside the districts of the Côte d'Or and the slopes of the Rhine.

He takes a gloomy view of the future of British trade with Chile, but figures—about which, he says, Chile is casual—do not seem to confirm him. In the foreign trade we stand easily first. Germany comes second, but an immense way behind, and the United States is a poor third.

When he deals with the Chilean navy he states that great progress has been made since a shot was fired in anger. We should have welcomed fuller details. The last Return we can find does not bear out his view. Chile, no doubt, now possesses the two battleships which that Return showed as "building"; but, otherwise, her only battleship dated back to 1890, and her cruisers were also getting old.

Scott (Capt. Robert F.), THE VOYAGE OF THE DISCOVERY, 2 vols., 1/ net each.

In "Nelson's Shilling Library." Capt. Scott's narrative was noticed in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1905, p. 581.

Wallace (Harold Frank), THE BIG GAME OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN CHINA, being an Account of a Journey from Shanghai to London overland across the Gobi Desert, 15/ net. John Murray.

In May, 1911, Mr. Wallace accompanied Mr. Fenwick-Owen to China, where the greater part of a year was spent in the interior in order to secure specimens of that ungainly and rather rare animal the takin (*Budorcas bedfordi*), to collect small mammals for the British Museum, and generally to secure such big game as came in their way. The country in which the hunting was carried on has the great attraction of being little known. Here and there the route of Marco Polo was crossed, and some surprising information concerning the illustrious traveller is recorded.

Before leaving England Mr. Fenwick-Owen secured the services of Dr. J. A. C. Smith, an experienced collector who talked Chinese like a native, and whose help was of the greatest value. The real start of the expedition was from Honan-fu,

whence the journey was mainly west till a position south of Lanchow was reached. Between this and Sian-fu takin were bagged. The description of the sport is prefaced by a brief record of other varieties of the animal found in Assam, Bhutan, and Tibet, and is illustrated by admirable sketches by the author of the takin in various attitudes. 'The Lone Bull' (p. 78) represents the uncouth beast at its best, whilst 'Takin Changing Ground' (p. 82) is less idealized. Briefly, its pursuit cannot rank high as sport; its head or skin forms an unattractive trophy; and so we hope that it may not be seriously molested.

Other varieties of game included sheep, goats, and the bharal or burhel, which is between the two. Besides these, gazelles, roe-deer, white-maned serow, and handsome wapiti were found. The destruction of the last named appears to be imminent, for the Chinese set great value on their antlers when in velvet for medicinal purposes, and the native hunters give them little rest. Some keeping of the deer on a small scale by the Chinese is noted, but we believe this is done on a greater scale by the Russians. The variety of this noble animal described by Mr. Wallace is a link in the great chain of the deer-tribe—from the red deer of Scotland, through Continental varieties, the hángal of Kashmir, the maral of Turkistan, which is probably very closely allied to the Chinese animal, and so finally to the true wapiti (*C. Canadensis*). The steps or links may in a measure be traced by the voice of the stags: the belling of red deer is like the roar of wild beasts, the voice of the American animal is more of a squeal or whistle, and Mr. Wallace notes that the sound of Chinese wapiti combines both.

The volume is pleasant to read, and for its bulk light in hand; the type is admirable, and the illustrations are of great merit.

Sociology.

Dell (Floyd), WOMEN AS WORLD BUILDERS.

Chicago, Forbes.

The author has attempted a next to impossible task—to convey to the reader within the limits of less than one hundred pages the aims and something of the achievements of ten notable feminists. The result will fail to supplement adequately a 'Who's Who,' and so is no alternative to ordinary biographies. There is, moreover, a constant sense of a striving to explain not only the extent of feminism, but also the principles underlying it. Any one who has thought about the matter at all should already have grasped as much as is here conveyed, or even more, and we fear the book will not prove any inducement towards the raising of heads intentionally buried in sand.

Holmes (Thomas), LONDON'S UNDERWORLD, 2/6 net. Dent.

Cheaper edition. For notice see *Athen.*, May 18, 1912, p. 557.

Philology.

Booker (John Manning), THE FRENCH "INCHOATIVE" SUFFIX -ISS AND THE FRENCH -IR CONJUGATION IN MIDDLE ENGLISH. STUDIES IN PHILOLOGY, vol. 9. North Carolina University Press.

The material for this work was collected from documents published before the summer of 1907. The attempt to determine the dialects they preserve likewise rests upon publications which appeared before the time mentioned. The results are carefully collected with ample references to the work of other scholars at the bottom of the page, and a 'Word-Register' is added at the end which forms an admirable Index.

Madan (A. C.), LALA-LAMBA-WISA AND ENGLISH, ENGLISH AND LALA-LAMBA-WISA DICTIONARY, 10/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author describes his book as more a collection of materials for a dictionary than a dictionary in itself. It contains words for the most part widely known and used in the districts occupied by the Lala, Lamba, and Wisa tribes in Northern Rhodesia and the extreme south-east corner of the Belgian Congo, and is supplementary to the handbooks of those dialects already published. The author points out that this group, and Lala in particular, have some features which claim special attention on the part of students of Bantu and human speech in general.

School-Books.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, edited by W. Woodburn: BOOKS I. and II., 3d. each.

The special features claimed for this series are all on the practical side, such as the point that "doing precedes figuring throughout," and that "things come before figures," or, in other words, there is something to calculate before any attempt is made to teach the use of symbols.

Cruse (A.), ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 2/6

Frowde

Students desirous of improving their style will find this book of practical value. Mr. Cruse's method is to give certain rules and suggestions, and follow them up with examples from good writers. He then sets questions and exercises, the book being intended for use with the literature lesson. We find his hints sound and his suggestions clear and sensible.

Dent's Modern Language Series, The Best

French Prose: Vol. I. *LE COUP DE PISTOLET, L'ENLÈVEMENT DE LA REDOUTE, MATEO FALCONE*, par Prosper Mérimée; II. *LE SERF*, par Émile Souvestre; III. *LA JEUNE SIBÉRIENNE*, par Xavier de Maistre; IV. *LAURETTE, OU LE CACHET ROUGE*, par Alfred de Vigny; V. *LES AVENTURES DU DERNIER ABENCÉRAGE*, par François René de Chateaubriand; VI. *L'AUBERGE ROUGE*, par Honoré de Balzac, 3d. net each.

These little books are wonderfully well produced for the price; the type is clear, and the paper sufficiently good. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Prof. Walter Rippmann is the editor.

Petits Contes pour les Enfants: ROLAND ET FLEUR DE MAL, adapté par E. Magee, 4d. Blackie

These tales are printed in clear type, with several illustrations, and include an adequate vocabulary.

Philips' LOOSE-LEAF MAP-HOLDER, 4d. net.

By means of this holder the individual maps of each pupil can be kept clean and in perfect order, and he can gradually compile an atlas which is entirely his own work.

Robinson (W. S.), THE STORY OF ENGLAND, a History for Junior Forms: Part IV. From 1760 to 1910, 2/6 Rivington

This book completes the story, and is arranged on the same sound lines as its predecessors. There are a number of excellent illustrations and maps, and the text is well suited for its purpose.

Fiction.

Adair (Cecil), GABRIEL'S GARDEN, 6/

Stanley Paul

A sentimental and floridly written story. The hero cheats at cards, and is turned out of the house by his father. He goes in exile to a West Indian island, and there "finds God."

Amy (W. Lacey), THE BLUE WOLF, a Tale of the Cypress Hills, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

A rather ingenious tale of the Far West, which should appeal to the reader who is fond of thrills. The plot has the merit of originality, and the writing is good enough for its purpose.

Blyth (James), RESPECTABILITY, 6/ White

It is a matter for regret that Mr. Blyth cannot write with less unpleasantness, and that his choice of subjects is not more agreeable. This story does not please us, and we doubt gravely if it will please the public.

Bosanquet (Edmund), A SOCIETY MOTHER, 1/ net.

Long

New edition.

Carrier (Elsé), A SOUL IN SHADOW, 6/ Long

The scene of this novel is laid in Northumberland. The hero's good-nature leads him into an unsuitable marriage, which goes far towards wrecking his life; but, though he stoops to actual crime, he eventually manages to rehabilitate himself. The story is a little long, but pleasingly told.

Craven (Priscilla), CIRCE'S DAUGHTER, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

A clever and brightly written novel. The heroine, a girl of good family, whose character the author has developed with considerable skill, is unhappily married to a man whose sole driving force is ambition. The contrast between this girl and the music-hall star whom her brother marries—a common, but good-looking and plucky little woman—is well drawn, and though a charge that it is somewhat mechanical may be preferred without injustice against the actual plot, the freshness and wit of the story afford ample compensation.

Crawford (Alexander), THE ALIAS, 6/

Blackwood

Mr. Crawford has hardly succeeded here in reaching the level of his former work. A less attractive group of people than his principal characters it would be hard to find, and we weary of the continual atmosphere of money-grubbing in the plot and counterplot. The *alias* of the title is adopted by an undischarged bankrupt, who makes a fortune by keeping barely "o' the windy side of the law," but the artificiality of several of the incidents mars the general effect, and the hero and heroine are colourless and uninteresting.

Dodge (Janet), AN INN UPON THE ROAD, 6/

Sidgwick & Jackson

The theme of this novel is that love should be looked upon as an inn upon the road, and not as a goal where one may sink to rest; only so can man develop to his utmost. The heroine, however, was upheld by no such conviction, yet circumstances, and an undecided mind, forced her to put the theory to the test. In the result she is left with her gaze fixed upon a love that never came to fruition; and the reader has an uneasy feeling that, though such an "inn" may in some cases strengthen the character, it is far more likely to spoil it. The main idea is well developed, and the story is a clever study of feminine psychology.

Firth (Andrew), THE TOLL OF THE RIVER, "New Novelist Library," 6/ Melrose

The Egyptian atmosphere of this story makes it interesting. A young official of the Irrigation Circle gets into trouble with Europeanized Egyptians, and is also infatuated by a brother officer's wife. But all ends well, and he marries a girl whose calm, self-reliant character is the best thing in the book. It is written in a straightforward style.

Flowerdew (Herbert), MRS. GRAY'S PAST, 6/

Stanley Paul

Oddly enough, Mrs. Gray did not possess a "past," but this fact did not deter the gossips of the cathedral city in which she came to live. It would be unfair to disclose the plot, which may make a mild appeal to those who want something to read. The author's style is facile, if undistinguished.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpennies: IN CUPID'S CHAINS, by Charles Garvice; **THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK RUTHERFORD.**

We are glad to see a cheap edition of a notable book by Mark Rutherford, whose work is not so widely known as it should be. Mr. Garvice's work is familiar everywhere, for his many books have the elements of popularity.

Jarvis (W. H. P.), THE GREAT GOLD RUSH, a Tale of the Klondike, 6/ John Murray

There is a realism about this account of the stampede to Klondike which arrests attention, but the incidents are strung together in no distinct pattern, and the course of everyday life overwhelms the plan; it is like an exhaustive diary, so exact are the descriptions and so inconsequent much of the detail. As a story of various types of humanity in times of privation, hardship, and primitive freedom, it is of interest, though inclined to become tedious.

Jordan (Humfrey), PATCHWORK COMEDY, 6/

Putnam

Blackmail furnishes the plot here, but the story is chiefly remarkable for some shrewd characterization. An old Devonshire family, their lawyer, and a young sculptor are all pleasantly sketched.

Lawrence (C. E.), THE ARNOLD LIP, 6/

John Murray

That this genial satire on that frequently meritorious person the British Philistine should present a meticulously accurate picture of contemporary manners was probably not in the author's intention; but, even as a caricature, its value is impaired by the rococo element which he has, perhaps unconsciously, introduced. Here and there in intellectual backwaters the artless belief in England as a stronghold *par excellence* of morality and family affection may still linger, but side-curls and mittens now possess the historic interest attached to survivals, and a young lady novelist of our day would surely have advanced beyond methods of which Sir Francis Burnand's 'Strapmore' is a classical example. Yet this "sort of comedy" has many excellent touches of nature, and is never spiteful, though nearly always amusing.

Lethbridge (Sybil Campbell), LOVE AND MY LADY, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

A weak and somewhat artificial story, written in the first person by the heroine. Those who like to hear about the Emperor of Medovia and similar personages may be mildly intrigued by it.

Littlestone (Gilbert), THE PSALM STONE, 6/

Ward & Lock

A story of a Welsh family named Llewellyn who have a traditional dominance for centuries over their people. Mr. Llewellyn has a fine Tudor house, but the Government

insist on his selling his property to them for the creation of a big reservoir. The Psalm Stone is a "wishing" stone, regarded as sacred by the villagers, and nearly brings ruin on them when it is toppled over by a madwoman. However, all ends well, and the Llewellyns do not lose their house after all. The story is a welcome departure from the ordinary, and has, we should add, the love-interest which is essential nowadays.

Macleod (Norman), THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON.

In "Nelson's Sixpenny Classics."

Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: THE PHILANDERERS, by A. E. W. Mason; RICHARD CARVEL, by Winston Churchill; A VILLAGE TRAGEDY, by Margaret L. Woods; THE VIRGINIAN, by Owen Wister.

These well-known novels should be popular in this form.

Magnay (Sir William), THE FRUIT OF INDISCRETION, 6/ Stanley Paul

A decidedly ingenious detective story. The main mystery to be solved is the sudden disappearance of a guest at a country-house. His body is found later in a tunnel, and, in spite of disfigurement, reveals signs of a wound made by some stabbing instrument.

Malleson (Herbert H.), NAPOLEON BOSWELL: TALES OF THE TENTS, 6/ Smith & Elder

The Boswells are well-to-do gipsies, and the Napoleon Boswells, father and son, are an entertaining pair. Like all true Romanichels, they are full of resource and courageous cunning, trained through generations of wandering to exploit strangers and distrust policemen; yet in their family life they are kind and lively, and, above all, they are intelligent. Their strange superstitions and customs form a natural background to these tales, which are told with sympathy and knowledge.

Mansfield (Ernest), RALPH RAYMOND, 6/ Stanley Paul

The hero of this story is accused of murder, but escapes to New Zealand, where he meets with many adventures. He is eventually rearrested and brought back to England, where (in what the publishers describe as "an intensely dramatic scene") he is proved innocent. The book would have been more effective if the author's style had been less lurid. The illustrations are amateurish.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), UNDER THE BLACK EAGLE, 6/ Ward & Lock

A story of Russian rule and intrigue, introducing revolutionary societies, tortures, and assassinations, and in their midst a brave Englishman fighting for the life and love of a harsh official's beautiful daughter. It includes a well-kept secret and a thrilling dénouement, and the reader who cares for this type of story should be well entertained.

Morrison (Arthur), A CHILD OF THE JAGO. In "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library." For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1896, p. 833.

Savi (E. W.), THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

Concerns the marriage of an Englishwoman to a rich Bengali, her unhappiness, and final escape. The Indian background is filled in with considerable dexterity, but the author's style is not prepossessing.

Sneyd-Kynnersley (E. M.), TOM, VRON, 6/ Blackwood

Tom is a solicitor in a small Welsh town, and Vron the name of his house. He inherits a certain "tricky shiftiness" from his maternal grandfather, and the plot has much to do with law business illegally

managed. The writer is discursive, which lessens the interest of a narrative that is not very bright in itself.

Strange Stories from the Lodge of Leisures, translated from the Chinese by George Soulié, 3/6 net. Constable

A translation of a work which was written in the second half of the eighteenth century by P'ou Song-lin (P'ou Lieou-hsien) of Tsycheou. It contained more than three hundred stories, of which twenty-five have been translated in the present volume. They are truly Oriental in character, both in their imagery and their outlook upon such matters as life and death. They will well repay the trouble of reading.

Teskey (Adeline M.), CANDLELIGHT DAYS, 6/ Cassell

A tale of the early settlers in Ontario. The author informs us in a prefatory note that the incidents of pioneer life are largely "the reminiscences of aged friends." The story is interesting, and is told in a simple and unaffected style.

Westcott (E. N.), THE TELLER, 1/ net. Pearson


New edition, with portrait.


World's Classics: THE ENTAIL, OR THE LAIRDS OF GRIPPY, by John Galt; and ROMOLA, by George Eliot, 1/ each net. Frowde

Handy pocket editions, though the type is of necessity somewhat small. John Ayscough contributes an Introduction to 'The Entail' (one of his favourite books), while that to 'Romola' is judiciously written by Miss Viola Meynell.

Juvenile.

Barker (Lady), THE WHITE RAT, AND OTHER STORIES, "The Children's Classics," 3d. Macmillan

Another volume of a series which has already received favourable notice in these columns. 

Children's Classics: FAIRY TALES FROM FRANCE, translated and adapted by Alice M. Bale, 2½d.  Macmillan

Children's Story Books (The): TALES FROM HAWTHORNE, REYNARD THE FOX, AND THE POT OF BASIL AND OTHER TALES, 1/ Macmillan

We have already taken favourable notice in these columns of this well-designed series.

General.

Asiatic Quarterly Review, APRIL, 5/ net. Oriental Institute, Woking

There are several noteworthy articles in this issue, among them one by Sir Roper Lethbridge on 'The Suppressed Debate on the Indian Cotton Excise.' 'The Ulcer of Empire' is a reply by "Middle Temple" to an article by "Ignotus" which appeared in the January number. In his paper on 'Hindu Drama on the English Stage' Mr. William Poel discusses the reasons for the neglect of the study of Hindu drama in England—a neglect which, he affirms, cannot consistently be justified.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS: Vol. VI. No. 12, and Extra Number; Vol. VII. Nos. 4-11, and Extra Number; Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-4; Vol. LXXV. Part I.

Calcutta, Asiatic Society
These Journals embrace an immense amount of information on matters of Oriental interest, the proceedings of the Society, and numerous articles covering a wide range of subjects. Vol. VII. No. 5 contains a 'Dictionary of the Pâhari Dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas,' compiled by Pandit Tika Râm Joshi, author of a

Grammar and Dictionary of Kanâwari and edited by Mr. H. A. Rose.

Batty (J. A. Staunton), LIVINGSTONE THE EMPIRE BUILDER; OR, "SET UNDER THE CROSS," 1/6 S.P.C.K.

A simply worded tale of a small country village, its school, and a missionary guild at which the children were told the story of Livingstone, and the lessons in courage and piety to be learnt therefrom.

Burnett (Frances Hodgson), MY ROBIN, 1/ net. Putnam

A little piece of slender sentiment in the well-known manner of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' It is woven round a robin, the robin that figured in 'The Secret Garden,' and is an answer to the inquiry of an American reader.

Downing (Charles), SHAKESPEARE AS PAN-JUDGE OF THE WORLD, 2/ net.

Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Press

This little volume is published under the auspices of "The Society of Shakespearean Reconciliation." The tenets of the Society are discussed by the author, and the nature of the evidence in support of them displayed. They are, in brief, first, that Shakespeare in the Sonnets presents himself as at one with the All of Nature and the Universal Spirit of Beauty, Truth, and Love; secondly, that in 'The Tempest' he presents himself as at one with the Moral Spirit of Love, in judgment of the world; thirdly, that in thus presenting himself as Pan-Judge of the World he also exemplifies and teaches in his life-work the evolution of Religion to a general Spiritual Reconciliation.

Dublin Review, APRIL, 5/6 net.

Burns & Oates

In this number is concluded the editor's illuminating article on 'Disraeli,' to which we have already referred in these columns. 'The Position in Japan,' by Mr. E. S. Harding, is an impartial study of the internal conditions prevailing in that country, based on some recent books. Other noteworthy articles are 'Music in Moslem Spain,' by Mr. J. F. Scheltema; 'Early Man,' by Sir Bertram Windle; and 'Emancipation,' by Canon William Barry.

Everyday Phrases Explained: A COLLECTION OF CURIOUS WORDS AND PHRASES IN POPULAR USE, WITH THEIR MEANINGS AND ORIGINS, 1/ net. Pearson

May be described as a compact handbook to various phrases in common use. Many of these are constantly employed by people who have no idea of their origin, and very little of their actual meaning, and we welcome this collection as calculated to reduce ignorance of the sort. The newspaper world is not helpful in this matter, frequently reproducing explanations and foolish surmises which have long since been discredited by the learned.

Hargrave (John), LONECRAFT, the Handbook for Lone Scouts, 1/ net. Constable

A book that should be in the possession of every village boy who hopes to become a Scout. It will appeal to his common sense; it talks to him "straight," and initiates him into the noble art of scouting, which includes camp-cooking, "starmanship," "knot craft," and many other useful and attractive things. The illustrations both point the moral and explain the text.

Howard (Keble), LONDON VOICES, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The author has dedicated this collection of dialogues to Mr. Garvin, who asked him to write some of them for *The Pall Mall Gazette*. They are varied in character, and for the most part quite amusing, the author being happiest, perhaps, when he is dealing with the "nut" and the Cockney. The

language of the latter he reproduces with some skill, while he hits off admirably the languid boredom of the former. The political squibs, however, will please only those whose views they exaggerate.

Needham (Henry Beach), DIVORCING LADY NICOTINE: GETTING THE UPPER HAND OF THE SMOKING HABIT.

Chicago, Forbes

The author puts forward in light narrative form a plea for the discontinuance of the tobacco habit, and quotes his own experiences as an example. Those who are really desirous of giving up smoking should, he says, first stop the practice out of doors, so that, when the final plunge comes and the abandonment is total, they can run out of the house to escape the importunities of Lady Nicotine.

New Zealand, RESULTS OF A CENSUS OF THE DOMINION, taken for the Night of 2nd April, 1911: M. Fraser, Government Statistician.

Wellington, John Mackay

The summarized results of the census show a European population (including Chinese and half-castes) of 1,008,468, of whom 531,910 are males, and 476,558 females. The census also gives particulars as to religion, birthplace, education, and occupation, and details of the various manufacturing and other industries throughout the Dominion.

Pamphlets.

Cook (Vallance), THE WAY OF LIFE; OR, POINTS FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE TO "FOLLOW CHRIST," 1d. C. H. Kelly

Quotations from the Scriptures, and precepts for everyday life founded on Biblical teaching.

Forbes (Avery H.), CHRISTIAN OR AGNOSTIC? 3d. Morgan & Scott

Several chapters of this booklet have appeared in *The Christian*. The author holds that "Free thought of itself never did and never can benefit the human race," and speaks of "two prodigious waves of Higher Criticism and Darwinism, giving rise to another prodigious wave of infidelity, giving rise to another of immorality, dishonesty and vice." He holds also that on our present stage "few plays succeed that are not strongly flavoured with ribaldry, profanity and vice." He goes, in his 'Epilogue,' so far as to say that "Christian evidence is a dangerous atmosphere to live in."

These quotations will be sufficient to show the tone and temper of his inquiry.

Milne (John), THE SCULPTURED STONE OF ABERLEMNO; and SEPULCHRAL STONE CIRCLES: STONEHENGE, a Lecture to the Banffshire Field Club, 3d. each.

Aberdeen, 'Daily Journal' Office

The essay on the Aberlemno stone, we notice, is dated as far back as 1906; that on Stonehenge and the other circles is undated. It is not too late, perhaps, to say that much pains and acumen are displayed by Dr. Milne in setting forth his conclusions. His inference from the cuplike indentations on the more ancient slabs—that they were destined to hold the nourishment of the ghost of the buried ashes—is ingenious, and, generally, there is much to be said for his opinion of the sepulchral nature of stone circles. They need not all have been so. We think he is wrong in his notion that there were no Druids in Scotland.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Daudet (Ernest), VINGT-CINQ ANS À PARIS: JOURNAL DU COMTE RODOLPHE AP-PONYI: Vol. I. 1826-31, 7fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This, the first of four volumes, is one of the most amusing and interesting collections of memoirs we have seen of late years. Its author went to Paris in 1826 as secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and remained there till 1850. This instalment of his Journal is full of details which throw light on the social side of French history under Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830, as well as the politics and politicians of the day. We have not, it is true, found much that throws light on the obscurer intrigues of the time, in which Austria played a great part. Whether this is due to the discretion of the diarist or his editor, or to the fact that this branch of politics did not come within his province, is hard to say. The free-and-easy life of the "Citizen King" seems to have been something of a shock to the young secretary, and, indeed, one is hardly prepared for the spectacle of a monarch carving the fowl at an official dinner for his guests. Count Rodolphe was as popular with great English ladies as he was in Paris—in short, a cosmopolitan hero in the society that Disraeli loved to describe. The editor has performed his task of annotation with his accustomed skill, though English names suffer, as usual, a "sea-change"—Chandos, for example, becoming "Shandors."

Literary Criticism.

Mignon (Maurice), ÉTUDES DE LITTÉRATURE ITALIENNE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

The purpose of this book, which ranges from St. Catherine of Siena to Giovanni Pascoli, is rather to inspire interest than to add to our knowledge, and its readers should certainly find papers such as 'Les Lettres et les Arts à Florence' stimulating. The excellent study of Carducci is by far the best and fullest of them all. In discussing Goldoni M. Mignon is more concerned with the man than with his work, while the essay on Renaissance comedy is little more than an introduction to the subject. Musset in Italy is an interesting if rather worn topic. The criticism of Pascoli gives an adequate account of a poet who has been rather overshadowed by Carducci and D'Annunzio, but who deserves to be better known in England than he is at present.

Philology.

Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Uebungen:

97, DIODORS RÖMISCHE ANNALEN BIS 302 A. CHR., SAMT DEM INEDITUM VATICANUM, herausgegeben von A. B. Drachmann, 1m.80; 98, MUSAIOS, HERO UND LEANDROS, MIT AUSGEWÄHLTEN VARIANTEN UND SCHOLIEN, herausgegeben von Arthur Ludwig, 1m.50; 105, MYSTISCHE TEXTE AUS DEM ISLAM: DREI GEDICHTE DES ARABI, 1240, aus dem Arabischen übersetzt und erläutert von M. Horten, 0m.50; 107, HERDERS SHAKESPEARE-AUFSATZ IN DREIFACHER GESTALT, MIT ANMERKUNGEN, herausgegeben von Franz Zinkernagel, 1m.

Bonn, Marcus & Weber

The series of "Kleine Texte" continues to confer valuable boons upon classical and other scholars in a cheap and unpretentious form.

Prof. Drachmann now gives us the text of the Roman Annals, as preserved by Diodorus, in a handier form than any of his predecessors.

Prof. Ludwig's edition of the pretty poem of Musæus—the only charming product of the late epic school of Nonnus, Bishop of Panopolis—is remarkable for the wealth of illustration given from other epic poets, and shows the diligence to which we are accustomed from the editor, but he has not a happy touch himself in restoring corrupt passages.

Dr. Horten presents us with a prose translation of three of the odes of the "master of the mystics," Arabi, who was an early contemporary of the greatest of mystic poets, Jelaluddin. The odes are accompanied by a full and illuminating commentary, but it is to be feared that they will not appeal to many readers.

Finally, we have Herder's Essay on Shakespeare, not only in its mature form, but also in two earlier versions. Herder's historic importance was great, but he lacked the qualities that confer immortality; he is crushed between Lessing and Goethe; and it may be doubted whether any one outside his native land will care much about comparing his first sketches with the final product. But the Essay itself is well worth reading even now, perhaps especially where it touches upon the comparison of Shakespeare and Sophocles, and the enthusiasm with which it is written is contagious.

Landau (Dr. Leo), ARTHURIAN LEGENDS; OR, THE HEBREW-GERMAN RHYMED VERSION OF THE LEGEND OF KING ARTHUR, Heft 21 of "Teutonia," 6m.

Leipsic, Avenarius

Dr. Landau here reprints the Hebrew-German 'Artus-Hof' as published by Wagen-seil in 1699, together with a text founded on two MSS.—one of the early fifteenth century, the other of the late sixteenth. He differentiates Hebrew-German from Yiddish by the fact that, though written in Hebrew characters and containing occasional Hebrew words, the language is German, and does not present any specific Jewish characters. The poem seems to date from the fourteenth century, and is derived from the Middle High German poem 'Wigalois,' and not from the later prose version, as earlier critics assumed. The story concerns a son of Gawain, Wid-wilt (Wigalois), who comes to the court of Arthur, and is complicated by supernatural machinery. Dr. Landau's Preface, besides a thorough study of the linguistics and the relations of the MSS. to the printed editions of his poem, collects a large number of facts bearing on the connexion of Christian and Jewish literature in the Middle Ages, the growth of Hebrew-German, and Jewish gleemen ("Spielleute") and their songs. His book is of high importance to students of the origin of Yiddish, and of value as a link in the chain of Arthurian romance.

School-Books.

Pichon (J. E.) und Sättler (F.), DEUTSCHES LEBEN, NACH AUSGEWÄHLTEN LESESTÜCKEN, 2m.

Freiburg (Baden), Bielefeld

A good example of the "Direct Method of learning Living Languages." The exercises are well illustrated, and deal with practical everyday life and natural history. Questions and subjects for rewriting are added, and the harder words are put into italics and explained at the end of the exercises.

Fiction.

Bazin (René), LE GUIDE DE L'EMPEREUR, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

M. Bazin's stories have been familiar for several years in France, but may well gain new English readers in this attractive form. They are all comparatively short, except the first, which gives a title to the volume, and is, we think, the best of the collection.

Orczy (Baronne), LE MOURON ROUGE, traduit par Marcel Henriot Bourgogne, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

A French version of the author's popular story.

Quantin (Albert), EN PLEIN VOL: VISION D'AVENIR, 3fr. 50. Paris, Lemerre

A Socialist Utopia conceived on generous lines. The author has taken care to allow far more elasticity within his ideal state than is generally the case with books of this type. Such personal events, however, as are introduced in order to make a continuity of interest, are based on the eternal triangle.

General.

Hanotaux (Gabriel), LA FRANCE VIVANTE EN AMÉRIQUE DU NORD, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

M. Hanotaux supplies here an account of a visit paid to Canada by the Comité France-Amérique, and in his Introduction he writes not only of the position of France in North America, but also of the expansion of his country in Asia and Africa.

The object of the Comité France-Amérique is to develop cordial relations between the "new continent" and France; and M. Hanotaux tells his countrymen that, when the Panama Canal is opened, America will play an even greater part in the affairs of the world than it does to-day.

M. Hanotaux has divided his book into two parts. The first, called 'La France en Amérique du Nord,' passes in review some of the principal points concerning Canada upon which misunderstandings have arisen between Great Britain and France in the past. One interesting chapter in this first part deals with 'Colonization without Dominion.' M. Hanotaux is able to show his own countrymen, what Englishmen already know, that in Canada the race, the language, and the genius of the French people have not been choked or oppressed by the rule of England during a century and a half, and it is for this reason that he calls his book 'La France vivante en Amérique du Nord.'

The second part of the volume deals with the work of the Committee in 1912, and specially with the Champlain Mission to Canada and the United States. M. Hanotaux tells Frenchmen that America is open to the world, that other peoples have prospered there, and he calls on his countrymen not to let themselves be left behind in the race. In considering the position of America in the world there is one note of warning: we are told that the United States may be forced to interfere in the quarrels of Europe—as she did intervene to help in the Russo-Japanese settlement.

Part of the book (which includes a few speeches) has already appeared in reviews and newspapers, and we note, as is frequent in French books, some misspelling of names, and the usual unnecessary accent on *Clemenceau*; while the words "Abri du Monde" are stated to be a translation of "Wholdshelterer."

Hugo (Victor), Vol. XXXVII. LE PAPE, LA PITIÉ SUPRÊME, RELIGIONS ET RELIGION. L'ANE; Vol. XXXVIII. QUATREVINGT-TREIZE, 1fr. 25 net each.

Two more volumes in Messrs. Nelson's complete edition of Victor Hugo, which is well printed and attractive.

AN UNPUBLISHED SONNET OF WORDSWORTH.

Manchester.

In a copy of the first edition of Wordsworth's 'Yarrow Revisited, and Other Poems,' now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Owen, of Aberystwyth, there appears, on pp. 323-4, in the blank space at the end of the last poem in the volume, the following sonnet, written in pencil, and signed in a hand not unlike that of Wordsworth: "Wm. Wordsworth. Ambleside February 22nd. 1849." Both the sonnet and the signature are in the same handwriting.

TO MISS SELLON.

The vestal priestess of a Sisterhood
Who knew no self, and whom the selfish scorn—
She seeks a wilderness of weed and thorn,
And, undiverted from her blessed mood
By keen reproach or blind ingratitude,
A wreath she twines of blossoms lowly born—
An amaranthine crown of flowers forlorn,
And hangs her garland on the Holy Rood.
Sister of Mercy! bravely hast thou won
From men who winnow Charity from Faith,
The pharisaic sneer that treats as dross
The works by faith ordained. Pursue thy path,
Till, at the last, thou hear the voice—"Well done
Thou good and faithful servant of the Cross."

On p. 301 of the same volume, under the title 'Lines suggested by a Portrait from the Pencil of F. Stone,' are added in the same writing the words "of Jemima Quillinan." On the fly-leaf are the initials "J. W."

There is no trace of this sonnet in the editions of Knight or Dowden, and it would be interesting to know if, as the date would seem to indicate, this is really the last poem written by Wordsworth. The question also arises, whether the handwriting is his or that of a copyist. On this last point the note added to the 'Lines suggested by a Portrait from the Pencil of F. Stone' would seem to afford a clue. It is scarcely likely that Wordsworth would have made such a note in his own copy, and still less likely that he would have made it in somebody else's. Hence the probability that the sonnet has been copied into the book by somebody who had seen the original and had access to it. The initials on the fly-leaf—J[ohn] W[ordsworth]—may be those of the copyist.

ERNEST CLASSEN.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

In a recent issue of *The Athenæum* (No. 4449) Mr. Julian H. Moore had a very interesting article on the above subject. In view of the approaching Wagner centenary may I be allowed to strengthen the historical sources of the story on which Wagner's opera is based? Mr. Moore, in reference to the church of Chapelizod (co. Dublin), says that it is alluded to as far back as 1220, but had he consulted the State Papers, he would have found that the Manor of Chapel Isolde had been granted by King John in 1210—ten years previously—to Richard de la Feld. Earlier still we find that the advowson of the church of Chapel Isolde was possessed by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham. This must have been before 1195, as (in 1212) Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Hospitallers their possessions in Ireland, including "Ballyfermot and Chapel Ysoude." Again, in connexion with "Gormund's Gate," there is an early reference to it in 1200, and subsequently in 1280.

Isold's Tower in Dublin was not demolished in 1675, as stated by the late Sir John Gilbert. It was converted into a chop-house in 1705, and was given the name of

"Old Sot's Hole" or "Sot's Hole" (both being obvious corruptions of Isold's Tower), an establishment that is commemorated in a ballad by Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and in a sonnet, in Latin and English, by Dr. William King of Oxford. This chop-house maintained its reputation for full fifty years, but in 1757 a movement was set on foot to demolish the whole range of houses adjoining it, for the purpose of obtaining a wider passage to Dublin Castle. At length, in 1762, the Irish Parliament granted 12,000*l.* to purchase the interest of the proprietors of these houses, and a further sum was subsequently voted to complete the improvements "for making wide and convenient passages from Essex Bridge to the Castle." The result was the new street now known as Parliament Street. As is well known, the village of Chapelizod still survives.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

THE HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

Peterhouse, Cambridge, April 21, 1913.

In your interesting article on the International Historical Congress one or two corrections should be made, which happen to come under my eye as Joint Secretary to Section IV. (Modern History). M. C. de la Roncière was not present at the Congress, though it was originally supposed that he would be. Prof. Rafael Altamira was present, and read a paper on 'Aspects of Spanish Colonial History' at the Colonial Sub-section of Section IV., on Monday morning (the 7th). Might I suggest that some omissions have been made. Prof. Manzali (the foremost historian of Hungary) was present, was in the chair of Section IV. on the Friday, and read a most important paper on 'Count Széchenyi and the Introduction of English Civilization into Hungary' on the Saturday. Prof. Josef Redlich of Vienna, so well known for his work on constitutional and local English history, was also present at several meetings of Section IV.

As you have been good enough to commend the selection of readers and papers in Section IV., I should say that this Section, like every other, was much assisted by the knowledge, zeal, and courtesy of Prof. J. P. Whitney, the General Secretary for Papers. In so far as the papers in any section were successful, that success was very largely due to the suggestion, encouragement, and general supervision of Prof. Whitney.

HAROLD W. V. TEMPERLEY.

BOOK SALE.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of a gentleman removed from the country, the chief lots being: Ackermann, *Microcosm of London*, History of Westminster Abbey, and of the Universities and Public Schools, 10 vols., 1812-16, 70*l.* Bacon, *Essays*, 1625, 21*l.* Don Quixote, translated by Shelton, 1612-20, 42*l.* Bar, *Recueil de tous les Costumes des Ordres Religieux et Militaires*, 6 vols., 1778-89, 21*l.* Bible in English, 1537, 24*l.*; first edition of Cranmer's Bible, 1540, 25*l.*; first edition of the Authorized Version, 1611, 52*l.* Brant, *Stultifera Navis*, 1570, 20*l.* Chronicle of St. Albans, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1502, 47*l.* La Divina Comedia, 1181, 40*l.* De Bry, *Grands Voyages*, 9 parts out of 10, 1590-1602, 25*l.*; *Petits Voyages*, 10 parts in 2 vols., 1598-1603, 20*l.* Froissart, *Chronicles*, and Monstrelet, *Chronicles*, 8 vols., 1803-9, 20*l.* Whittinton, eight rare grammatical tracts, 1518-24, 105*l.* Harris, *Histoire Naturelle des Chenilles*, 1794, 30*l.* Purchas, *Hakluytus Postumus*, 5 vols., 1625-6, 30*l.* Shakespeare, *Fourth Folio*, 1685, 28*l.* The total of the sale was 2,147*l.* 15*s.*

Literary Gossip.

AMONG the recipients of honorary degrees this term at Cambridge will be Mr. Thomas Hardy, Sir F. G. Kenyon, Sir J. K. Laughton, Sir J. A. H. Murray, and Mr. J. S. Sargent.

A VERDICT for the defendants was returned on Tuesday last in the action for libel brought by Lord Alfred Douglas against Mr. Arthur Ransome as author of 'Oscar Wilde: a Critical Study,' and *The Times* Book Club as circulating the volume. Whatever view may be taken of the merits of the case or the sincerity of Oscar Wilde, all friends of literature and decency must regret the raking up of a terrible scandal which was by way of being forgotten, and which involved the downfall of a fine literary craftsman.

The case brought out the fact that *The Times* Book Club exercises a semi-parental control over at least some of its readers in the choice of books, and Mr. Justice Darling made the remark that the proper people to look after young girls were their fathers and mothers. That ought to be a truism, but in the present age home influence is on the wane. Girls and boys are allowed every kind of extravagance, and encouraged by the Press, as well as their parents, to be notorious at an age when they should be still in the schoolroom.

The Cambridge Review of this week notes that Dr. Robert Sinker has bequeathed to the University Library his remarkable collection of editions of the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' several of which are unique.

MANY will regret to hear of the final publications of the Doves Press. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, in view of its closure in the near future, has decided to confine his work on Shakespeare to the three Roman plays and the Poems. 'Julius Cæsar' will appear in June or July; and 'Coriolanus' and 'The Rape of Lucrece' are in preparation. There is a possibility also of the issue of selections of Keats and Shelley, and other things.

THE latest addition to London publishing houses is made by the firm of Max Goschen, which has started business at 20, Great Russell Street, W.C., with the issue of Mr. Douglas Goldring's 'Streets.'

MR. H. W. GARROD, Fellow of Merton College, has been added to the editorial staff of *The Journal of Philology*.

DR. NORMAN MOORE, who maintains happily the tradition of the literary doctor, is giving the Linacre Lecture at Cambridge on May 6th, and has chosen as his subject 'The Physician in English History.'

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has accepted an invitation from the Library Association to a banquet on June 2nd, which will afford an opportunity to the library authorities of the United Kingdom to express their gratitude for his many generous gifts to public libraries in this country.

THE Seventeenth Annual Congress of the Parents' National Educational Union will be held at the Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, S.W., from May 6th to 8th inclusive. Several interesting papers are announced, and the subjects to be discussed include 'The Bible in Education,' by Mr. T. R. Glover; 'Knowledge, and its Relation to National Efficiency,' by Mr. J. L. Paton; and 'The School of Life,' by the Bishop of Southwark, besides several papers concerning the work and teaching of the Union.

IN consequence of the recommendation in the Report of the Royal Commission on London University, that Sussex should be among the counties entitled to schools connected with and recognized by the University, the Mayor of Brighton has headed an appeal for a 50,000*l.* Endowment Fund. It is hoped that the utilization of the well-equipped Technical College at Brighton and the Agricultural College at Uckfield will avoid a large expenditure on bricks and mortar, so that the money raised by public subscription can be devoted to the strictly educational side of the scheme. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. D. H. F. Wyley, 46, Old Steyne, Brighton.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish on May 15th a new novel by Miss Eleanor Mordaunt, entitled 'Lu of the Ranges.' Miss Mordaunt is thoroughly familiar with the Australian life she depicts.

Mr. Heinemann has also secured a new novel from Miss Ellen Glasgow, entitled 'Virginia.'

THE discovery of ancient England seems to be in fashion. We notice to-day Mr. Thomas's book on 'The Icknield Way,' and Messrs. Constable promise shortly a volume by Mr. Belloc on 'The Stane Street,' which will include numerous maps and illustrations in black and white by Mr. William Hyde.

THE death last week of the Rev. W. G. Searle, in his eighty-fifth year, at Cambridge, removes an industrious scholar and antiquary. He wrote the history of Queens' College, of which he was formerly a Fellow, edited 'Grace Book I' of early University records, and compiled a 'Catalogue of the Illuminated MSS. of the Fitzwilliam Museum.' His 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' contains a good deal of useful matter, but is not adequate in scholarship.

MR. WILLIAM HILTON, who died on Friday in last week at the age of 60, had long been an earnest worker for the printing trade charities. He was the prime mover in the formation of the Readers' Pensions Committee in 1888, becoming its secretary, and afterwards chairman. The latter position he resigned last autumn, owing to ill-health. The Pensions Committee has been the means of contributing 3,000*l.* to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, having established five Readers' Pensions. It is hoped that the Sixth Pension will be completed as the result of the dinner next Saturday.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MAY

Poetry.

- 1 Dauber, by John Masefield, 3/6 net. Heinemann

Philosophy.

- 2 The Philosophy of the Present in Germany, by Prof. Oswald Külpe, translated by M. L. and G. T. W. Patrick, 3/6 net. Allen

APRIL

History and Biography

- 29 Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge, edited by W. W. R. Ball and J. A. Venn, Vol. V., 21/ net. Macmillan

- 29 'Tis Sixty Years Since: Address of C. F. Adams, Founder's Day, Jan. 16, 1913, University of South Carolina, 3/6 net. Macmillan

MAY

- 1 Jane Austen, her Life and Letters, by W. and R. Austen-Leigh, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

- 1 Studies in British History and Politics, by D. P. Heatley, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

- 1 My Past, by the Countess Marie Larisch, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

- 2 The Trafalgar Roll, by Col. R. H. Mackenzie, 5/ net. Allen

Geography and Travel.

- 1 A Little Guide to South Wales, by Dr. G. W. and J. H. Wade, illustrated, "Little Guides," 2/6 net. Methuen

APRIL

School-Books.

- 29 Sermo Latinus, a Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition, by Prof. J. P. Postgate, New Edition, 3/6 Macmillan

MAY

- 1 Methuen's Historical Readers: Vol. I. (Junior), The Pageant of British History, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, 1/6; Vol. II. (Intermediate), The Romance of British History, by J. Turner, 1/6; Vol. III. (Senior), The Growth of Modern Britain, by B. H. Sutton, all illus., 2/

- 1 Some Secrets of Nature (Studies in Field and Wood), Junior, illus., 1/6 Methuen

- 1 The Romance of Nature (Studies of the Earth and its Life), Senior, illus., 1/6 Methuen

APRIL

Fiction.

- 28 The Destroying Angel, by Louis Joseph Vance, 6/ Grant Richards

- 29 Father Ralph, by Gerald O'Donovan, 6/ Macmillan

- 29 Lilamani, by Maud Diver, New Edition, 1/ net. Hutchinson

- 30 In the Grip of Destiny, by C. E. Sterrey, 6/ Allen

MAY

- 1 Michael Ferrys, by Mrs. H. de la Pasture, 6/ Smith & Elder

- 1 Goslings, by J. D. Beresford, 6/ Heinemann

- 1 Rue and Roses, by A. Langer, 5/ net. Heinemann

- 1 Heinemann's Sevenpenny Net Library: The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells; The Dancer in Yellow, by W. E. Norris; The Big Bow Mystery, by Israel Zangwill; Miss Stuart's Legacy, by Mrs. F. A. Steel; Uriah the Hittite, by Dolf Wyllarde.

- 1 The Card, by Arnold Bennett, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

- 1 Hill Rise, by W. B. Maxwell, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen

- 1 Master of Men, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, New Edition, 7*d.* net. Methuen

- 1 A Safety Match, by Ian Hay, New Edition, Popular Shilling Series. Blackwood

APRIL

General.

- 29 The Bombay Edition of the Works of Rudyard Kipling, 23 vols., 21/ net each (sold only in complete sets): Vol. I. Plain Tales from the Hills; Vol. II. Soldiers Three, and Other Stories. Macmillan

- 29 The Human Slaughter-House: Scenes from the War that is sure to Come, by Wilhelm Lamszus, 1/ net. Hutchinson

MAY

- 2 The Works of Gilbert Parker, Imperial Edition, in 18 vols., 8/6 net each: Vol. I. Pierre and his People, Tales of the Far North; Vol. II. A Romance of the Snows; Vol. III. Northern Lights. Macmillan

APRIL

Science.

- 29 Babies, a Book for Maternity Nurses, by Margaret French, 1/ net. Macmillan

- 1 Electricity and Magnetism, by C. W. Hansel, 2/6 net. Heinemann

APRIL

Fine Art.

- 29 The Engraved Work of J. M. W. Turner, by W. G. Rawlinson: Vol. II. Line Engravings on Steel, Mezzotints, Aquatints (Plain and Coloured), &c., 20/ net. Macmillan

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, a Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries, JANUARY-MARCH, 2/6 net. John Murray

Contains the reports of recent investigations at the Imperial Institute on various Colonial products, a number of general notes on the natural resources of the Colonies and India, and a report as to recent progress in their development. Several special articles by expert writers are also included.

Elliott (Simon B.), THE IMPORTANT TIMBER TREES OF THE UNITED STATES, 10/6 net. Constable

This volume is devoted to practical forestry, and is intended to supply such information on the subject as is required by owners of existing forests or land suitable for the cultivation of timber, and by farmers, students of forestry, and lumbermen. It is divided into two parts, the second of which deals with the timber trees chiefly from the point of view of the cultivator and lumberman. Each species is treated separately, and interesting points concerning the growth or value of timber are explained in detail. Some of the trees, though they are described at some length, are not recommended for planting, but are included because they are common in old forests and must be considered so long as the virgin forests are unexhausted. After that stage is reached, the prices for timber will necessarily be based on the cost of cultivation, and the returns, therefore, will depend upon a wise selection of species. The earlier pages of the work deal with the first principles of forestry and the necessity of conserving and planting. The arguments are familiar enough, for they have been urged in this country for generations—indeed, ever since Evelyn's day; but the importance of forestry has only recently been realized by those responsible for the national welfare.

Fauna of British India, INCLUDING CEYLON AND BURMA: HYMENOPTERA, Vol. III., by Claude Morley. Taylor & Francis

In the present volume the author treats of three of the five great groups or sub-families into which the Ichneumonidae are primarily divided: the *Pinoplinæ*, the species of which are of great size and comparatively easy to discriminate; the *Tryphoninæ*, which are poorly represented, owing to the scarcity of their Tenthredinid hosts; and the *Ophioninæ*, which have not been carefully studied hitherto. The author regards the Ichneumoninae and the Cryptinae as more diversified, and these are consequently reserved for a separate volume.

Headley (F. W.), LIFE AND EVOLUTION, 5/ net. Duckworth

This book has been overhauled since it first appeared seven years ago, some few pages being rewritten and inaccuracies corrected. Since 1906 new facts have come to light, which in some cases have necessitated modification of the views expressed. Several illustrations in the former edition have been replaced by better ones.

Journal of Genetics, FEBRUARY, 10/ net.

Cambridge University Press
Contains a contribution by Mr. A. H. Trow on 'Forms of Reduplication, Primary and Secondary,' with six figures in the text; Part II. of Mr. Clifford Dobell's study of 'Some Recent Work on Mutation in Micro-

Organisms'; and an article by Mr. K. Toyama on 'Maternal Inheritance and Mendelism.'

Lévy (Eugène), L'ÉVANGILE DE LA RAISON: LE PROBLÈME BIOLOGIQUE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This volume forms the first of a series of three included under the common title of 'The Gospel of Reason.' The object of the author is to sketch a conception of human nature based entirely, as he believes, upon observation and experience. He examines the physico-chemical phenomena of life, the morphology of organisms, and the functions of nutrition and reproduction. He reaches the conclusion that physical and chemical laws are insufficient to explain the manifestations inseparable from life. He has, therefore, to postulate the existence of a vital force or dynamic energy perpetually operating towards definite ends. This force, he holds, is neither magnetism nor electricity, and is distinct from all other physical forces; we are ignorant of its nature, and can only recognize it by its results. He points out that in taking this view he is doing no more than men of science who postulate the existence of the ether of space, of the nature and origin of which they are in total ignorance.

The persuasive argument of the book, combined with its freshness and lucidity of style, cannot fail to arouse interest. M. Lévy admits that his conclusions are unorthodox, if tested by the views of the majority of modern biologists, and, in our opinion, he sometimes misrepresents—perhaps unconsciously—the action and effects of the theory of evolution as commonly held.

Peabody (James Edward) and Hunt (Arthur Ellsworth), ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY: PLANT, ANIMAL, HUMAN, 5/6 net. Macmillan

We published on March 29th a brief notice of this volume without the section on plants. The present issue contains three separate books, each with its own pagination, a single title-page, and an Index. It is written for the use of schools in the United States by two teachers in the New York High Schools. It is excellently fitted for private tuition in England, though it is not well adapted for our schools, because it employs terms with which English students are unfamiliar, and uses types which are not always attainable in this country. It embraces life from its earliest to its most complex stages in a series of simple demonstrations followed by practical work, and it unfolds in a scientific and satisfactory manner those phenomena of sexual life which it is desirable that every one should know without the mystery and pruriency which often attend their elucidation.

The authors, too, have taken so wide a view of their task that students who have worked through the volume will find that they have gained a sound knowledge of Darwinian principles and economic botany. The arrangement of the sections on animal biology needs some alteration. It is better not to put Crayfishes immediately after Fish, lest the student should think of them as vertebrates.

An attempt has been made to convey too much information in the book on human biology, where bacteriology, physiology, dietetics, and first aid, with a section on 'Great Biologists,' are included in 166 pp. Many of the illustrations are so good that it is to be regretted that others—like Figs. 73 and 104—are almost useless. Some of the figures and diagrams in the book on human biology are hardly in accordance with modern requirements or knowledge.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, edited by H. Morley Fletcher and W. McAdam. Eccles, Vol. XLVIII., 8/6 net. Smith & Elder

Contains a number of valuable medical and surgical papers, with illustrative charts in many cases, and reports on various hospital matters.

Thomas (Northgate) W., ANTHROPOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE IBO-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF NIGERIA: Part I. LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE IBO OF THE AWKA NEIGHBOURHOOD, S. NIGERIA; Part II. ENGLISH-IBO AND IBO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY; Part III. PROVERBS, NARRATIVES, VOCABULARIES, AND GRAMMAR, 4/6 net each Part. Harrison & Sons

The author has made an exhaustive study of the peoples of whom he treats, and his work is a valuable contribution to the history of the human race. The first volume is profusely illustrated with photographs, and the author gives an interesting account of the laws and customs of the Ibo-speaking peoples.

The second volume contains a dictionary, and the third a collection of proverbs, gathered from original sources.

Wright (G. Frederick), THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF MAN, 8/ net. John Murray

In discussing the question of the antiquity of man the author relies principally on the evidence drawn from geology. Whilst other lines of evidence—historical and linguistic, anatomical and ethnological—are by no means neglected, the geological argument is worked out more fully than any other. Glacial geology has been for several years a special study with Dr. Wright, so that he speaks with authority and due deliberation.

After reviewing the evidence which has been supposed to prove the existence of man during the Tertiary period, he dismisses it as inconclusive, and holds, like many others, that in the present state of our knowledge we are not justified in carrying back the human period beyond the Pleistocene age. But in the Pleistocene records he finds ample proof of the existence of Glacial man. On this subject he enters into considerable detail, pointing out that the evidence is much clearer in America than in Europe. Here he takes the opportunity of scolding those who hesitate to accept the evidence of solitary discoveries, such as that of the curious little clay figurine found at Nampa in Idaho; but he may be reminded that it is generally nothing more than wholesome caution that leads to suspension of judgment in such cases. The chance of error in observation is much diminished by the multiplication of similar discoveries.

Whilst Dr. Wright freely admits that man existed during the Ice Age both in the Old World and the New, he seeks to show that this age was much less remote than is generally assumed. Indeed, the most notable feature of the work is his contention for the recency of the Glacial period, and as a consequence the comparative brevity of the human period. Under the anomalous conditions of the Ice Age physical forces were at work, according to the author, at an abnormal rate, and he refuses to measure their activities by a standard taken from natural phenomena of the present day. We are hardly disposed to accept views which, in many cases, border on the old Catastrophic philosophy. No doubt there has been much reckless dealing with figures in relation to certain phenomena, and it is natural that a reaction should be awakened.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 17.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. Laurence Weaver exhibited a leaden bust of Queen Elizabeth, which, except for some trivial differences, is a replica of the upper part of the figure of the Queen on her tomb at Westminster Abbey. The tomb was made by Maximilian Colte, and the question is whether the lead bust is the model from which the artist worked for the tomb, or whether it is a copy made at some later date from the marble. On the whole, the author was in favour of the former assumption.

Mr. Philip Newman exhibited a painted board with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, from Green's Norton Church, Towcester; and Dr. Cock an iron skillet of the eighteenth century used for making rushlights.

Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. Henry Dewey read a paper on 'Stratification at Swanscombe,' being the report of excavations undertaken by the British Museum and the Geological Survey. The site is about midway between Dartford and Gravesend, on the south bank of the Thames, and has yielded abundant palæolithic implements, which come from the deposits above the chalk, the latter reaching a height of about 90 ft. O.D. The gravel occurs in large patches, and includes the well-known Galley Hill deposit in the immediate vicinity. It is practically horizontal in the Lower Thames Valley, and is generally called the 100-ft. terrace.

As the systematic examination of these Pleistocene deposits was important for the chronology of stone implements as well as for the geological history of the district, the authorities of the British Museum and the Geological Survey co-operated last spring, and hope to continue the work of excavation this year. With the willing assistance of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, proprietors of the Milton Street or Barnfield pit, special excavations were made under personal supervision, and various types of implements found undisturbed in their original beds. As the stratification is exceptionally clear, a type sequence can now be established, at least for the lower horizons of the terrace; and the majority of implements may be shown to come from a particular band of gravel. As usual, the fauna was poorly represented, but what was found agrees as closely as the implements with the discoveries of Prof. Commont at Amiens and Abbeville.

Specimens from the various strata, and certain types of implements not yet traced to their original deposits, were shown in illustration of the paper, together with photographic sections and geological diagrams relating to the Lower Thames Valley and the River Somme. The site excavated is an exceptionally favourable one, as the earliest palæolithic period seems to be completely represented. The principal flint-types would be assigned abroad to the Chelles group, and the lowest gravel yields a pre-Chelles industry, the corresponding fauna being apparently represented on a site adjoining the Barnfield pit. Other excavations in the neighbourhood have thrown some light on the later horizons of the terrace-gravel, but redistribution of the material has obscured the succession of the beds and associated implements.

In the discussion which followed the President explained the scheme of collaboration between the Museum and the Survey; and Messrs. Strahan, Lamplugh, Bromhead, Warren, Dale, Kennard, Kendall, Johnson, and Leach spoke on various points raised by the paper.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. W. A. Craigie, President, gave an address on the Society's work for the present year. When the Society was founded seventy years ago, philology was a comparatively new subject. The early papers were consequently of more general interest. But now that the study has become so specialized, it is important that students who are not members of the Society should have access to the papers published by the Society. All the important papers should therefore be considered as separate contributions to philological study, worthy to stand by themselves and to appear under the Society's auspices, with their own title and the name of the writer. The activity of the Society might be carried even further in this direction, since there are many branches extremely difficult of approach to any one not well acquainted with one or more foreign languages. The provision of introductory works on such subjects deserves the attention of the Society, and the kind of work that may be done in this way is well illustrated by those books which will be issued to the members this year. Two

are nearly ready for publication, and another two are in the printer's hands.

The first is one closely connected with the study of English philology. This is an account of the dialect of Lorton in Cumberland, by Mr. B. Brilioth, a young Swedish philologist. It is a very full and careful piece of work, and will be a very valuable contribution to the exact study of English dialects, many of which still require more complete investigation. The English Dialect Society did a great service in collecting the vocabularies, but there is still much to be done in investigating the sounds of the dialects. The second work is one which deals with the language most closely related with English, namely, Frisian, which has not received the attention it deserves. It is of special importance for English philology, and in this publication the Society will have the satisfaction of producing for the first time an adequate account of a Frisian dialect in English. It contains a full account of the phonetic system of West Frisian, an outline of its accident and syntax, a number of modern Frisian pieces in prose and verse, together with a glossary to the whole. The third of the publications also is concerned with a language closely connected with English. Dr. A. J. Barnouw of the Hague and the University of Leiden has provided a work which will serve as an introduction to the study of Middle Dutch. At present no means exist for a student who wishes to take it up. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century the language of the Low Countries had considerable influence upon English, while the literature also presents many features of interest. Dr. Barnouw has prepared an edition of one of the finest Middle Dutch texts, a religious legend entitled 'De Sproke van Beatrijs.' It contains a grammatical introduction, notes, and glossary, and forms an excellent piece of very scholarly work, and will prove of great value. The fourth of the publications takes us to Iceland. The Secretary, Mr. S. Dickson-Brown, has prepared an edition of one of the shorter Icelandic sagas, with an introduction, notes, glossary, and translation. It is almost incredible that this should be the first publication of its kind in this country, and yet such is the fact. Icelandic publications of various kinds have been produced in England, but hitherto no one has supplied the beginner in Icelandic with a good text and the necessary apparatus for understanding it.

All the books thus prepared deal with Germanic philology. Every effort, however, should be made to secure some publications in other departments, especially in Romanic. There is every probability of the Society securing an introduction to the study of Anglo-French. If the Society is to carry out its work in an efficient way, it must have funds for the purpose, and the membership must be made as large as possible.

Mr. R. Flower contributed a paper on the Irish MSS. in the British Museum. There are some 300 manuscripts contained in the library, many of which are of great literary and philological interest, but have not yet been edited.

Mr. L. C. Wharton gave a short account of the contributions that have been made towards the philological study of some of the European languages which are not so familiar to students, including Finnish, Roumanian, Bulgarian, &c.

Dr. E. C. Quiggin spoke of the progress that was being made in the publication of Celtic works; and Dr. John Hoops, Professor of English Philology at Heidelberg, pointed out the importance of a scientific study of English place-names, both in the interests of philology and archaeology.

HISTORICAL.—April 17.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. V. B. Redstone on 'Some Mercenaries of Henry of Lancaster, 1327-39.' The paper illustrated the lawless condition of the country during the ascendancy of Mortimer and the Queen, and gave interesting details of Londoners, serving, in fact, as *condottieri*, ready for any service for their employers, as kidnapping the Abbot of Bury, or for plunder on their own account.—Mr. Morris and Mr. Hall took part in a short discussion.

The election of Messrs. A. H. Blake, R. C. Fowler, and J. H. Hyde as Fellows of the Society was declared.

FOLK-LORE.—April 16.—Mr. R. R. Marett, President, in the chair.

Dr. Landtman read a paper on 'The Poetry of the Kiwai Papuans,' who live at the mouth of the Fly River in British New Guinea. These Papuans have a rich treasure of legends and myths, showing the wonderful imagination with which they are gifted. Dr. Landtman had collected more than 800 tales, variants included, relating to traditions of the early history of the people, legendary men and their doings, mythical

beings, love and courtship, family life and various social practices, hunting and travelling, tales of children, animal and nature tales, and dreams. Their folk-lore also contains a great store of what cannot but be called *poetry*, due allowance being made for the low stage of culture of a people ignorant of writing. Dr. Landtman gave many examples of this poetry, which comprises various kinds of songs, some occurring in certain legends, but nearly all belonging to ceremonies or dances. These ceremonies often require long preparation, and last for several weeks, being performed only at times (usually at night) when the people are not at work. The songs are sung in unison, and consist only of a few words which are repeated over and over again. In many cases they are meaningless to the singers, whose natural cleverness in mimicry enables them to take over dances and songs from other tribes. Dr. Landtman gave specimens of mimetic and semi-mimetic songs; serial songs, sung in connexion with certain indoor dances and ceremonies; songs occurring in folk-tales; and death-songs, or the wailing, with a total lack of unison, which takes place when a death occurs.

Mr. R. Lovett exhibited some amulets and charms from the Eastern counties of England: a holed stone, attached to a key, which hung for years by a stable door at Brandon; a rabbit's foot, for good luck; natural holed stones from Holy Island and Thetford, a common guard against witches; copper rings and bangles from Scarborough, a protection against rheumatism; a salt bottle from Essex, a sailor's luck charm; a witch cake from Flamborough Head, shaped like a Catherine wheel, and obviously a sun cake; rowan twigs from Yorkshire, another common charm against witches; amber hearts from Lowestoft, a sailor's charm against rheumatism (similar charms can be bought in Paris); a fossil "shark's tooth" for good luck (this was also an old Roman charm); the skin of an eel, for cramp, from Brandon; hag-stone, against witches, from Whitby; feet of a mole, for toothache, from Norfolk; foot bone of a pig and astragalus bone of a sheep, for rheumatism, from Brandon; potato, for rheumatism, from Yorkshire; the hyoid bone of a sheep, against drowning, from Whitby; and fairy loaves from Norfolk and Essex. In his description of the exhibits Mr. Lovett gave much additional information.

ENGLISH GOETHE.—April 15.—Sir James Yoxall in the chair.—A tribute was paid by Dr. L. T. Thorne, Chairman of Council, to the late Prof. Dowden, for many years President of the Society, in whose work he took an active interest till his death.

Mrs. Mariquita Moberly related her reminiscences of 'The Goethe House and Weimar in the Seventies.' Her family lived some years at Weimar, in close touch with Goethe's daughter-in-law and her sons, and for some time inhabited a suite of rooms in Goethe's house itself, now the Goethe National Museum, which at that time was kept exactly in the same condition as on the great poet's death forty years previously. Mrs. Moberly gave, in addition to valuable reminiscences of Goethe's descendants, interesting recollections of other Weimar notabilities of that day.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'An Investigation into the Effects of Family and Personal History upon the Rates of Mortality experienced in Various Classes of Life Assurance Risks,' with Special Reference to Tuberculosis, Messrs. E. A. Rusher and C. W. Kennington.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Annual Meeting.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Law in relation to Engineering,' Mr. T. F. Thomson. (Students' Meeting.)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Antiseptics and Disinfectants,' Lecture II., Dr. D. Sommerville. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Geographical, 8.30.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Physiological Inquiries: I. Motion and Locomotion,' Prof. W. Stirling.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Some Alabaster Panels at Lydiat, Lancs, depicting the Martyrdom of St. Catherine,' and 'Some Medieval Painted Glass,' Dr. P. Nelson; 'Some Fonts made by Nicholas Stone,' and 'Additional Notes on Fonts with the Seven Sacraments,' Dr. A. C. Fryer.
- University College, 5.30.—'Recent Legislation respecting Combinations of Capital and Labour,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir John Macdonell.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Science Museum,' Mr. F. G. Ogilvie.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Hittite Studies: III. Cults of Northern Syria,' Prof. J. Garstang.
- Royal, 4.30.—'The Capacity for Heat of Metals at Different Temperatures,' Prof. E. H. Griffiths and Mr. E. Griffiths; 'The Transition from the Elastic to the Plastic State in Mild Steel,' Messrs. A. Robertson and G. Cook; 'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions,' XXVIII. The Influence of Acids on the Rotatory Power of Cane Sugar, of Glucose, and of Fructose, Mr. F. P. Worley; and other Papers.
- Royal Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- Child Study, 7.30.—Discussion on 'The Parent and the Adolescent.'
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Use of the Electrostatic System for the Measurement of Power,' Messrs. C. C. Paterson, E. H. Rayner, and A. Kinnear.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Di-naphthalothioxin and Iso-di-naphthalothioxin,' Messrs. T. J. Nolan and S. Smiles; 'Bismuthinites,' Mr. W. C. Ball; and other Papers.
- Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'Blood Parasites,' Mr. H. G. Plimmer.
- Sat. London and Middlesex Archaeological, 3.—Visit to the Recent Excavations at Barking Abbey.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Chaucer,' Prof. Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Irish Literary, 8.—Original Night.

FINE ARTS

Building Construction. Vol. II. By John H. Markham, Edwin Gunn, Alan G. James, Herbert A. Satchell, F. M. Simpson, and J. D. Crace. "The Architects' Library." (Longmans & Co.)

THE first of these volumes was noticed in *The Athenæum* of February 11th, 1911. Each section is the work of an expert, and is a valuable summary of facts. Some of the authors go further than others, not only in grasp of their subject, but also in presenting it to the student as contributory to architecture.

Mr. Edwin Gunn is responsible for the chapter on Roofs. He knows that the two ideals before the architect, soundness and beauty, are not conflicting—the one is the complement of the other; thus the hand-made tiles or the rough thick slates are the durable roof-coverings; the broad unbroken lines of roof with level eaves are the lines of beauty—the two qualities uniting where the art of building is understood. Mr. Gunn summarizes these qualities as "texture and continuity of surface"; the latter he describes as "one roof-plane passing softly into another without hard lines of demarcation." The processes for obtaining these qualities are clearly described and illustrated.

The chapter on Plumbing by Mr. A. G. James is a thoroughly practical treatise on trade methods, concise and well-written. That the plumber's art formerly contributed beautiful accessories to the building, and is beginning once more to do so, is overlooked.

Mr. H. A. Satchell's view of Timber is probably the best short account yet written. Prof. Simpson deals with Joinery, but, though he is possessed by the traditions of architecture and a gift for investigation, his account of this branch of the art is singularly uninspired. He offers the student advice and many examples of old and modern practice, both good as far as they go, yet nowhere suggests that the subject is of living interest. Mr. Markham writes at some length upon Reinforced-Concrete—a new material better understood on the Continent than in this country, and one that is still regarded by English architects and engineers with a suspicion founded on ignorance. Its use is more nearly a matter of handiwork united to brains than is generally recognized, and is of increasing importance.

Mr. Crace contributes an all too short account of Decoration.

The work is carefully edited, and is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. Prof. Pite's brilliant treatise on Brickwork, and Mr. Baggallay's account of Masonry, in the first volume, and Mr. Gunn's treatment of Roofs in the second, are not likely to be supplanted. It is a matter of regret that all the sections have not reached the same high level. The history and art of the wood-worker still remain to be treated.

THE WORK OF M. HENRI MARTIN
AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

AN EXTRACT from an article by M. Léonce Bénédite, which introduces the Catalogue to this exhibition, deprecates any judgment of M. Martin's work which fails to take account of his large mural paintings, claiming that such an estimate would be as misleading in his case as it would be with Puvis de Chavannes. M. Bénédite also claims M. Martin as the true heir of Puvis—in some sort designated as such by the older artist, and vaunts the two as having continued "la grande et vraie tradition du geste droit, juste et naturel—de l'attitude simple et aisée, sans hanchements, sans pose ni manières." The latter phrases might be shrewdly applied to certain painters of the more swaggering school of modern decoration.

All this, doubtless, should breed respect in the critic. Who are we that we should throw doubt on the relationship which the great decorator himself, it appears, acknowledged? Modern British painting, moreover, owes something to the directorate of the Goupil Gallery for a persistent championship of its claim to attention. It is precisely the formidable pretensions of this exhibition, however, which forbid our treating it in a way which might imply acceptance at its face value. We are loth to refer to the commercial side of the matter; but, after all, an exhibition of over a hundred modern paintings and sketches, many of which are of a slight and facile character, cannot nowadays be offered at prices which average just on a hundred pounds each without purporting to be something rather out of the ordinary.

M. Bénédite's comparisons provoke expectation of an art of high seriousness. We could hardly have a show of a hundred works by Puvis de Chavannes without some suggestion of aristocratic distinction, of monumental gravity. M. Martin displays himself as an easy popularizer of the Impressionistic method. Sometimes, as in the adroit but merely pretty and superficial *Le Bassin, été* (72), he is a little firmer than M. L. Sidaner, but on the whole he appears to us a very similar painter. We may admit in both a certain knowledge of the more obvious laws of colour-composition, but this gift alone is not of great importance, and certainly not rare among English painters of to-day. When we think of the chastening severity dealt out—not always unjustly—to certain of our own younger men who exploit this side of painting with far more vigour and intelligence than either M. Le Sidaner or M. Henri Martin, we regard acquiescence in the pretensions of the present collection of paintings as an extreme instance of subordination to the prestige of a Paris reputation. Such a timidity tends to establish London as one of the largest and most stupid of provincial art centres. There is one drawing, *Portrait de la Marquise de C. M.* (53), which certainly has distinction, recalling the work of M. Aman Jean in his best period; but the collection as a whole is the work of a soft and nerveless draughtsman incapable of any vigorous analysis of form into its constituent planes. The use of vaguely rounded forms becomes only the more intolerable when violent differences of colour divide them into obvious categories which have never been designed to signify anything definite.

Visitors to the show may well wonder how such a painter could be classed as the heir of Puvis de Chavannes. Even in relation to the Impressionists he strikes us rather as a kind of "Official Receiver"—not bent on developing the estate to be handed on

to the next generation, but busy realizing, in terms of immediate popularity ("La gloire en gros sous"), that renown which in an original artist often consists largely in remote draughts on the gratitude of posterity. Both from Puvis and from the Impressionists M. Martin inherits rather the glory than the talent.

PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 18th inst., the following pictures: F. R. Lee and T. S. Cooper, *English Meadows*, 220*l.* 10*s.* Sam Bough, *Edinburgh Castle*, from the window of the Balmoral Hotel, 210*l.* Sir W. Q. Orchardson, *Four Generations*, Windsor Castle, 1899, a replica of the picture exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1900, 420*l.* P. Graham, *A Norfolk River*, 399*l.* B. W. Leader, *A Summer's Day*, 525*l.*; *An Old English Homestead*, 357*l.*

An Old Chalkpit near Eastbourne, a drawing by H. G. Hine, fetched 189*l.*

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS'S ENGRAVINGS.

SOME high prices were realized at Christie's on Monday last during the sale of the collection of engravings formed by Sir Lionel Phillips, the majority being printed in colours.

Early English School.—*Duty, and Affection*, after Miss Conyers, by P. W. Tomkins (a pair), 110*l.* 5*s.* *A Flower painted by Verelst*, and the companion print, after and by the same, 105*l.* *Louisa*, by and after W. Ward, 178*l.* 10*s.* *A Maid, A Wife, A Widow, and What You Will!* by and after J. R. Smith (set of four), 388*l.* 10*s.* *Attention, and Inattention*, after J. R. Smith, by R. Meadows (a pair), 157*l.* 10*s.* *Rustic Felicity*, by and after J. Ward, 262*l.* 10*s.* *Selling Rabbits, and The Citizen's Retreat*, after J. Ward, by W. Ward (a pair), 199*l.* 10*s.*

After Morland.—*The Sportsman's Return*, by W. Ward, 120*l.* 15*s.* *Sunset, a View in Leicestershire*, by J. Ward, 315*l.* *A Party Angling, and The Anglers' Repast*, by Ward and Keating (a pair), 220*l.* 10*s.* *A Visit to the Boarding School, and A Visit to the Child at Nurse*, by W. Ward (a pair), 420*l.* *The Story of Letitia*, by J. R. Smith (set of six), 861*l.* *Rustic Employment, and Rural Amusement*, by the same (a pair), 220*l.* 10*s.* *Contemplation*, by W. Ward, 162*l.* 15*s.* *Blind Man's Buff*, by the same, 168*l.* *Juvenile Navigators*, by the same, 168*l.* *Children playing at Soldiers*, by G. Keating, 231*l.* *Children Birds-nesting*, by W. Ward, 152*l.* 5*s.* *Gathering Nuts*, by the same, 131*l.* 5*s.*

Portraits.—*The Spinster (Lady Hamilton)*, after Romney, by T. Cheesman, 136*l.* 10*s.* *A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton)*, after Romney, by C. Knight, 315*l.* *Sylvia*, after Peters, by James Walker, 136*l.* 10*s.* *Miss Elizabeth Laura Russell*, after Owen, by H. Meyer, 141*l.* 15*s.* *Lady Louisa Manners*, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, 336*l.* *Countess Cholmondeley and her Son*, after Hoppner, by the same, 162*l.* 15*s.* *Children Bathing (The Hoppner Children)*, and *Juvenile Retirement (The Douglas Children)*, after Hoppner, by J. Ward (a pair), 1,890*l.* *Miss Frances Woodley*, after Romney, by James Walker, first state, 315*l.* *The Children of Earl Gower*, after the same, by J. R. Smith, 131*l.* 5*s.* *Mrs. Jordan as Hippolyta*, after the same, by J. Jones, first state, 147*l.* *Mrs. Siddons*, after J. Downman, by P. W. Tomkins, 115*l.* 10*s.*

After Reynolds.—*Countess Spencer*, stipple by F. Bartolozzi, 283*l.* 10*s.* *Hon. Miss Bingham*, stipple by the same, 514*l.* 10*s.* *Master Leicester Stanhope ('Sprightliness')*, stipple by the same, 157*l.* 10*s.* *Jane, Countess of Harrington, and Children*, stipple by the same, 315*l.* *Lady Smyth and Children*, stipple by the same, 294*l.* *Lady Hamilton as 'A Bacchante'*, by J. R. Smith, and *Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton*, by J. R. Smith, second state, 262*l.* 10*s.* *Viscountess Crosbie*, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, second state, 105*l.* *Duchess of Rutland*, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 336*l.*

Eighteenth-Century French School.—*L'Innocence en Danger*, after Lavreince, by Caquet, proof before all letters, 115*l.* 10*s.* *L'Indiscrétion*, after Lavreince, by F. Janinet, 262*l.* 10*s.* *L'Aveu Difficile*, after Lavreince, by the same, 147*l.* *La Comparaison*, after Lavreince, by the same, 136*l.* 10*s.* *Les Deux Baisers*, by and after De Bucourt, 630*l.* *L'Escalade, ou Les Adieux du Matin*, by De Bucourt, 283*l.* 10*s.* *La Promenade Publique*, by and after the same, 273*l.* *Princess Wilhelmine de Prusse*, after Hentzi, by Descourties, 110*l.* 5*s.* The same, at a later age, proof, 183*l.* 15*s.*

The total of the sale was 16,223*l.* 1*s.*

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

ON Monday, the 14th inst., and three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of naval and military medals and decorations formed by Mr. Robert Day of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, the chief lots being the following:—

Regimental Medals.—8th Hussars, presented to Troop Sergeant-Major John Landers, 32d. 79th Regiment, long service, good conduct, and regimental medals presented to Sergeant John Thompson, 30d. 87th Regiment, presented to Ensign P. B. Husband, July 5, 1807, 33d. 95th Regiment, bronze cross for Copenhagen and Monte Video, presented to Hugh Pasley, 69d. Cape Mounted Rifles, 1851, 36d. Officer's gold badge, presented to Lord Gort for defeating the French at Colony, 1797, 71d.

Militia, Volunteers, &c.—Adare Regiment, gold medal presented to Sir V. Quin, 1780, 29d. Cork Boyne medal, 29d. Castlecomer and Hunters Infantry Volunteers, presented to Col. Lord Wandesford, 24d. Dublin Independent Volunteers, presented by Col. H. Grattan to Mr. P. Bourke, 1781, 25d. Derry Volunteers, Artillery Company, presented to Mr. R. Dempsey, 1782, 29d. Edenderry Union Volunteers, awarded to Mr. John Riley, 1789, 29d. Enniscorthy Volunteers, obtained by John Flanagan, 1782, 28d. Newcastle and Donore Union Volunteers, presented to Major J. Verschoyle, Sept. 9, 1781, 25d.

Irish Presentation Snuff-boxes.—Gold oval box containing the freedom of Cork, presented to Lord Rodney, Sept. 16, 1782, 110d. Silver circular box for holding the freedom of Athlone, c. 1730–1770, 36d.; another, presented to Nicholas Bonfoy when he was admitted to the freedom of Limerick, 1755, 31d.; another, presented to Lewellin Nash of Farihy when he was admitted to the freedom of Cork in 1763, 36d. Silver-gilt box presented with the freedom of Dublin to Roger Palmer, 1768, 36d.

The total of the sale was 3,913d. 1s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of the photographic works of Mr. Cavendish Morton is now open at the Camera Club, 17, John Street, W.C. Mr. Morton's prints in monochrome and colour show the progress of modern photography. He has also on view a number of theatrical studies.

MESSRS. HARRAP include in their announcements two sets of eight plates in colours by Miss Nancy Smith, dealing with 'Hiawatha' and 'The Stone Age,' and two sets by Miss Gertrude D. Hammond, each containing four Shakespearian subjects. These sets are meant for the schoolroom and the nursery—institutions which have profited of late years by the addition of pictures in colour which are at once educational and attractive.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a volume of "The Westminster Library," 'Christian Archaeology,' by Monsignor A. S. Barnes, with illustrations.

ON Wednesday last at the Mansion House a meeting of the Cowper Society was held, with the object of raising by public subscription 2,000l. for the repair and maintenance of Cowper's house at Olney, which was presented to the nation in 1900.

ON Wednesday also (St. George's Day) the following were elected officers and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the ensuing year: President, Sir C. Hercules Read; Treasurer, W. Minet; Director, Sir E. W. Brabrook; Secretary, C. R. Peers; Members of Council, Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, S. P. Cockerell, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, O. M. Dalton, M. S. Giuseppi, W. Gowland, D. G. Hogarth, Sir T. G. Jackson, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Philip Norman, Col. J. W. R. Parker, Harold Sands, H. Clifford Smith, W. M. Tapp, H. B. Wheatley, Horace Wilmer, and J. G. Wood.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Story of Bayreuth, AS TOLD IN THE BAYREUTH LETTERS OF RICHARD WAGNER. translated and edited by Caroline V. Kerr, 6/ net. Nisbet

The letters in this volume show the great difficulties against which Wagner had to contend before the Bayreuth Festivals were firmly established. His works now enjoy universal popularity, and it is only by reading his letters that one can realize the strength of will and the patience he displayed. As the copyright of 'Parsifal' is about to expire, the opera is likely to be given all over the world. In a letter to King Ludwig of Bavaria Wagner wrote:—

"Never is the 'Parsifal' to be presented in any other theatre [than Bayreuth], nor offered to any audience as a mere diversion."

Some may regret that his wishes cannot be carried out, but they are contrary to law. Even an extension of the copyright would create difficulties, for it might be quoted in favour of other works as a precedent.

Wagner (Richard), OPERA AND DRAMA, translated by Edwin Evans, Sen., 2 vols. Reeves

This new translation of Wagner's 'Opera and Drama' has the advantage of subject-headings; the absence of these from the original created, as Mr. Evans remarks, "enormous difficulties of reference." Of the work itself, published sixty-one years ago, there is no need to speak. Some sentences are difficult to understand, and the translator quotes from a letter written by Wagner to Uhlig to show that, when writing it, he was not "clear to himself"; so that many sentences seem "like a struggle for enlightenment." The rendering is for the most part excellent, and Mr. Evans has wisely attempted "a fluent English version," rather than "a microscopic fidelity to the original phrase-constructions." On p. 60 the word "elevate" seems an unsuitable rendering of "verdichtet," since the sentence thus makes a hero of higher rank than a god. Again, concerning Shakespeare's tragedies, we read of action "on the part of subordinate characters." We can find nothing in the original to justify the word "subordinate"; moreover, as the English text soon after refers to the "apparent subordination" of those characters, it sounds strange. The second time the word is properly used, the German being "scheinbare Unterordnung." We wonder why the word "verruftene" is not translated. It means "discredited," and it occurs before "miracle" in the context "from the miracle in religious dogma." Mr. Evans may not believe that such miracles are discredited, but his business is to give the opinion of Wagner.

Wyndham (H. Saxe), WHO'S WHO IN MUSIC, 6/ net. Pitman

This volume, the latest example of the current zeal for biographies of the living, is not too happy in its arrangement. The commercial and purely artistic sides of music intermingle indiscriminately; thus piano manufacturers and music publishers will be found cheek by jowl with famous singers and composers. A sense of proportion, too, is lacking; the biographies of many persons who are comparatively insignificant in the world of music often run to twice the length

of those whose names count for something. Far too much space is devoted to "stars" of musical comedy; the book, in fact, needs drastic revision before it can be considered a trustworthy guide to contemporary musicians.

Musical Gossip.

THE season at Covent Garden opened on Monday evening with 'Tannhäuser.' It was a good all-round performance. Neither Fräulein Perard-Petzel nor Fräulein Gertrud Kappel is a stranger to Covent Garden. The former is an excellent artist, though her voice for some passages in the Venus music is not sufficiently dramatic. The latter, the Elizabeth, has a clear voice, and sings with expression. Herr Heinrich Hensel's impersonation of Tannhäuser was impressive, and would have been still better had his voice been in good order. Herr Rottenberg conducted with marked ability.

ON the following evening began the first cycle of 'The Ring.' The lighting of the stage not only enabled the audience to see what it was intended they should, but in fact too much at one moment, when the wires by which the Rhinemaidens were suspended became visible. This new, clever apparatus, however, enables them to swim in a far more natural way.

The performance was exceptionally fine. Herr van Rooy was the Wotan. Herr Hensel, an excellent Loge, sang far better than on the previous evening. Herr Hans Bechstein is still the best Mime on the stage. The smaller parts of Fricka and Freia were ably filled by Madame Kirkby Lunn and Fräulein Greta Jonsson. But the great event of the evening was the splendid orchestral playing under Herr Arthur Nikisch. The tone, even in the softest passages—the voices of the singers, by the way, were never covered—was rich, while at certain moments, when fitting opportunity occurred, Herr Nikisch showed to the full his own power and that of the orchestra.

IN the matter of pianissimos the first act of 'Die Walküre' on Wednesday evening gave Herr Nikisch a splendid opportunity of showing how he could reduce the tone without its becoming cold, and therefore expressionless. The playing throughout the evening was very fine. We name the conductor of the orchestra first, although Madame Saltzmann-Stevens as Sieglinde sang with tenderness and beauty of tone, while Herr Cornelius as Siegmund was at his best. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel, in appearance and fullness of voice, may not be an ideal Brünnhilde, but she has a sympathetic style and is a capable artist.

IT may here be mentioned that Herr Paul Drach of Stuttgart will conduct 'Götterdämmerung' on Monday, as Herr Nikisch is obliged to be in Germany on that date.

THE new opera, 'Oberst Chabert,' produced at Covent Garden last Thursday, is founded on Balzac's story 'Colonel Chabert.' Both words and music are by W. von Woltershausen, and the work is said to be his first for the stage. In the libretto the story differs, and has been made more dramatic. The translation by Mr. Aveling is excellent. We hope to speak of the music next week.

ON Wednesday an experiment, brilliantly justified by results, attracted an audience which, for the second time this season, filled every seat in the spacious Dome at

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bulletin of the University of Kansas: HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Vol. I. No. 1: STUDIES IN THE WORK OF COLLEY CIBBER, by De Witt C. Croissant.

Lawrence, the University
These studies are extracts from a longer paper on the life and work of Cibber. The author aims at correcting certain misconceptions concerning that dramatist's personal character, and at forming an accurate estimate of his importance in the development of English literature and the literary merit of his plays. The first part of the volume is devoted to notes on Cibber's plays, and the second to a consideration of Cibber in his relation to the development of Sentimental Comedy. A Bibliography is also included. The author displays a sound judgment which should commend his work to the notice of those who are interested in the history of the English stage.

Fox (S. M.), THIS GENERATION, 2/6 net.

Fisher Unwin
The author has taken for his subject a problem which is almost hourly troubling the minds of earnest men and women—how far they can still conform to modern life as lived in Society and retain a self-respect rudely shaken by the discovery of the want from which many of their fellows are suffering. Unfortunately, the treatment is too crude to make more than a limited appeal, and, although cast in the form of a play, has no dramatic interest.

Gregory (Lady), NEW COMEDIES, 5/ net.

Putnam
It cannot be said that any of these five short plays present Lady Gregory's work at its best. Two of them, 'The Bogie Men' and 'Coats,' duologues each containing a quarrel and a final reconciliation, are feeble in comparison with 'The Workhouse Ward.' 'The Full Moon,' Lady Gregory tells us, was written to release Hyacinth Halvey from that state of virtue into which he was called in her play bearing his name, but his withdrawal takes place through the not particularly edifying medium of a barnful of persons wondering how near they are to insanity. In 'Damer's Gold'—the only one of the present series which runs to two scenes—we have a miser, more miserly at the outset than Harpagon, converted by a gambling loss into an open-handed enthusiast whose one desire is to see life. It is only in 'McDonough's Wife' that the presence of the Celtic spirit—apart from the Kiltartan dialect—is manifest. This little tragedy—a transcript from life, the author explains—shows McDonough the piper returning, a poor man, from a fair to find his wife dead and awaiting burial by the parish. There is a passionate outburst of grief; then his pipings assemble the villagers, and his wife is borne away to the triumphant music of his strains. This little play, especially towards the end, holds much that is poignant and beautiful.

The volume is mainly important because it affords additional evidence of the wide range of Lady Gregory's talents.

Molière, L'AVARE; LE MISANTHROPE, translated by Curtis Hidden Page, 3/6 net each.

Putnam
'L'Avare' is translated with scrupulous accuracy, marred only by a single slip: "I promise to obey you punctually on that point." In rendering the rhymed couplets

of 'Le Misanthrope' into blank verse Prof. Page has allowed himself a slight degree of licence, but, as before, the sense and spirit of the original are admirably maintained.

Patouillet (F.), LE THÉÂTRE DE MŒURS RUSSES DES ORIGINES À OSTROVSKI (1672-1850), 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

This is the first volume of a series of French studies in the history of Russian literature, to be known as the "Bibliothèque de l'Institut français de St. Pétersbourg." It chronicles in some detail the evolution of the drama in Russia from its tardy beginnings in the latter years of the seventeenth century down to 1849, the date at which Ostrovski, in his first play, produced the first faithful reflection of contemporary life. The remarkably late development of any theatre in Russia is a fact that calls for some explanation: Dr. Patouillet finds it rather in the strong ascetic influence of the Orthodox Church, which fought for centuries against all forms of public amusement, than in the remoteness of the country or its long isolation from other centres of culture. Here, as elsewhere, for many centuries the taste for drama among the people was nourished on the elaborate church ritual which was part of their daily life. Step by step the author traces the slow rise of a national drama out of crude beginnings: we pass from imitations of foreign writers under Peter the Great to the creation of an officially supported Russian theatre in 1756, and so, through such writers as Gogol, to the basis of the modern "théâtre de mœurs."

Dr. Patouillet's book has style, scholarship, and thoroughness, and it adds to literary history a chapter which should appeal to all students of European drama.

Shakespeare, CYMBELINE, edited by Will D. Howe; and THE THIRD PART OF HENRY THE SIXTH, edited by Robert Adger Law, Tudor Edition, 1/ each net.

Macmillan
Both these little books present a fair summary of the problems concerned, but cannot be said to show much evidence of independent thought.

Simpson (Harold) and Braun (Mrs. Charles), A CENTURY OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES, 1750-1850, 10/6 net.

Mills & Boon
Brightly written as is this volume of stage chronicles, it is not a "book" in the sense in which Henley would have used the word; that is to say, its parts are not organically connected, it lacks anything like a scheme, and it has not even the unity that might be given by a leading idea. One chapter sketches the coming of the actress on our (Restoration) stage, and traces the rivalry of the two patent houses, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, down to the quaint climax of 1750, when both managements put up 'Romeo and Juliet' on the same night; and another draws attention to the change of taste which occurred under the influence of the Romantic Movement; but, apart from these, the collaborators merely offer an unbroken series of "lives" of women-players. Thus their work is rather like a dictionary of stage biography, and, though their accounts of various beautiful or accomplished actresses are lively and, to judge by test cases, accurate, they must be tasted sparingly to be enjoyed. The style, it may be remarked, is not quite impeccable. We read of Peg Woffington "sending forth" from the grave "the shade of her blarney to lay caressing fingers upon" her biographers. But this is an extreme instance, and in general Mr. Simpson and his colleague contrive to be vivacious without being too "flowery" in their miniature biographies. Their opening

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON. SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Imperial Choir, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Myrtle Meggy's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
TUES.	Felix Salmond's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Muriel Donne and Ivy Parkin's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Muriel Dorrell's Violin Recital, 8.15, Leighton House.
—	Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Handel Society Choir, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Kolini-Balozky and Howard Jones's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	May Fussell's Cello Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Donald F. Tovey's Chelsea Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Jules Wertheim's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Adelina de Lara's Evening Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Wilhelm Sachse Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Helen Henschel's Recital of Songs, 8.45, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Lucy Polgreen's Sonata Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

Brighton. The idea of a representation of English ballet, performed by the pupils of Miss Gladys Little—herself a young local teacher of dancing—in conjunction with Mr. Lyell-Taylor's Municipal Orchestra, proved a happy inspiration. In 'The Ballet of Youth,' danced to music from Tchaikowsky's 'Sleeping Beauty' Ballet, a series of National Dances, and an exquisite 'Pas de Trois,' the delicacy and infectious gaiety of the girl dancers seemed to pass direct to the auditorium. As good material for the expression of beauty in motion is probably available in every town and village in England, it will not be surprising if Miss Little finds many imitators; the difficulty will be with the rendering of the music.

MR. BARTON M'GUCKIN, who passed away on the 17th inst. at Stoke Poges, was born at Dublin in 1852, and became principal tenor at Dublin Cathedral. He was for many years a successful member of the Carl Rosa Company, and made his début at Birmingham in 1880. At Drury Lane he appeared in new English operas, creating the rôles of Phœbus in 'Esmeralda,' Orso in 'Colomba,' Waldeemar in 'Nordeshda,' and Oscar in 'Nordisa.' He sang frequently at concerts and at provincial festivals. In 1905 he was appointed musical director of the Dublin Amateur Operatic and Choral Society.

THE foundation of Herr Max Klinger's Wagner memorial will be laid at Leipsic on May 22nd (Wagner's birthday). This will be followed by a performance of the Choral Symphony in the Gewandhaus under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch; and in the evening 'Die Meistersinger' will be given in the Neues Theater under Herr Otto Lohse. Further, there will be performances of all Wagner's stage works from 'Rienzi' to 'Götterdämmerung' between May 14th and June 1st. Special honour is, of course, paid to Wagner in his native city.

THE MAYFAIR SCHOOL OF MUSIC, which was inaugurated last year, is giving its first concert on the afternoon of May 8th at Grosvenor House. Among the performers will be Madame Albani, Miss Edith Clegg, Mr. Cyril Scott, and Mr. Louis Pecskaï. Mrs. F. R. Benson and Mr. Bassett Roe will give dramatic recitals. Tickets may be purchased from the Secretary at 461, Oxford Street, W. The proceeds of these will be given to the funds of the Maternity, Charity, and District Nurses Home, Plaistow.

ON Monday Messrs. Elkin will issue (in conjunction with Messrs. Constable) 'Critical and Historical Essays,' by Edward MacDowell. The volume contains twenty-one lectures delivered at Columbia University, New York, by MacDowell as Professor of Music there.

chapter enables them to start with some semblance of a plan, for the opposition revivals of 1750 allow of Mrs. Cibber and Miss Bellamy being grouped as "rival Juliets," and the quarrels of the green-rooms make some sort of a link between the stories of Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Pritchard, and others. There is, too, the thread of connexion supplied by the fact that the actresses of the whole century dealt with had to rely on a limited and largely identical repertory of parts. The collaborators, by the way, take these parts rather too much for granted, though they are to be thanked for supplying in an Appendix a list of 'Characters represented by the Stars of the Period.' Only a few, however, of the players mentioned here were recognized leaders of their profession, and some chapters have too much of the aspect of a catalogue of names.

Needless to add, the biographers do best when their subjects are famous enough to provide plenty of material. Yet sometimes they do not make full use of that material, when it opens out picturesque vistas. Thus they refrain from detail concerning Lawrence's romantic courtship of the two daughters of Mrs. Siddons, and they make no allusion to the highly interesting fact that Charles Lamb proposed marriage to Miss Kelly. Their record closes with the retirement of Mrs. Charles Kean, who shares a chapter in odd companionship with Helen Faucit.

Sutro (Alfred), THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND, a Comedy in Four Acts. French

There is, unfortunately, a likelihood that this play—dealing as it does with the exaggerations of the Woman's Suffrage movement—may to-day have a wider realization off the stage than it had when it was produced more than a year ago. The blame for such exaggerations must lie at the doors of those who have thwarted legitimate aspirations. A long notice of its first performance will be found in our issue of September 16th, 1911.

Dramatic Gossip.

A SPARKLING three-act comedy 'The Cap and Bells,' by Mr. Robert Vansittart, was produced at the Little Theatre towards the end of last week. Much of the action takes place concurrently with a national railway strike. This, however, is only of importance as furnishing a peg on which the author hangs his ideas concerning labour and capital—views which, we regret to say, are chiefly remarkable for their superficiality.

The credit for the success of the piece is largely attributable to the easy nonchalance with which smart truisms are uttered. The worst feature consists in some obvious attempts to introduce Shavian paradox into the character of the hero, which, missing fire, merely leaves the said gentleman overloaded with inconsistencies. This fact Mr. Godfrey Tearle rather emphasizes by the woodenness with which he personifies a Labour man of iron determination, who mistakes his love of helping himself to position and renown for a love of helping humanity. Miss Maude Millett, as the American wife of an English aristocrat, is the only member of the cast who appears completely comfortable in her part, and she has as good cause to thank the author as the audience have to thank her. Mr. Fred Kerr as her husband would have delighted us as keenly had we been permitted to regard him as recently titled, but the insistence on his ancient lineage made him little

more than a travesty. Again, Miss Ethel Warwick might have been a convincing offshoot from the parent stems had she not been made to spend so much of her time in flinging herself at the head of the young Labour agitator; and Mr. Eric Maturin as her fiancé—a young and idle duke—was odiously snobbish.

The fact that the play is undoubtedly one to be enjoyed makes its deficiencies the more regrettable to those who look for something more in drama than points against contemporary foibles and fads.

A REVIVAL of Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife' is announced at the Comedy Theatre next Saturday. Mr. McKinnel and Mr. J. Fisher White will be included in the cast. The play has, we are told, been a success at the Volks Bühne of Vienna, under the title of 'Kampf.'

ON Monday, May 5th, Mr. Forbes-Robertson will make his first London appearance as Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice.' Gertrude Elliott will be Portia, and Mr. Basil Gill, Bassanio.

MR. NORMAN TREVOR is to produce at the Savoy Theatre on or about May 14th 'The Seven Sisters,' by the Hungarian author Ferencz Herczegh. The announcement that the play is "not of a strong nature, but something entirely the opposite," is not lucid.

CAMBRIDGE drama this term will include the performance by the A.D.C. of 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' and by the Literary Drama Association of Mr. Yeats's 'Shadowy Waters' and M. Maeterlinck's 'Sister Beatrice.' Miss Penelope Wheeler, of Mr. Granville Barker's company, will, says *The Cambridge Review*, take the title-part in 'Sister Beatrice,' and be responsible for both pieces, but with this exception local talent will be employed.

THE drama again figured this week in the House of Commons, for Mr. Mackinder brought forward a motion for the establishment in London of "a National Theatre, to be vested in trustees and assisted by the State, for the performance of the plays of Shakespeare and other dramas of recognized merit." The Government answer, as usual, was depressing, but not more so than the usual attempts at humour in the discussion which followed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — C. C. S. — F. W. R. — W. D. B. — M. P. — Received.

W. D. — Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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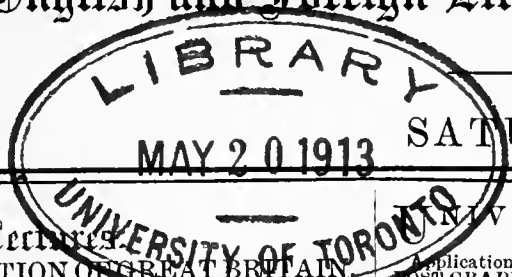
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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4462.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913.

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FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
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LITERATURE

Rambles in Kent. By J. Charles Cox. (Methuen & Co.)

"MANY COUNTIES, I believe, are called 'the Garden of England, as well as Surrey,'" said the heroine of 'Emma' to the insufferable Mrs. Elton, who had "never heard any county but Surrey called so." In our days Kent is certainly more often thus distinguished than any other county, and so far as fruit, nuts, and hops go to make a garden, the Kentish claim is difficult to overthrow. But it is not in its horticultural aspect that this delightful region is chiefly regarded here.

Those readers who know Dr. Cox's book on that other "Garden of England," his 'Rambles in Surrey,' will not need to be told that he does not write merely for the lover of the country or the casual tourist, but also for those who take a serious pleasure in the archæology and history—ecclesiastical, military, and civil—of the places they visit. He has long been intimately acquainted with Kent, and no one better than he can make us understand in few words the interest of such ancient centres of industry as Maidstone and Canterbury, and such settlements of seafaring or land-tilling folk as Sandwich and Folkestone, Eynsford and Tenterden.

Roughly, the method adopted by this admirably equipped explorer is, first, to go round the entire circumference near to the Thames, the sea, Sussex, and Surrey; next, to go through the length of the county; and, finally, to visit certain towns of special importance, turning aside from the general line of route, to right or left, on occasion, so that few villages offering buildings or associations of special interest need be overlooked. We may mention, as notably

excellent bits in the book, the pages devoted to Ebbsfleet and Romney Marsh, both districts rich in traditions and comparatively unchanged during long ages. The churches almost everywhere are described with loving detail, and this feature of the book will be its chief merit in the opinion of numerous readers. Many authors have an unhappy habit of repeating from one another stories which a little independent inquiry or thought would show to be unworthy of belief. Dr. Cox is not of this school of easy book-making. He gives credit to those from whom he has had assistance, and he also points out where some of his predecessors have fallen into error through hurry or too great reliance on the accuracy of other people. Some of his personal experiences are appropriately introduced, and one of the liveliest pages tells of a fight among stags which he witnessed in Lullingstone Park, a succession of "duels," in each case with a "referee" who in his turn "took on" the victor.

The story of the narrow escape from destruction in 1850 of the West Gate at Canterbury—the only one of the old city gates yet left—is told by Dr. Cox, and it ought to be retold in every work on local government in England, as a warning of what is possible in urban administration. In the year mentioned Wombwell's celebrated menagerie being about to visit the city, the proprietor found, on measuring the gateway, that his huge caravans could not pass under it. With an audacity due, perhaps, to earlier experience elsewhere, he formally petitioned the Corporation to have the obstructive building removed. When the matter came up for consideration the voting was equal, only the Mayor's casting vote saving the gateway from demolition!

The author exhibits a righteous but reasonably controlled indignation concerning the conduct of those who, owning or renting places of historic interest or exceptional beauty, exclude the public from any share in their enjoyment. He is not of those who leave out a name or omit to dot an *i* in writing of such matters, and some of the magnates of Kent, whether of old local stock or freshly arrived from other climes, may "see their names in print" without any of the pleasure that such sight is supposed to cause.

Of course, there are two sides to the question of public access, as to all others. There is still a large class of unintelligent persons who leave a trail of waste paper, broken glass, eggshells, and fruit rinds wherever they go, and whose visit to any rural place is usually marked in some permanent way—by broken fences, or name-carving. A few calls from a gang of such holiday-makers are enough to make any but a rare altruist close his gates to the general public.

There are, however, many instances of closure which do not admit of this excuse. Dr. Cox tells how the new occupier of an ancient and beautiful estate, while unable to shut off a footpath across his grounds, has raised so high a paling that "his"

scenery is entirely hidden. But for the extra expense, one might expect a subway to be substituted for the path in such a case. It should be added that Dr. Cox, in mentioning certain "show-places" to which the public is allowed access, forgets to add that such access is not always gratis. People who are willing to pay a shilling to look round a house or a garden are not usually of the class that throws empty bottles at old trees.

The literary associations of the county receive some welcome attention from Dr. Cox. For instance, he tells us to carry 'Great Expectations' in our pocket if we go to Cooling in the northern-most of Kent's peninsulas, where Pip spent his early days; and he mentions the house at Broadstairs where Dickens stayed for some time. Hooker, at Bishopbourne, has a whole page from his Life by Isaac Walton. Meric Casaubon, at Ickham; Erasmus, who stayed at Otford with Archbishop Warham; and Darwin, at Downe, are mentioned in passing; and Aphra Behn, who was born at Wye, is described as "one of the most noted authors and wits of the seventeenth century." Perhaps "notorious" would have been the better adjective. Another woman who surely was both a noteworthy author and a wit is never named, though at Godmersham in particular, and at half a dozen other delightful spots in the county, Jane Austen gathered much of her material.

So far as we have noticed, the author makes few slips. He states (p. 177) that "Lullingstone Park, which embraces 720 acres, is only exceeded in area by two others in this county of parks, namely, those of Knole and Chevening."

though he afterwards says (p. 230) that Eastwell Park is "of great extent, about 2,000 acres." He gives twice over, in slightly different words, the account of the ruined archiepiscopal residence at Charing where Henry VIII. stayed on his way to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Dr. Cox's adjectival comment on King Henry, by the way, arouses a regret that Froude is not alive to write a review of 'Rambles in Kent.' Henry appears a good many times in the book, and frequently is denounced as "this lustful despot," this "fickle-minded tyrant," or "the worst monarch who has ever occupied a Christian throne"—a description which might well have served once and for all to express sufficiently the author's view of him. As it is, even a signboard cannot show Henry's figure without the adjacent tavern being reproached for bearing such an "ill-omened name."

This well-informed and valuable book is illustrated by many excellent photographs of happily chosen scenes. Such comparatively fresh subjects as the Portreeve's house at Tunbridge, the Tudor village of Chiddingstone, Eynsford Bridge, Aylsford, Malling Abbey, Minster Church, and the noble Norman church at Barfreston are prominent among these pictures. A moderately good Index is provided.

A Modern History of the English People.
By R. H. Gretton. 2 vols. (Grant Richards.)

WE have to thank Mr. R. H. Gretton for the feast of reflection afforded by the perusal of the two volumes of his 'Modern History of the English People,' the first of which appeared last November. The kind of facts and movements he records year by year from 1880 to 1910 make fascinating reading for men and women in their forties, whose early recollections of such events as the Bradlaugh controversy, the first application of street lighting by electricity, the beginning of the cycling craze, and the popularity of Jumbo will take them back to their schooldays. There is a strange interest in living these experiences over again, and in seeing in an ordered setting events which apparently came tumbling into life in a pell-mell and meaningless fashion. So well has Mr. Gretton acquitted himself of his task that we are already inclined to think that the educational ban should be removed from recent history, and that senior boys and girls in our secondary schools might profitably descend to recent modernity in their historical studies, with Mr. Gretton for a guide.

Mr. Gretton is in close touch with all sides of life. The stock market, art, literature, politics, sport—nothing comes amiss to him: "quicquid agunt homines nostri farrago libelli." He proves how valuable the training is of a practical journalist where the writing of modern history is concerned. Politically, he goes on his way without bias for Liberals or Conservatives; truth is his aim, and impartiality his ideal. He paints a true picture, and at the same time interprets with sound judgment the manifold and complex movements through which English humanity has progressed during these thirty years. With great industry he has searched the files of the newspapers, and used a discriminating eye; but at the same time he is not a victim of that kind of zeal for scientific history that drags out to the light facts which in themselves are trifling, dry, and unilluminating. To sound judgment he adds a vivacious style; and his two volumes are readable to the last page.

There is enough freshness in his method to justify a few reflections upon it. Politics and Parliamentary history he follows adequately, but, in a way which is novel, he manages to interweave in his account of each year the thousand and one other social events which matter, with the result that in reading his pages we live over again, though in brief, these events in natural sequence, and find our year compounded of many strange ingredients apart from politics. We are heartily glad for once to see politicians dethroned from their eminence. It is at present fairly clear that their operations interest only a small section of those who are not taking a more or less direct hand in the game; customs and manners are no less important, as causes

and effects of national changes, than debates in Parliament, and the addition of new laws to the statute book. Undoubtedly in many cases it is very difficult to trace the logical nexus between social phenomena and the main movements of national life, and put them in their proper place in relation to that life; and their significance in relation to the future may be too hard a problem to solve at present, when the perspective is too near. It needs a writer of Mr. Gretton's cleverness to do this at all well. But it does seem to be demanded by scientific history that political and social facts which happened side by side should be so recorded, in order that future historians in their search for broad tendencies may more easily see relations of cause and effect. Occasional surveys of short periods such as this of Mr. Gretton's have a distinct value.

It is a real loss to history that historians have mostly seen fit to delegate to novelists the record of social progress, or to work in at wide intervals more or less perfunctory chapters on this part of their subject. We were brought up to consider our Roman history in watertight compartments, and, if we carried away from the study any knowledge at all of Roman social life, we felt it to be divorced from political history. Merivale, in 'Romans under the Empire,' devotes, at rare intervals, seven out of his sixty-eight chapters to separate consideration of such matters; Mommsen, in his 'History of Rome,' in the course of the five books which make up the work, observes a better proportion in such surveys by introducing thirteen chapters. How does J. F. Bright treat social history? In the volume on mediæval monarchy 30 pages out of 350 are thought enough to picture the state of contemporary society, and the same number out of 450 do the same for the period of personal monarchy (1485-1688). S. R. Gardiner's 'Students' History of England' offers a minimum on the social side, chap. xvii. almost necessarily dealing with Richard II. and the social revolution, and chap. lviii. with free trade developments between 1841 and 1852. Dr. Hunt and Dr. Poole's recent series of volumes is, of course, professedly a political history of England, and consequently, opening vol. x. at random, we find only one chapter (xiii.) out of twenty devoted to social and economic progress in England from 1760 to 1801.

Admirable as many of the special chapters mentioned are, the divorce of social from political history produces for all time a wrong impression on the minds of students, and the various phenomena which go to make a nation's history should be presented, as Mr. Gretton presents them, in closer admixture. Our author carries forward the torch lit by J. R. Green, who, in his Preface (1885) to 'A Short History of the English People,' states it as his purpose

"to dwell at length on the incidents of that constitutional, intellectual, and social advance in which we read the history of the nation

itself. It is with this purpose that I have devoted more space to Chaucer than to Cressy, to Caxton than to the petty strife of Yorkist and Lancastrian, to the Poor Law of Elizabeth than to her victory at Cadiz, to the Methodist revival than to the escape of the Young Pretender....I have restored to their place among the achievements of Englishmen the 'Faerie Queen' and the 'Novum Organum.'...In England, more than elsewhere, constitutional progress has been the result of social development."

In such words Green stated his original plan, which Mr. Gretton has wisely seen fit to follow at the interval of a full generation.

But a few words are demanded for the way in which Mr. Gretton tells his story. We shall not greatly blame him if occasionally he drops into the exaggerations incidental to a picturesque and lively style, as when, *more suo*, he finds the Coliseum crowds of 1910 "without a vice to divide among them." Something must be conceded to the spice and pungency which give welcome relief. He is inclined to see novelties in phenomena which have occurred many times in the course of English history, as in the fact of the *nouveau riche* mixing with exclusive blue blood. We confess we do not quite understand Mr. Gretton's attitude towards the middle class, which bulks so largely in his pages. Thus the dictum that "Lawn tennis....has done more for the mental enfranchisement of the middle class than has been recognised," is enigmatic. The following smacks of the patronage of the superior person:—

"The most depressing circumstance, however, was not the impenetrability of the middle-class, but the fact that when penetrated, as on some matters of taste it was beginning to be, by new ideas, it sucked them up in a thoroughly wrong-headed way."

The headings to the chapters (*e.g.*, 'Common Sense' for 1881) often need much forcing to include a large part of the facts arranged under them. The following is typical: "1882: Ireland, Egypt—and Jumbo." But Mr. Gretton's merits are great. He can tersely describe a movement: "The self-respect of the workman coming from labour that was reasonable was the heart of Morris's social creed." When he warms to his subject, and that is often, he writes admirable descriptive passages, *e.g.* on the Phoenix Park murder, and on the "Black Week" in the South African War. In a lighter vein he writes banteringly on the removal of Jumbo to America (i. 94): "The whole nation was stirred." In chaps. vi. and vii. he is at his best on the Gordon fiasco, attributing with good judgment their shares of responsibility to Gladstone's state of mind and Gordon's character. In these days of cigarettes it is interesting to be reminded that it was not till about 1887 that their use became common, and that "the change had been caused by the Soudan expedition." Laurence Oliphant has been credited with introducing them to London society. It is worth mentioning that the book has an adequate Index.

Problems of Power: a Study of International Politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Kilissé. By Wm. Morton Fullerton. (Constable & Co.)

MR. FULLERTON, who has been one of the European correspondents of *The Times*, has written an important work with an admirable Introduction. He has attempted to give a forecast of the future, after a careful scrutiny of the past. He quotes Bossuet's phrase, "Quand Dieu efface, c'est qu'il se prépare à écrire"; and adds that

"during the last ten years the Eternal would seem to have been preparing what one of his viceregents, the German Chancellor, recently called the policy of the clean slate."

Mr. Fullerton traces, with great knowledge of his subject, the sequence of European events since the Franco-German War, and incidentally praises M. Delcassé for his "magnificent Mediterranean policy," out of which came the Anglo-French Entente, our establishment in Egypt, a French Morocco, and an Italian Tripoli. We are told that King Edward ascended the throne at a moment when the tension between France and England could last no longer without war:—

"For both England and France the hour was ripe for meditation over their individual national problems. They stood, for an instant, . . . blinking in the glare of the new light that illuminated the dread cross-roads of Fashoda and Ladysmith. Simultaneously they saw the sardonic grin . . . of Germany. France and England were face to face like birds in a cockpit, while Europe, under German leadership, was fastening their spurs, and impatient to see them fight to the death. Then suddenly they raised their heads. . . . They had decided not to fight, and the face of European things was transformed."

Going back to the time of the Franco-Prussian War, Mr. Fullerton argues that if Napoleon III. had accepted our assistance, Prussia would never have constructed the Kiel Canal on Danish soil, Germany would not have discovered that her future lay on the water, and Bismarck's dream as to German unity would never have been realized.

Our author states that England is no longer without a rival among the world-carriers, and cannot, therefore, now choose between action and looking on, but is so entangled in the network of European forces that we live under the rule of vague liabilities, and must bear the consequences.

As for the position of France he thinks that she has never wished for peace at any price, though elsewhere he writes that in 1906 she was "pusillanimously reluctant" to allow diplomatic incidents to lead to war; and, in a most interesting passage on the ideas of Norman Angell, he explains how impossible for France are peace and arbitration theories so long as Alsace-Lorraine remains an open sore.

The question of Belgian neutrality is carefully considered, and Mr. Fullerton emphasizes the fact that France cannot act alone. He would have the Entente Cordiale converted into a close Dual Alliance, in order to forestall the day

when Germany will have her great fleet in the North Sea. He also thinks that Belgians, by their Army Bill of last year, have shown their determination to defend their own country in case of war between France and Germany; but adds that Belgian precautions do not preclude the necessity for France and England to act together in maintenance of the Treaties of 1839.

Some space is devoted to the position of the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine is called "a rapidly rusting weapon, forged solely for defensive purposes." Mr. Fullerton agrees with M. Honotaux whose work was before us the other day, and thinks non-intervention in European affairs has ceased to be possible for the United States. He sees a day when that country may be compelled to repudiate the first of her cardinal policies in order to bring herself into harmony with the new interests of other powers. He prophesies that, if the opening of the Panama Canal should make it possible to apply the Monroe Doctrine in a more pronounced form in Central America, in the West Indies, and on the coasts of Mexico, it will make it less applicable in South America than it is now. Of the Canal Mr. Fullerton says that

"every one can see the peculiar advantage, for the United States, in case of war, of possessing . . . a safe open highway which it is at liberty to fortify as part of its coast line."

But how can he assume that it will be "safe"? *The Athenæum* on other occasions has noted the arguments of writers who have proved, or tried to prove, that, even if fortified, the Canal will be open to attack, and the word "safe" would surely imply the command of the sea—by a fleet which is not yet built. Mr. Fullerton, however, sees that America is now out in the open, and that the Canal will impose on her

"a great national obligation. . . . A strong American navy has become a vital necessity for the security of the United States. America has courted a great responsibility and she must rise to it, or pay the consequences by dismemberment."

The author has lived too long out of England to be in touch with English people, and he will hardly carry readers with him in his gloomy forecast of our own future. Parliamentary government is to him foolish and bad. England finds herself to-day (according to him) confronted with a life-and-death problem of national security, owing to the fact that, when the German Emperor declared that "Germany's future lies on the water," the British ministry were prevented by the curse of their Parliamentary system from assuming responsibilities which they would gladly have faced had it not been for those "Little Englanders" who are a nightmare to our author. He pictures members of Parliament as "citizens" squabbling for the boats on a wrecked ship; and when he writes of old-age pensions and workmen's insurance, he says that

"the mob . . . possesses, in the devices of universal [sic] suffrage and parliamentary

government, sure instruments for the immediate and frequently selfish utilization of the wealth of the community and for the satisfaction of party interests."

A curious gibe at Little Englanders is founded on the fact that a German atlas in 1910 described the "North Sea" as the "Deutsche Meer," and a French paper is quoted as warning us that Great Britain "se trouve donc baignée par la mer allemande." Surely there is nothing in the very old phrase "North Sea or German Ocean" to frighten us. The name seems about as important as the fact that what we call the "Straits of Dover" bears another description at Calais.

Mr. Fullerton relies too much on Lord Roberts to prove that our Territorial Force is a "make-believe army," and he tells our Government that they have still, perhaps, a few months in which to continue to affirm their scepticism as to the value of a military alliance with France. His argument, if we understand him rightly, is that we must have, not only a supreme navy, but also an army on a huge, if not on a Continental, scale. He constantly returns to an attack on Lord Haldane and to praise of Lord Roberts; but it would have been more to the point to show how England is to pay for the overwhelming fleet, and for that great army—which, his quotations show, he wishes us to be ready to land in France for a war against Germany.

Our author's love of Protection and dislike of Free Trade lead him into queer positions. He thinks that the British Empire has been "steadily disintegrating for more than a generation," and that our fiscal policy has "engendered a divergency of foreign policies"; "interest alone holds nations together, yet Mr. Chamberlain proposed Imperial preference to unheeding ears." Mr. Fullerton's fiscal sermons are, indeed, as lugubrious as his remarks about the House of Lords, and about British institutions which seem to him to be crumbling like the cliffs at Dover; and we think that the recent revival of Imperialism, and the money voted by our Colonies for the Navy, might have cheered him a little.

His fears of German commerce have led him astray in figures, and he should have checked the distinguished German from whom he quotes. He says that German imports into South Africa reached (in one year, we suppose) 38,000,000*l.*, whereas British imports hardly touched 4,000,000*l.* As a fact the imports from the United Kingdom and from British possessions amounted to 59 per cent and 10·4 per cent respectively; while 90·7 per cent of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. Mr. Fullerton is just as inexact when he states that in Egypt "almost the entire trade is in German hands." The facts are simple: in 1911 imports from Great Britain were over 8,500,000*l.*, and from Germany only 1,500,000*l.*, while even France was far ahead of Germany. If we look at exports, we see that they were 14 millions for Great Britain, and only 3 millions for Germany.

TWO BOOKS ON EAST AFRICA.

THOUGH Capt. Wilson's book, 'A British Borderland,' is primarily one of sporting reminiscences, it contains a considerable amount of information with regard to the internal conditions of the country of which he writes. Incidentally it may be said that the chapters which deal purely with big-game shooting are entertaining in themselves, and are sure of their appeal to the sportsman. But what we are more particularly concerned with here is the economical aspect of British East Africa, its resources, its development, and its future, and in this respect Capt. Wilson's book possesses a greater value than usually appertains to volumes of this kind.

He includes both the East African Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate (combining them under one name—British Equatoria), and it would, perhaps, not be out of place here to echo the hope expressed by Mr. Cathcart Wason in his Preface, namely, that it will not be long before both Protectorates are united under one Governor, with Deputy-Governors for Uganda and the Coast Provinces. Some indication of their recent development is provided by a consideration of the fact that, since 1908, the produce of the East African Protectorate has risen from 157,097*l.* to 333,670*l.*; and that of the Uganda Protectorate from 140,277*l.* to 377,079*l.*

British Equatoria is roughly divided by the author into three zones or belts. The first is the coast-belt, a fertile tropical country where effective European colonization is impossible for climatic reasons. He contends, however, that this, from a commercial point of view, is probably the most profitable portion of the country to exploit, not only from its fertility, comparatively easy labour conditions, and climatic suitability for the production of such commodities as rubber, cocoa-nut products, &c., but also from the means of transport which proximity to the sea affords. The second is the tableland that rises from five to ten thousand feet above the coast-belt. On this tableland colonization is possible, the climate being in most places excellent, and it is now extensively inhabited by white settlers. The third is the tropical belt in which lie Lake Victoria and the Uganda Protectorate, which is unsuitable for colonization, having a climate which the author describes as varying "between bad, very bad, and damnable."

It is to the highlands of British East Africa, then, that we must look as a possible future "white man's country." Capt. Wilson deals with the question impartially; on the whole, he is inclined to halt midway between two opinions, and to consider that, with certain limitations

once realized, the highlands are suited to European colonization.

Up to its present stage of development British East Africa has been essentially an agricultural country, handicapped by its distance from the necessary markets by the absence of any large waterways, and by the difficulties of the labour question. The development of the fertile plateaux will inevitably be retarded by the fact that all their produce has to pass over a single-line railway 300 miles long before it can reach the coast. German East Africa, it may be noted, suffers in very much the same way.

The circumstances of Portuguese East Africa present in this respect a striking contrast, as Mr. Lyne points out in his book on 'Mozambique.' Its fertile centres have the advantage of being near the coast; moreover, its rivers are navigable, so that it is independent of its railway, which, however, provides an additional means of transport. In other ways, too, this province is particularly favoured by circumstances. The tropical countries of Africa are almost entirely dependent upon Europe for their market; but while in the case of German and British East Africa this is reached through the Suez Canal, with its heavy tolls, to which the cost of railway transport has to be added, Portuguese East Africa, on the other hand, is served by several steamship lines working round the Cape.

Mr. Lyne gives a detailed and illuminating account of the resources of the province. He deals in turn with the sugar-planting and cocoanut-planting industries; the possibilities of the district as a rubber country, as to which he is hopeful; and agriculture generally.

These two books, which are both equipped with a number of excellent illustrations, should be read conjointly; they afford many valuable comparisons, while each is well worth reading for its own sake.

 CHARTERHOUSE SCHOLARS.

THIS volume, of which 150 copies only have been printed, comes from "The Grove Park Press" of Mr. Crisp, and is produced in the stately and luxurious form associated with his valuable series of 'Visitations.' The record is worthy of its fine printing, for even in these days of changing heroes and cheap honours one may feel an interest in the careers of the boys at a great school, who for over two centuries have been selected as most promising, however limited the field of examination or method of entry may seem to the modern reformer.

There is an excellent Introduction concerning the government of Charterhouse,

Alumni Carthusiani: a Record of the Foundation Scholars of Charterhouse, 1614-1872. Edited by Bower Marsh and Frederick Arthur Crisp. (Privately printed.)

and the examination of the quality and claims of the Gownboys is full of interest. Poor children, as in many of the big public schools, were originally intended to profit by the Founder's bounty, but those who were well connected also seem to have had the preference in a good many cases, especially in the nineteenth century. It is regretted that

"nominations to the Foundation as a means of indirect compensation or compliment to men of eminence in the service of the Church or State have not been more numerous";

but under this heading come Crashaw, John Wesley, and Lord Ellenborough. A facsimile is given of the warrant of the Duke of Buckingham nominating Wesley, the son of his chaplain, to be "a poor Scholar of Sutton's Hospital." Crashaw, as "Crosshow," figures on an early page; and on adjacent pages later we find Dryden's son and "Richard Steel," more distinguished at that age than his fellow of *The Spectator*. The notes on the future careers of the boys add much to the value of the volume.

A summary of eminence, so far as it can be ascertained, is also provided in the Introduction. A large proportion of the scholars took holy orders, but distinction in that line is not marked. Blackstone and Ellenborough represent legal acumen at its highest; and the strongest section is probably that of the Public Services, in which many Gownboys have borne high and responsible office without reaching that position or making that noise which has a lasting effect on the world's intelligence. Fifty-four of them, it is noted, have found inclusion in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' As for the career of letters,

"apart from the two or three well-known names, the Foundation seems often to have been badly served by the families of the future genius; thus Dean Addison gained a nomination for one son, but it is another son, the boarder, that brings lustre on the school; two Vanbrughs are to be found in our pages, but their brother, the Vanbrugh, was educated elsewhere; so too the two famous Fieldings have a Gownboy brother, and even Charles Burney, with his own distinct fame as a classical scholar, is but too often remembered only as the brother of his more gifted sister; consolation may, however, be found that John Wesley was our representative of his famous family, and of the four distinguished brothers of the name of Law three were Gownboys and the fourth a boarder."

This is all very well for one who looks back, but there is the compensating consideration that genius in its early years, as in its later, is apt to be unruly rather than useful or ornamental.

In conclusion, we may express our surprise that the Introduction does not make a list of classical scholars of eminence. Henry Nettleship in Latin, and Richard Jebb in Greek, have at least a fame which will not be soon forgotten, and is the more secure because it does not depend on the fickle favour of the public.

A British Borderland: Service and Sport in Equatoria. By Capt. H. A. Wilson. (John Murray.)

Mozambique: its Agricultural Development. By Robert Nunez Lyne. (Fisher Unwin.)

FICTION.

HUMAN CAREERS.

Vision. By Stella Callaghan. 5s. (Constable & Co.)

The author of 'Vision' writes with a light and delicate touch, while her characters are generally real enough to compel our interest, and sometimes our sympathy. Her aim is apparently to show that genius is evolved from adversity. The hero's early childhood is passed in an ultra-respectable and bleak environment, with unsympathetic parents who have never been able to forgive him a slight physical deformity. His character is developed by friendship with a young schoolmaster, who becomes his unconscious but successful rival in love. His later career is one of copious misfortune. We leave him shattered in health and penniless, but fired with literary inspiration. The story is marred by a certain looseness in construction, and the minute descriptions of visions experienced by the hero give it an atmosphere of unreality.

Succession. By Ethel Sidgwick. 6s. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

'Succession' is a finished literary performance which, regarded from many points of view, is remarkable. It may be argued that it shares the limitations of genre music, and that, just as the eminence of a Grieg eludes comparison with the music-makers of the rest of the Western world, so, in relation to the great human family, the music-steeped Lemaures are isolated, specialized, even localized. To this extent it might be urged that this is not a great human novel. Having said this, we may express our admiration for the rare skill with which a succession of three generations of a gifted family, viewed merely in their physical relationship one to another, or in their artistic inheritance, is handled. The boy left by his English father under contract to the great French virtuoso his grandfather escapes and achieves success with comparative ease, but the torture which a highly strung temperament can suffer at the hands of his best and dearest makes a study of poignant interest. The technical quality of the dialogue and the restrained yet profound emotional interest show the artistry of the writer.

Unquenched Fire. By Alice Gerstenberg. 6s. (John Long.)

The central theme of 'Unquenched Fire' is the personality of a society girl unfitted for the position into which she has been born by the possession of an independent spirit and artistic ideas. Stirred to revolt when her temperament is recognized by a violinist imported to entertain a house-party, she leaves her home to seek fortune on the stage. When we take leave of her she has become a star, after having first suffered privation. The best parts of the novel are concerned with the relationships which severally exist between the girl and her society fiancé, the friend she marries for convenience, and the actor-lover who at last stirs her passions.

ADVENTURES ABROAD.

A Mere Woman. By Vera Nikto. 6s. (Duckworth & Co.)

We are accustomed to the modern novel of Russian society which presents a succession of sensuous episodes, culminating in a revolver shot and somebody's death. 'A Mere Woman' shows little variation from the type. Dozens of similar heroines have married officers before discovering them to be drunkards; we expect the "short,

intense romance, like one of those mysterious tropical plants," which follows the divorce, and are not surprised by the ringing down of the curtain on a mildly happy union with an elderly prince.

One Smith. By G. Murray Johnstone. 3s. 6d. (Johannesburg, Dawson.)

In 'One Smith' "incidents" in the life of an old campaigner are related in the vernacular with not a little rugged force. They have for a setting the Zulu and South African Wars, and Mr. Johnstone deals sparingly with the picturesque. There is the grimness of actuality about more than one story—reinforcements here do not always arrive "in the nick of time"—and several end in tragedy. 'Greater Love hath No Man' is the best of a vigorous collection.

The Hidden Road. By Joan Sutherland. 6s. (Mills & Boon.)

The Englishmen in 'The Hidden Road' are somewhat on the heroic side, but the action is swift and the interest is well maintained. The hero's expedition to Lhasa almost ends fatally, but he is rescued from a horrible fate by the timely arrival of his fellow-countrymen, and eventually returns to England and the patient heroine. In the main the writing is passable, but the dialogue is occasionally weak.

The Lost Mameluke: a Tale of Egypt. By David M. Beddoe. 6s. (Dent & Sons.)

In Egypt, at the close of the eighteenth century, Mr. Beddoe has found a new setting for a story, and in the device of an Englishwoman's eventually accepting, for her son's sake, the Mussulman religion which she had discarded her husband for professing, he has found a new plot. His literary methods, however, are by no means novel or remarkable; and his custom of employing unexplained Egyptian terms introduces an element of obscurity. His volume should nevertheless please boys.

ENGLISH LIFE.

Isle of Thorns. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. 6s. (Constable & Co.)

'Isle of Thorns' has for background the Sussex country—excellently described, especially in its wilder aspects, which form a fine setting for the tragic adventures of Sally and her two lovers. These three principal characters are well portrayed, though occasionally their actions verge on the theatrical. The minor characters are far more natural. The book, which is written in a powerful style, abounds in clever pen-pictures of scenery, and shows both observation and originality.

The Black Bean: a Mystery of the Turf. By Thormanby. 6s. (Heath & Cranton.)

The appearance of the Black Bean is but one of several mysteries which are presented to us. When a reckless peer inherits from his father a sinister secretary who knows the secret of his unfortunate marriage, the worst may be feared, and, as usual, people "on the make" gather round the racing stables which form a centre of interest in the story. The author, as might be expected, writes well about horses, but his human characters are a little mechanical, though they serve to make his story move briskly.

Mr. Flight. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Howard Latimer.)

"It is a dismal sort of business," Mr. Blood said. "That's what I've been saying ever since I was born." Though this speech is representative of the viewpoint of his novel, Mr. Hueffer manages to get quite a lot of fun out of the dreariness. The work is described as "the story of

Aaron Rothweil Flight, Millionaire—Soap-boiler—Politician," and from that any one who knows anything of former productions from the same hand can gauge the matter and the manner of its presentment. In turn society climbers, cheap journalists attached to a cheaper press, party-serving politicians, esoteric clubs and members, elections engineered for purposes far removed from the interests of the electors, and marriages of convenience serve as targets for sardonic ridicule.

We doubt whether our understanding of the chicanery typical of our day has been advanced, or disgust with the emptiness of life for the many has been enhanced, but at least we have laughed, albeit grimly, as we turned these pages; so Mr. Hueffer has achieved something of what, we believe, was his main purpose.

AMERICA.

Pioneers. By Sarah Comstock. 6s. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

The scene of 'Pioneers' is laid among the Western plains of the United States. What might have been a success is spoilt by the impossible character of the hero. The author has good powers of observation and a sense of humour, but little imagination.

A Builder of Ships. By Charles M. Sheldon. 6s. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Mr. Sheldon's story deals with the sudden "conversion" of the proprietor of a great American shipbuilding firm. This happens during a term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced for neglecting to provide fire escapes in his offices. The author fluctuates between sentimentality and sensationalism, and fails to interest us.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

The Open Window. By E. Temple Thurston. 6s. (Chapman & Hall.)

'The Open Window' contains somewhat sentimental rhapsodies on country delights woven into a form that is half calendar and half story. The narrative, which is one of simple pathos, moves chronologically through the months of Spring and Summer into the days of Autumn. Many will find pleasure in the charming illustrations by Mr. Charles Robinson.

The Adventuress, and Other Stories. By George Willoughby. 6s. (Max Goschen.)

An unmistakable originality is evident in every one of the fourteen stories and sketches which comprise 'The Adventuress.' The author seems to have studied Maupassant, but followed him at a safe distance, for, if the method is similar, the manner is his own. Mr. Willoughby loves his London, and places in it the familiar types, generally with a suggestion of the bizarre, but without straining for effect, and always with delicacy. He has the true dramatic instinct; even the longest speeches of his characters have a cumulatively stimulating effect.

Sunia, and Other Stories. By Maud Diver. 6s. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Mrs. Diver already has to her credit several Indian novels of considerable merit of which 'Captain Desmond, V.C.' will be, perhaps, best remembered. She has an intimate knowledge of Anglo-Indian life, and, though some of the present stories—belonging, we gather, to her earlier work—are slight in themselves, they are gracefully written, and the characters in them are flesh and blood. One or two suffer from too liberal a use of sentiment, but none of them is dull, and the author's circle of admirers will be grateful to her for collecting them in more permanent form.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Banks (John S.), CENTRAL QUESTIONS OF FAITH. 6d. net. C. H. Kelly

The author treats of general wide questions of faith, from a Wesleyan's point of view. His chapters are, in a sense, separate little sermons, which contain much that is worthy of serious attention.

Book of the British Belshazzars and Britain's Mene, Mene, Tekel, 3/6 net.

West Croydon, James Rutherford

The author states that his booklet is based upon the "thought, faith, and methods of the prophets and of Christ," and that it is an endeavour to reveal the material consequences of Disestablishment as shown by "signs" multiplied from the hand of God.

Elwin (Rev. Father), THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN BOMBAY CITY, being the History of the Mission Work of the Society of S. John the Evangelist in that City, 2/ net.

Mowbray

In this little book the author gives an account of the missionary work achieved in Bombay during the last thirty-nine years, and has succeeded in weaving the various events of that period into a more or less continuous history. There are a number of photographs.

Hales (Wilfred), PHANTASIES AND FABLES' 1/ net. Nutt

Miniature essays of a religious tendency, written in allegorical form. They contain some gems of thought, on the whole, in an attractive setting.

Hennessy (M. D.), THE COMING PHASE IN RELIGION, 5/ net. Nutt

The author attempts in this book to show, by illustration from the New Testament, that instinct is the medium of our communion with God, and that this was the truth which the Master exemplified. He feels that the moment for putting it forth is all the more opportune in view of the theory promulgated by M. Bergson, that instinct and not reason is the factor by which the development of life and consciousness is urged on, and by means of which we are brought into touch with all that is spiritual in the universe. He writes lucidly and with commendable restraint, and his book should be read by those who desire to keep in touch with modern thought.

Levine (Ephraim), JUDAISM, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

It would be impossible, of course, to attempt anything like a history of Judaism within the brief limits of "The People's Books," and the author has therefore contented himself with endeavouring to give some idea of the various stages through which that religion has passed, and the many tendencies that have reacted and still react upon it. At the same time he appends a valuable Bibliography, which will afford the student who is anxious to pursue the subject further an opportunity of doing so.

Martin (Rev. Michael), THE ROMAN CURIA AS IT NOW EXISTS, 6/ net.

R. & T. Washbourne

In this volume the author supplies an account of the departments of the Roman Curia—its Sacred Congregations, tribunals, offices, the competence of each and its mode of procedure. He also deals with the new legislation contained in the Constitution issued by the Holy See on June 29th, 1908.

O Beata Trinitas : THOUGHTS ON THE CREED OF S. ATHANASIUS, by a Religious, 1/

Mowbray

A little book of meditations, intended purely for devotional use, and not as doctrinal expositions. They are founded on passages in the Athanasian Creed.

Tabrum (Arthur H.), RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF SCIENTISTS, with an Introduction by the Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, New and Enlarged Edition, 2/6 net.

Hunter & Longhurst

This edition includes a fresh chapter, containing some forty letters from eminent men of science, and a list of such of them in Great Britain and America as hold Christian beliefs, a reply to certain criticisms, and an Index. The author's object in collecting and publishing these letters is to disprove the assertion commonly made that religion and science are diametrically antagonistic to each other, and that men of science are, and must be, irreligious and anti-Christian.

Law.

Papers set in the Special Examination in Law in the University of Cambridge, 1907-1911, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The whole of the papers set in the Special Law Examination during a period of four years at Cambridge.

Trial of George Henry Lamson, edited by Hargrave L. Adam, "Notable English Trials" Series, 5/ net. W. Hodge

Dr. Lamson was tried in 1882 for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John. This is one of the few cases recorded where the poison used was aconitine, derived from monkshood, a common garden flower. John was at school when the poison was administered to him, the motive for the murder being apparently some small property which he had, and which would partly revert to Dr. Lamson on his death. The Introduction is clumsily written, but otherwise adequate.

Tryon (James L.), A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Boston, Massachusetts Peace Society

The author puts forward a plea for a Permanent Court of Arbitration which should deal with the voluntary settlement of semi-political disputes, or any controversies that nations are unwilling to submit to the Court of Arbitral Justice. He suggests that a better name for the latter would be the Court of International Justice, and that it should, like the International Prize Court, have an obligatory jurisdiction and be strictly judicial in its procedure; but, for the sake of prompt and economical administration, both courts should be combined in one institution with two chambers. He puts his case logically and clearly, and considers various objections to his scheme.

Poetry.

Adams (Arthur H.), THE COLLECTED VERSES OF.

Whitecombe & Tombs

Mr. Adams has already achieved the reputation of a representative poet in Australasia, and to judge by his volume of 'Collected Verses' just published, that reputation has been fairly won. He has taste and style, not the mere fluency which persuades many versifiers that they are born to sing. There are two earlier volumes of his which have not been drawn upon for the purposes of the present collection: 'The Nazarene' and 'London Streets.' In the former Mr. Adams achieved a difficult task with considerable distinction; but we are inclined to think that his gifts are displayed to the fullest advantage in 'London Streets,'

which contains one or two pieces that lift it high above the average of contemporary verse.

Small (Alexander), LIVINGSTONE'S GRAVE, AND OTHER VERSES.

Edinburgh, Henderson

The author's muse roams over a wide range of subjects, sometimes distinguished by a touch of real poetry, sometimes moving on a lower level, but always pleasant.

Wordsworth (J. C.), FOLIA POETICA, or Short Poems in Latin Verse, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer

This little volume of Latin poems by an assistant master at Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, contains some 70 pages of versification, in the hexameter and elegiac metres. There are ten poems on the following subjects: Tentamenta Lucretiana, Historia Poetica, Convivium Fluviale, Ars Poetica, Ora Maritima, Latronum Ludus, Jus Suffragii, Juventus Mundi, Ferrea Aetas, and Praeconium. Mr. Wordsworth is an accomplished and clever versifier. In 'Historia Poetica' he hits off very neatly the characteristics of the ancient classical poets. Thus of Horace he writes happily:—

Non arte politus,
Sed facilis fluit huic sermo, coramque sodales
Adpellare videtur et omnem ex tempore vocem
Mittere: nulla tamen cadit haud feliciter unquam,
Vero nulla caret sententia.

'Convivium Fluviale' is a brisk account of a river picnic. In 'Ars Poetica' some advice is given as to how to set about writing Latin verses: "In primis venerare Gradum: sic itur ad astra"; but this, we submit, is anything but good counsel. The less a beginner sees of a Gradus, the better for him and his verses. However, the poem is decidedly clever. We are left in doubt as to the reason for publishing these poems. If the idea is solely an exhibition of Mr. Wordsworth's skill, it is justified. If the intention is to supply matter for young folk to read, we suggest that they had better be spending their time on Lucretius than on Mr. Wordsworth's 'Tentamenta Lucretiana.'

World's Classics: SELECTED POEMS, by Lord Byron; SELECTED POEMS, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1/ net each.

Frowde

A pocket edition of Byron and Shelley, containing practically all their best-known poems. No introduction or notes are provided, and the reader may be glad for once to be undisturbed by the commentator.

Philosophy.

Carr (H. Wildon), THE PROBLEM OF TRUTH, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The problem of truth, says the author, is a problem of philosophy: not one of merely historical interest, but a present problem—a living controversy, the issue of which is undecided. His main object, in expounding this problem, has been to make clear its nature and disclose the secret of its interest, and in this we think he has succeeded. Moreover, his book is intended primarily to appeal to those who have made no previous study of philosophy, and is written in a style intelligible to the general reader.

Index to Nietzsche, compiled by Robert Guppy; VOCABULARY OF FOREIGN QUOTATIONS OCCURRING IN THE WORKS OF NIETZSCHE, translated by Paul V. Cohn, 6/ net. T. N. Foulis

The English translation of Nietzsche is now completed by the publication of this Index. A careful examination reveals the fact that Mr. Guppy has succeeded very well

in a task which Nietzsche's frequent repetitions and sparing use of proper names must have made extremely difficult. We cannot, however, congratulate Dr. Levy equally upon his Preface, but he appears so ready to congratulate himself that there is little need for us to do so. This translation has been injured by the poor quality of the introductory essays, for in spite of its English being often flat and sometimes a little dubious, it is otherwise a very creditable piece of work.

Monist (The), a Quarterly Magazine devoted to the Philosophy of Science, APRIL, 2/6 Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

The present number contains a translation, by Mr. George Bruce Halsted, of the late Henri Poincaré's essay on 'The Relativity of Space.' An article that should make a wide appeal is that by the editor on 'Mark Twain's Philosophy.' In it he gives copious quotations from a pessimistic book entitled 'What is Man?' written by Mark Twain, but not published until after his death. It is significant that it was published under the name of S. L. Clemens, and not under the pen-name adopted for his lighter works. The quotations are interspersed with comments and considerations by the editor, the whole forming a contribution of considerable interest.

Rashdall (Rev. Hastings), ETHICS, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The present book is virtually a condensation of the same author's 'Theory of Good and Evil.' There are, however, some criticisms upon a recent phase of Emotional Ethics which have not appeared before. The author makes no theological assumptions in his inquiry, but starts simply with this fact of experience — that we do give moral judgments, that we call and think acts right and wrong; and proceeds to ask what at bottom we mean by so doing, and what are the things or actions to which we apply, or ought to apply, these terms.

History and Biography.

Barron (Evan Macleod), PRINCE CHARLIE'S PILOT, a Record of Loyalty and Devotion, 5/ Inverness, Carruthers & Sons

"Charlie" books, as Andrew Lang called them, seem endless. The present work, the main contents of which have already appeared in a Northern newspaper, justifies its existence by breaking new ground. That might be thought impossible at this time of day; but to the serious student of Highland history the field has really been stripped only of its more obvious treasures, while others as valuable, though not so apparent, have been passed by. It fell to Mr. Barron's lot to examine recently for certain definite purposes most of the contemporary and somewhat later records of the '45, and various unpublished records and MSS.; and the series of resulting articles here reprinted, while preserving strict historical accuracy, aimed especially at presenting the more romantic side of Highland history as connected with the Jacobite rising. The main contents of the book are devoted to the grey-haired old hero, Prince Charlie's pilot, and his gallant schoolboy son, both of whom played a notable part in the fascinating drama of the '45. The story is told in full detail, and will interest not only students of Scottish annals, but also all whose penchant is for "far-off things and battles long ago." It flashes with curious side-lights. There is a serviceable map illustrating Charles Edward's wanderings in the Highlands after Culloden, but why is there no index?

Craig (Robert), A HISTORY OF ORATORY IN PARLIAMENT, 1213 TO 1913, 10/6 net.

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

Dr. Craig has attempted to group the important events of seven hundred years around the orators who in that time played a part in the evolution of political ideas which determined the development of our Constitution. His scheme is ambitious, and, as there are no reports of Parliamentary debates which go back anything like that time, complete success would seem impossible. He has devoted much time to his task, and collected many interesting extracts. Fragments of old speeches have been preserved; but they are not, as he points out, trustworthy for exact wording, and are, therefore, not of much use to the writer of such a history.

In the early pages there is much of the beginnings of Parliament, but little that concerns the subject of Dr. Craig's title. He gives his own definition of oratory, and quotes a well-known sentence which shows Gladstone's view. He also includes excellent notes as to the opinions of Macaulay, Brougham, and others. Mr. Chamberlain is indexed as an orator, but was in his best days, we should have said, remarkable as a debater and incisive platform speaker rather than as an orator. His colleague John Bright was, when the two sat for Birmingham, regarded as the orator, but we see no mention of Bright's most famous passage in his Crimean speech. By a modern House of Commons, over-anxious to get through with its business, oratory is severely discouraged, and we cannot see that a 'History of Oratory in Parliament' is much concerned with statements such as those which inform the reader that Mr. Balfour spoke 114 times in one session, or that Lord Randolph Churchill beat that record by speaking 253 times. The book is, however, not without merit, and will interest those who make and read political speeches.

Gribble (Francis), THE TRAGEDY OF ISABELLA II., 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

The tragedy of Isabella II., says the author, can be stated in a sentence—she danced away her throne. Not only was her love of dancing excessive, but also her choice of partners was unfortunate. It is with proving the truth of these preliminary propositions that the present book is chiefly concerned.

Hill (Octavia), LIFE OF, AS TOLD IN HER LETTERS, edited by C. Edmund Mauriee, 16/ net. Maemillan

This account of Miss Hill's long, active, and useful life, and, incidentally, of the movements with which she was associated, is very welcome. It is edited by her brother-in-law.

International Congress of Historical Studies, London, 1913: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, with Introductory and Supplementary Remarks by A. W. Ward, 1/ net. Frowde

Mr. Bryce, in this Presidential Address, spoke as a traveller rather than as a student of MSS. or of printed books. "To wander through strange countries," he says, "and see what Nature has given to their peoples and what the peoples have made of Nature, is one way, and not the worst way, of approaching history." He pointed out that the world to-day is becoming *one* in an altogether new sense, through the dominion of the European races. The last great step in that process was the partition of Africa between three European Powers a little more than twenty years ago.

Masson (Flora), CHARLES LAMB, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A competent biography which, though necessarily more or less in miniature, manages to convey a vivid impression of the personality of Lamb.

Morse (Hosea Ballou), THE TRADE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA, Second Edition, 10/6 net. Longmans

The first edition of this valuable work was reviewed by us on September 26th, 1908. Chap. iii., 'Republican China,' is new, and the account of the Chinese post office and the statistics of foreign trade are brought down to 1910 and 1911 respectively. The author has made some slips in the chapter on Chinese history. On p. 11 we read:—

"Of the beautiful bronze astronomical instruments which were removed from their home on the walls of Peking, and carried to Europe in 1900, the older pieces dated back to the Mongol period, but the greater number, and of finer finish, were sent as a present from Louis XIV. of France to the Ming Emperor."

Hardly to a Ming Emperor, the last of whom committed suicide in 1643, just as Louis XIV. succeeded (at the age of five) to the throne. Only one of these pieces came from France; two older pieces are said to date back to the Mongol dynasty, but the remainder were of Chinese workmanship. In December, 1900, three and a half months after the relief of the Legations, the whole were appropriated by the French and German military commanders. The German share alone was conveyed to Europe. The French Government, disapproving of this act of spoliation, ordered the other portion to be restored to the Chinese Government, and these instruments have been replaced on their original site. On p. 20 we are told that in 1842 "the opium question was not included in the English demands formulated at Nanking." The historical fact is that Sir Henry Pottinger, acting on his instructions, presented a memorandum recommending that the importation of opium should be legalized by the imposition of a customs duty, but received the answer that no such proposal could be entertained by the Chinese Government. On p. 22 it is stated that "when in June, 1859, the Envoys of the four Powers [Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States] came to exchange the ratifications [of the Treaty of Tientsin], they were refused a passage past the Taku forts." There were only three envoys present, the Russian minister having made his way to Peking by land from Kiakhta. On p. 27 "1889" is a misprint for 1899. The narrative of the events of 1900 on pp. 28 and 29 needs to be recast. The relief of the Legations, which were besieged for eight weeks from June 20th, 1900, was accomplished by the American, British, Japanese, and Russian forces. The Germans did not arrive till some weeks later. The modification of the telegraphic instructions "exterminate all foreigners" into "protect all foreigners," if it ever took place, which seems doubtful, was not made by Chang Chih-tung, but must have been effected at Peking (see 'China under the Empress-Dowager,' p. 289).

Palmer (W. Scott) and Haggard (A. M.), MICHAEL FAIRLESS, HER LIFE AND WRITINGS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A sympathetic little memoir of Margaret Fairless Barber, the author of 'The Roadmender,' written by her sister, Mrs. Haggard. Mrs. Dowson contributes a notice of her writings and a Preface in which she says that Michael Fairless was one who could not be measured "by ordinary standards, or the rules of every day, in any of the

relations of life." In its way 'The Road-mender' has become something of a modern classic, and with the other books of Miss Barber gives a good idea of the sweetness and elevation of mind which this record discloses. She was able to triumph over constant ill-health in a wonderful way.

Roughead (William), TWELVE SCOTS TRIALS, 7/6 net.

Edinburgh and London, W. Green
These twelve "adventures in criminal biography," as the author calls them, cover a long period. They extend from "the Parson of Spott," who solved his marital difficulties in savage fashion in 1570, to "the Arran Mystery," which perplexed the sensation-loving readers of halfpenny journals as late as 1889. Not that there is anything at all sensational in Mr. Roughead's treatment of the trials. Andrew Lang had arranged to write an Introduction to the volume. It has an agreeable air of learning which must have made an easy appeal to that scholarly student of criminal psychology.

Waterlow (Sydney), SHELLEY, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

This is the best volume we have yet seen in the series. Mr. Waterlow does not waste his space by trivialities, idle repetitions, or other resources of journalese, and thus he is able, in eighty pages or so, to give an excellent idea of Shelley's strange and wayward life, the qualities which now irritate and now charm us, and to examine and explain the merits of his poetry and philosophy. The choice of incident in the life is excellent. Mr. Waterlow evidently appreciates Hogg's powers as a raconteur, and writes himself in a lively, piquant style. We learn that "genius is an infinite capacity for getting into trouble"; and that Jane Clairmont was "a pert, olive-complexioned girl, with a strong taste for life." The horrific style of romance seen in 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' and repeated by Shelley when he had become a poet to reckon with, is well hit off, but we doubt if the readers for whom this series is designed will know what an "eleutherarch" is. It will do them no harm to find out and to think over some dicta which demand a culture above that of the elementary school or the sentimental rhapsodist.

We are pleased to see a 'Bibliographical Note' and an Index.

Wedderburn (Sir William), ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME, C.B., "Father of the Indian National Congress," 1829 to 1912, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

An able memoir of a man experienced in Indian affairs, who combined political insight with courage and untiring industry in facing the problem of making the continuance of British rule in India conformable to the best interests of the Indian people. Incidentally the author gives a detailed account of the founding and progress of the Indian National Congress, of which Mr. Hume was the pioneer.

Geography and Travel.

Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History: THE ANZA EXPEDITION OF 1775-1776, DIARY OF PEDRO FONT, edited by Frederick J. Teggart.

University of California

When the city of San Francisco was founded in 1776 by a body of settlers brought for the purpose from Sonora under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Juan Bautista de Anza, the chaplain of the expedition was Fray Pedro Font, who accompanied Anza from San Miguel de Horecasitas to San Francisco Bay and back, a journey which occupied from September 29th, 1775, to June 1st, 1776.

Both Anza and Font kept diaries, neither of which has hitherto been published in its original form. The manuscript from which the present text has been printed came into the possession of the University of California in June, 1897, by gift of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, as a part of the "Robert E. Cowan Collection."

Warzée (Dorothy de), PEEPS INTO PERSIA, 12/6 net. Hurst & Blackett

This volume of travel-pictures in Persia contains matter of more permanent value than is perhaps implied by the title, which rather suggests the fugitive impressions of the tourist. The author shows an intimate knowledge of her subject, and affords insight into the ways and customs of the country. She appears, too, to have acquired an understanding of the Persian character, which adds considerably to the illuminating qualities of her book. The illustrations from photographs deserve a word of praise.

Sports and Pastimes.

Ray (Edward), INLAND GOLF, 5/ net. Werner Laurie

Among the multitude of books on golf the present one may perhaps lay claim to a special niche, in that it is written chiefly for the player on inland links. The author points out that almost everything that has been written by way of instruction on the game concerns itself mainly with the needs of the golfer who plays at the seaside, whereas the great majority have to be content with inland courses. Another point which may help to distinguish the book from others of the kind is the fact that the present open champion is generally looked upon as the least orthodox among the professionals. His methods may therefore be said to offer something in the shape of novelty, though whether the beginner or moderate amateur would be wise in attempting to follow them is open to question.

Sociology.

Hourwich (Isaac A.), IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR, the Economic Aspects of European Immigration to the United States, 10/6 net. Putnam

The statement and proper emphasis of certain factors of the problem of American immigration generally unnoticed give this book a position of outstanding importance in the crowd of works on its subject. Perhaps the most important of these factors is the tendency for capital to follow labour, whether across the Atlantic or the Mississippi; this alone is sufficient to check, if not to counterpoise, the aggregation of unemployed at the centres of immigrant population. Another factor is the ever-increasing force of trade-union organization among the new-comers, a circumstance which in the States—in contrast with our own country—helps to maintain a standard of life, and to prevent it from being swamped by the unskilled arrivals from lands where more depressed conditions are prevalent. Dr. Hourwich has succeeded in formulating an unanswerable case against restriction, fortified by a careful consideration of the after-effects of such a measure.

Jarrett (Bede), MEDIAEVAL SOCIALISM, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

Any line of thought suggested by this title returns again and again, as Mr. Jarrett's lucid study shows, to the teaching of the Christian Fathers. The principles laid down by them are constantly reappearing in later generations with new significance. Thus, in almost precisely similar terms to those used by a Churchman last year about the Trade Boards Act, the Christian principle

which demands a minimum wage *as a natural right* is expounded by Antonino of Florence, archbishop and saint. Again, with respect to the education of women, the programme sketched for Edward I. by Pierre du Bois is one in which the most advanced to-day would find nothing unsatisfactory. On such questions even as early closing, false declaration of income, and theories of taxation traces of present theories and experiments can be found in ages seemingly remote from our own. We demur to the confusion of thought which connects the idea of destitution with "the prophecy....that the poor shall be always with us," and could wish that under modern books in the Bibliography a place might have been found for the Rev. Conrad Noel's 'Socialism in Church History.'

Pearson (Charles H.), NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER, 5/ net. Macmillan

New edition of this remarkable and pessimistic book, which attracted general attention on its first appearance in 1893. Pearson prophesied the triumph of State Socialism and industrial organizations as well as what is known as the Yellow Péril, due to the swamping of Europeans by black and yellow races.

Education.

Cyclopedia (A) of Education, edited by Paul Monroe, with the Assistance of Departmental Editors, and more than One Thousand Individual Contributors, Vol. IV., 21/ net. Macmillan

Dr. Monroe's great undertaking has now reached its fourth volume, taking us in its 740 pages from Lib to Pol. As the work progresses we are more than ever impressed with its great value: nothing, apparently, that has any connexion immediate or remote with education is passed over, and on the whole, among so many thousand articles, proportion as between the different subjects seems to be admirably maintained. From time to time we have had occasion to refer to the three volumes already published, and have always come away with the kind of facts we wanted, without experiencing any difficulty in finding the right articles. The best men are employed to furnish information, as may be seen from the following names of British contributors to Vol. IV.: Mr. R. Blair writes on Education in London; Dr. J. Burnet on Plato, "a brief statement of the chief points of Plato's influence on Education"; Mr. P. J. Hartog on the University of London; Mr. H. Holman on Pestalozzi; Mr. A. F. Leach, Mr. J. E. de Montmorency, and Prof. Foster Watson on English Educational History; Prof. Rashdall on Oxford University; and Dr. M. E. Sadler on English Educational Biography.

Among the more important articles, many of which make fascinating reading, although concisely expressed, are those on libraries, literary censorship (by Dr. G. H. Putnam), logic, Massachusetts, medical education, military education, missions, modern language, moral education, music in education, naval education, education in the Netherlands and in Norway, education for nursing, Oxford University, teachers' pensions, and philosophy. These vary in length from about 8 to 16 double-columned pages. The teacher is very much abroad at the present time, though the meaning of education and its fundamental importance to civilization and national life are far from being rated at their true value. The publication of this Cyclopedia should do something towards the recognition of education among modern world-forces.

Philology.

Aristotle, DE COLORIBUS, &c., translated by T. Loveday and E. S. Forster, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This part, which includes translations of six of the *Opuscula*, completes vol. vi. of the invaluable Oxford translation of Aristotle. The most interesting of them are the 'Physiognomonica' and the 'De Plantis.' The latter is translated from the thirteenth-century Latin version of the Arabic, as edited by Meyer in 1841. We think the translator has been too much influenced by his conception of what the original Greek author ought to have written—e.g., in his translation of "*quæ ex arboribus crescunt*," for the belief in the arboreal origin of barnacle geese did not die out till the seventeenth century, and it would be difficult to assign a date for its origin. "Henbane" (821A) should have been in the text, and "nightshade" in the notes. It is the word which Roger Bacon speaks of in the *Opus Tertium* (p. 91, Brewer), though he gives another meaning, "*semen cassilaginis*," elsewhere (p. 468, Brewer), on the authority of the translator Hermann. A full Index to the volume is included in this part.

Modern Language Review APRIL, 4/ net. Cambridge University Press

Reviews of books form a considerable portion of the current issue, but there are a number of articles of more than average interest. Mr. J. G. Robertson contributes a noteworthy paper on Friedrich Hebbel, whose hundredth birthday has just been celebrated throughout Germany. Mr. Robertson does not claim for Hebbel a place in the front rank of dramatic poets, or place him on the same level with the three or four acknowledged masters of the German drama, but points out, nevertheless, that within the past ten years attention has been concentrated on him in Germany to an extraordinary degree. Other items include 'Notes on "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight,"' by Mr. Cyril Brett; and a paper on 'Rabelais on Language by Signs,' written by Mr. W. F. Smith.

School-Books.

Arnold (Matthew), THE SCHOLAR-GIPSY AND THYRSIS, "Oxford Plain Texts," 3d. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Printed in good clear type, this slim booklet should go into the pockets of many lovers of poetry. A dozen or so of these plain texts bound together would occupy no more space than the average volume, and provide abundance of things which could be read again and again.

Ashford (C. E.), ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL DYNAMICS FOR SCHOOLS, 4/ Cambridge University Press

Another addition to the number of textbooks of experimental mechanics. While there is nothing of startling originality in the book, its clearness should commend it.

Dent's Latin Readers: ROMA AETERNA, Latin Readings in the History of the City, edited by Frank Granger, 1/4

A Reader for the use of pupils who are already fairly familiar with Latin. There are a number of useful explanatory notes, and two vocabularies—one "General," containing words in common use, and the other a special vocabulary. The Index to Proper Names is contrived in such a way that it may be said to furnish a bird's-eye view of the history of Rome.

Dudley (Cyril R.), DEDUCTIVE EXERCISES IN GEOGRAPHY: EUROPE, with Full-Page Maps, 1/4 Philip

The great improvement in the teaching of geography has led to an increasing literature on the subject. The present work is a series of well-thought-out exercises on the geography of Europe. A commendable feature is that each set of exercises has a special map devoted to it. Thus the young student has brought before his notice various aspects of the subject in the least confusing way.

Engeln (O. D. von), A GUIDE FOR LABORATORY GEOGRAPHY TEACHING, 1/ net. Macmillan

This Guide is meant to be used with the author's Laboratory Manual or with other standard manuals. It contains within a brief space a great deal of information for the teacher, and, although written primarily for United States schools, should prove of service in this country.

Florian's French Grammatical Readers, Series B: CONTES CHOISIS, edited by A. R. Florian, 1/6 Rivingtons

We have already commented favourably on this series of Readers. The 'Contes Choisis' include Balzac's 'L'Évasion,' Jacob's 'La Cloche,' Souvestre's 'Le Parchemin du Docteur Maure,' and Musset's 'Croisilles.'

Hartog (W. G.), CLASSIFIED FRENCH UNSEENS. University Tutorial Press

Hartog (W. G.), CLASSIFIED PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH. University Tutorial Press

The selections in this pair of books have been compiled for the use of students who are preparing for the examinations of the University of London and the Civil Service. The "Unseen Passages" are arranged according to a definite classification which should make the material selected of further value to the student; and the same remark applies to the passages chosen for translation into French.

Macmillan's Reform Arithmetic, TEACHER'S BOOK VII., by Pollard Wilkinson and F. W. Cook, 1/

This book is a little less satisfactory than Book VI. of the series, although it reaches a high standard of attainment. The treatment of graphs is too cursory, and we see no reason to promote study of stocks and shares in elementary schools.

Massard's Series of French Readers, Senior Series: COLUMBA, by Prosper Mérimée, edited by F. Victor Massard, 2/ Rivingtons

The object of this series of French Readers is to provide students who have been taught according to the new, or Direct method, with Readers based on the principles of that method. The texts are published in two series, a junior and a senior; the notes are in French, and may in themselves afford material for conversational practice. These notes are separate from the text, being placed in a pocket at the end of the volume.

Newsham (J. C.) and Philpott (T. V.), AGRICULTURAL ARITHMETIC. Crosby Lockwood

In spite of the large number of elementary arithmetic books already available, we predict a ready sale for this volume. The authors, an agricultural expert and a mathematician, have succeeded in blending their special knowledge. The result is a book which is mathematically sound and practically useful.

Postgate (J. P.), SERMO LATINUS, a Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition, 3/6 Macmillan

This revised and enlarged edition is to all intents and purposes a new work. The number of the selected English passages, necessarily scanty in the earlier editions, has been more than trebled, and this enlargement has rendered it possible to provide a greater number of pieces suitable for the less proficient student, and to make the collection as a whole more varied and interesting. Another new feature is the inclusion of passages dealing with scenes of actual life, the idea being to counteract the impression that Latin is a language of the dead. An Appendix and notes upon certain of the selected passages have also been added.

Word- and Phrase-Book for Mémoires d'un Collégien, by the General Editors of "Siepmann's Elementary French Series," 6d. Macmillan

The words and phrases here given are intended for *viva voce* drill, to be used in conjunction with the textbook on which they are based.

Juvenile.

Entwistle (Mary), THE BOOK OF BABIES, Stories for the Primary Department and the Home, 6d. net. London Missionary Society

Little stories about babies of many lands, written with the aim of arousing sympathy and interest in the minds of the children in this country for their brethren and sisters in heathen lands. There are a number of pleasing illustrations.

Literary Criticism.

Rabelais, selected and edited by Curtis Hidden Page, "French Classics for English Readers," 6/ net. Putnam

Though the full enjoyment of Rabelais, like that of the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,' is reserved for those who have some knowledge of the dying Middle Ages which he burlesques, there is no reason why the ordinary reader should not have his share in that pleasure. Prof. Page has in this volume given us the story of Rabelais as translated by Urquhart and Motteux, and freed from Ozell's alterations, omitting much that is merely distasteful or tedious to the generality, but preserving every important part of the story, comic or serious. His Introduction is good, and the selection of notes useful. It is a pity, however, that he does not seem aware of Prof. W. P. Ker's correction of Panurge's English published long ago in 'An English Miscellany.' The so-called English appeared for the first time in the 1535 Lyons edition, and was really broad Scots. The printer had no "w" in his fount, using "lb" in its place, and this not uncommon substitution, with the use of "y" for "the" and "ther," and the accidental misplacement of Carpalim's rejoinder, has thrown commentators into confusion. The portrait of Rabelais in the Geneva Library is given as a frontispiece. The English reader will find in this volume all that is necessary for an appreciation of the genius of Rabelais.

Bibliography.

Bulletin of the British Library of Political Science, compiled in the Library, and edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, APRIL, 1/ per annum. London School of Economics

The second issue of this quarterly bulletin, giving a list of recent important additions to the Library, and many kindred items of information.

Fiction.

Behrens (R. G.), PEBBLE, 6/ Duckworth

How a married man philanders with a widow, how the widow's first husband comes to life when she is married to her second, and how the married man helps her to get rid of him is told in 'Pebble.' The writing lacks distinction, and the author wastes too many words on unnecessary details. The characters are well drawn.

Beresford (J. D.), GOSLINGS, 6/ Heinemann

The novelist will be conceded, without much demur, an unsound or improbable foundation if his superstructure is plausible. Mr. Beresford has in 'Goslings' taken full advantage of this licence, and has built his story on the effects of a great plague which devastates the earth, almost annihilating the male population. His aim is to demonstrate the futility of most conventions of the present day, especially the inflated value of money, the herding of men and women into great cities, and the social system.

The plague first shows itself in China and Russia, spreads rapidly over the Continent, and finally reaches England, all outside communication being suspended. With England cut off from the rest of the world, the food supply quickly runs out, and the survivors, mostly women, have to turn to the land for sustenance; London, having been looted, becomes a useless wilderness.

It will be perceived that Mr. Beresford owes something to Mr. H. G. Wells, but he easily liquidates the debt, and, while he reasons a little less closely, and hardly possesses that author's grasp of detail, his work is sincere and thoughtful, and deserves a hearing. We cannot associate ourselves with all his opinions, and in places the book might have been better written: some of the dialogue in the earlier part is noticeably stilted, but as a whole it is exhilarating.

Buchanan (Meriel), WHITE WITCH, 6/

Herbert Jenkins

It is rarely our misfortune to encounter a novel as depressing as 'White Witch.' Three couples at least place their affections disadvantageously for their own happiness, and we are left wondering whether any one can really be happy ever after. The best character is the one, perhaps, most slightly drawn—that of an English companion to the daughters of a proud German house. Her loneliness is realizable, as is also that sense of honour which refuses to allow the son of the house to confer his name upon her. The other characters are puppet-like, and their inconsistencies are obviously those of their operator.

Dutton (A. V.), FEIGNING OR FOLLY, 6/

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

In 'Feigning or Folly' the author has collected the materials for an idyll, in the shape of a charmingly reckless Irish family, a beautiful sea-coast, and a romantic, middle-aged man of the world. But by the introduction of a hopelessly mad wife and a half-mad brother-in-law the idyll becomes a melodrama of the most improbable type. However, a well-contrived series of events leads to a happy ending, and the readers who like pretty sentiment will be satisfied.

Fox (John, jun.), THE HEART OF THE HILLS, 6/

Constable

Mr. Fox's novel of Kentucky exhibits the struggle between two phases of life: the rough, pastoral, almost tribal society, riddled by family feuds and persisting from the

days of first settlement, on the one hand; and, on the other, growing modern commercialism and organized exploitation. Four young people who are cousins serve to weave the story, but the characterization is slight. The narrative, too, has but little power, yet its contrasts are successfully presented, and linger in the memory of the reader.

Russell (Lindsay), SOULS IN PAWN, 6/

Ward & Lock

The vow of celibacy imposed by the Roman Catholic Church on its clergy is the theme of 'Souls in Pawn,' and a drunken and licentious Irish priest points the moral. The scene is laid for the most part in an Irish settlement in "a quiet corner of Australia," but as the central idea takes up all the canvas, the background makes no difference. The author writes with a good deal of real feeling, but his lack of restraint, and his selection of a set of characters who have not a backbone among them, weaken the conclusions of his story.

Stangeland (Karin Michaëlis), THE GOVERNOR, translated from the Danish by Amy Skovgaard-Pedersen, 3/6 net.

John Lane

Few, we imagine, will be interested in the sordid record of brutality exposed in 'The Governor,' for it is unrelieved by any finer appeal.

Wriothsley (William), THE AMBASSADRESS, 6/

Heinemann

The glitter of the diplomatic circle is flashed brilliantly across the pages of 'The Ambassadors,' a smart reflection of contemporary life.

General.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), THE SILENT ISLE, Fourth Impression, 3/6 net.

Smith & Elder

Noticed in *The Athenæum* of October 22nd, 1910. The book was written in a holiday-making mood when the author had taken a house in the Fens, and is a good specimen of his varied commentaries on human life and the way to meet its problems. We like the touches of literary criticism it includes better than the result of those probings of the soul which Mr. Benson regards as of supreme importance.

Carlyle (Thomas), SARTOR RESARTUS, THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF HERR TEUFELS-DRÖCKH, edited by P. C. Parr, 3/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Among Carlyle's writings 'Sartor Resartus' has a special claim to attention as marking an epoch at which he stood at the point of collision between two periods. In it he struck a hard blow in the struggle against the mechanical formalism of the preceding age. The present edition is equipped with illuminating notes and an admirable Introduction.

Congreve (Mistress A. E.), THE ONE MAID BOOK OF COOKERY, 2/6 net.

Jenkins

A book of simple cookery instructions, intended chiefly, as the title implies, for housewives who keep only one servant. It is more than a collection of recipes, since each chapter is prefaced by general directions. There are, moreover, separate chapters on 'The Art of Cookery,' 'The Art of Catering,' and 'The Art of Shopping.' A well-compiled Index adds to the usefulness of the book.

Edinburgh Review, APRIL, 6/

Longmans

Among the political and national articles included in the present issue may be specially mentioned 'The European Unrest' and

'The Naval Problem' (unsigned), and 'The Turkish Point of View,' by Mr. E. N. Bennett. Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes a scholarly appreciation of 'The Writings of Lord Redesdale,' whom he describes as "one of the most elegant of living writers"; the Rev. Dr. Murray writes of 'Social Life in Ireland after the Restoration'; while in his essay on 'An Elizabethan Poet and Modern Poetry' Mr. Walter de la Mare discourses on Donne as compared with some of the contributors to the recent anthology entitled 'Georgian Poetry.'

Everyman Encyclopædia (The): VOL. IV. CHU-DEC, 1/ net.

Dent

After testing this volume on a few selected points, we find nothing more serious to complain of than a few omissions. For 'Co-partnership' we are referred to the article on 'Co-operation,' but this has no mention of the former. The article on 'Crises' says nothing about the crisis of 1908 in the United States—the most noteworthy instance recent years have supplied.

Frazer (Mrs. J. G.), FIRST AID TO THE SERVANTLESS, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer

The author does not hesitate to admit that she is somewhat revolutionary in her ideas, and many will think so, since she advocates that the large majority of householders should remain altogether servantless, and should even build and fit their houses with that very intention. Whether her advice in general be adopted or not, the hints she gives here are of an eminently practical nature, and will be found worth reading, even by those housewives who would not dream of working unassisted.

Human Slaughter-House (The): SCENES FROM THE WAR THAT IS SURE TO COME, from the German of Wilhelm Lamszus, English Version by Oakley Williams, 1/ net.

Hutchinson

The fact that the sale of this work was prohibited in Hamburg and the author at once "relieved" of his duties as head-master of a German public school affords some evidence of the interest which it has already evoked. Written in the first person, these impressions of a "citizen soldier" suddenly called from his work and home to fight for the Fatherland in a hypothetical European conflict bring home the terrible possibilities of the battles of the future with a force which is at times almost brutal. Those, however, who know the deadly accuracy and power of modern weapons will not be inclined to accuse Herr Lamszus of undue exaggeration. The book, which is a powerful indictment of Continental militarism, has been adequately translated.

Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1913, compiled by A. F. Brodie James, 2/6 net.

Mathieson

Deals with the present position and prospects of the various nitrate companies. The compiler points out that the nitrate world is faced with an output at the rate of 60,000,000 quintals a year, and he is inclined to doubt whether the supply will not exceed the demand.

Railway Wonders of the World, PART I., 7d. net.

Cassell

The first instalment of a new work, which is to be completed in twenty-four fortnightly parts. In it the author depicts the marvellous development of the railway and all that pertains thereto since its inception less than 100 years ago. His book is not in any way technical, but presents a fascinating story in an attractive manner. It is profusely illustrated with photographs which deserve a special word of praise.

Scharlieb (Mary) and Sibly (F. Arthur), YOUTH AND SEX, Dangers and Safeguards for Girls and Boys, "People's Books." 6d. net. Jack

A sheltering care generally surrounds the young girl, concerning which she is both conscious and curious. In the past few ventured to enlighten her, and even to-day an array of solid opinion is opposed to those who would instruct her, through her guardians, in the relation of function to the destiny that is potentially in store for her. The latter welcome such books as these, imperfect as they are in their gropings—sometimes clumsy, sometimes obscure—after means of expression. The scope of the title suggests at least a reference to the many external pitfalls which recent investigations of the White Slave Traffic have revealed. To these Dr. Scharlieb makes no allusion, and we think the omission a mistake.

Mr. Sibly submits in what he calls "very crude form" a statement, supported by personal investigation, of the facts of which Canon Lyttelton wrote in 'The Training of the Young in the Laws of Sex.' It should be unnecessary to apologize for frankness, but it is doubtful whether the two parts of this booklet would not have been better issued separately.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF PICTURES, DRAWINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS AND WORKS OF ART, the Property of R. W. Barrett Browning, deceased, Illustrated Copy, 5/
See Literary Gossip.

Twenty Years' Railway Statistics, 1893-1913, 1/
Mathieson

This little handbook gives particulars concerning the principal British, foreign, and Colonial railways, showing the percentage of expenses to receipts, gross and net earnings, &c., annually for the last twenty years. It should prove useful to investors.

Pamphlets.

Ford (Ernest), THE WANDERLUST: a Personal Narrative of Travel, with a Chapter on the Exploration of the Northern Territory of Australia and New Guinea. Sydney, The Printer, Ltd.

This pamphlet is published in aid of the Ford Trans-Australian and New Guinea exploring expedition. The author explains the objects of this expedition, his intention being to cross Australia to the less-known portions of the Northern Territory, and thence to proceed to Papua and make a launch expedition to the hitherto unvisited tributaries of the Fly River. He is of opinion that by following up those streams it will be found that they rise in great snow-capped mountains, which form part of a system of which the Snowy and Owen Stanley ranges are but portions.

"I Will," A WOMAN'S VIEW OF A WOMAN'S VOW, 4d. net.

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A consideration of the marriage vow from a woman's point of view, and particularly that aspect of it which is embraced by the word "obey."

Pickthall (Marmaduke), THE BLACK CRUSADE: FIVE LETTERS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION, reprinted from *The New Age*. 1d. New Age Press

Mr. Pickthall does not mince his words in denouncing the attitude of the Great Powers, and especially of the English Government, towards Turkey in her present misfortunes. That he writes with full knowledge of the situation in the East is a matter of course, but we doubt if he quite appreciates the difficulties of European

diplomacy. There are many who agree with him in viewing as unsportsmanlike the conduct of Italy, Austria, and finally the Balkan States, in seizing the opportunity of Turkey's political confusion, and successively taking advantage of her weakness during a time of transition; and those who are best informed entertain grave suspicions of manufactured "atrocities," got up to stimulate Christian fanaticism, which takes no count of the barbarities believed to have been practised by the Christians of the Balkans upon the inoffensive Mohammedans, who have, at all events, a five hundred years' title to the possession of Thrace and Macedonia. But sympathy with the ill-used and misrepresented Turks—the finest race in the Near East—and a just appreciation of the slanders advanced against them by ignorant journalists, are not of much use in finding an alternative to the present pusillanimous policy of "Peace at any price"; and when Mr. Pickthall writes of England's "clear, far-seeing policy" of Crimean days, he has surely forgotten his history. Apart from Palmerston and Stratford de Redcliffe, the "statesmen" of that time were drifting hopelessly, and were almost as ready to "follow Russia with the hang-dog looks of an accomplice" as Mr. Pickthall thinks Sir Edward Grey is now. Though these letters are over-emphatic, they serve a useful purpose in correcting some common and wholly erroneous views of Islam and the Turks, and may help readers to understand that, while fanaticism is not peculiar to the Turks, the present policy of Europe is likely to revive it in a passionately indignant form which will lead to trouble all over the Mohammedan East.

AN UNPUBLISHED SONNET OF WORDSWORTH.

Speldhurst, Canterbury, April 29, 1913.

By reference to Lane Cooper's 'Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth' it will be found that the Sonnet printed on p. 469 of last week's issue of *The Athenæum* is given in Knight's (Eversley) 'Wordsworth,' vol. viii. p. 325. But the ascription of the poem to Wordsworth being to some extent doubtful, is probably the reason why it has not been included in the other standard editions of the poet's works.

R. A. POTTS.

'THE WANDERER' AND 'THE SEAFARER.'

10, South Parks Road, Oxford.

BEING interested in English Runes, I have lately been attempting to discover if the author's name is hidden in some of our early English poems. The task is, of course, one of great difficulty and doubt. I venture to send one of the results of my work, and to hope that you will think it worthy of publication.

The first poem in this case is that known as 'The Wanderer,' the sixth in the Exeter Book.

I quote the last five lines of it from the text of the Early English Text Society:—

swa cwæð snottor on mode *gesat him sundor at rune*
til biþ se þe his treowe gehealdeþ ne sceal næfre
his torn to ryene
beorn of his breostum acyþan nemþe he ær þa
bote eunne
eorl mid elce gefremman wel bið þam þe him are
seceð
frofre to fæder on heofonum þar us eal seo
fæstnung stondeð.

The two lines which I have put into italics seem to me to convey the meaning,

first, that the author is going to put his name into runes, and, lastly, that he has done it, apart from the meaning of the usual translation.

If this is so, the words in between require careful consideration. First, we have "til biþ se þe his treowe gehealdeþ." On looking at the Runic poem edited by Kemble we find:—

Tír byð tacna sum
healdað trywa wel.

This alone would suggest the name Tirtil.

Secondly, the poet repeats his runic message in the words "wel bið þam þe him are seceð." *Ar* means honour, glory, exactly the same meaning as *Tír*, so that "Tír" is indicated as the important thing to discover.

The name which would be most suitable to this is that of Tirhtil, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 688 to 707.

In this case we must observe that the missing letter is *h* (*hægl* in the Runic poem), and the poet goes on to say that he ought not to reveal "torn" unless he knows how to find its "bót." Curiously enough, we have the following quoted by Bosworth: "Findes þú ðær æt hóte and æltoewe hælo" (Thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing). The poet is not content apparently to make a pun on the letter *h* by using *bót*, but he seems to indicate it a second time by the words "eorl mid elne," which have the same meaning as *hæle* (a brave man).

Let us now look at the three lines (106-8) in 'The Seafarer':—

Dol biþ sē þe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ: cymeð
him se deað unþinged.
Eadig bið sē þe eapmod leofað: cymeð him sēo ār of
heofonum,
Meotod him þæt mōd gestapelað, for þon hē in his
meahte geþrifeð.

A little consideration shows that these lines convey much the same message as those in 'The Wanderer.' "Foolish is he who stands not in awe of the Lord" seems to imply that "Til biþ sē" who does fear the Lord. Moreover, there is a slight play in the word *Dol* or *Tol*. Once more the poet calls our attention to *ār* (honour, glory) = *Tír*: "cymeð him sēo ār of heofonum." Further, by the use of "Dryhten" is it intended to remind us that the deity is "Tíres Wealdend," as it is called in Psalm lxxix.

Of two things I think that there can be no doubt. First, that both these sets of lines are Runic signatures. Secondly, that they both belong to the same author. Whether I have guessed the name rightly as Tirhtil is another matter. In dealing with such obscure methods of signature it is difficult to feel quite sure. As an example of how far we might go I will conclude by noticing the word *frofre* in 'The Wanderer' signature. In the Runic poem *E=Eh*, and we are told that *Eh* is "æfre frofur." Here we have the initials of Episcopus and Hereford!

The same runic signature seems to appear in the Riddle, known as the Bible-Codex, published by Dr. Sweet in his 'Anglo-Saxon Reader,' 1908. CHARLES L. STAINER.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

On Wednesday, April 23rd, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts, the most important being: Scott, Waverley, 3 vols., 1814, 40l. Purchas his Pilgrimes, 5 vols., 1625-6, 26l. Evelina, 3 vols., 1778, 38l. Fielding, Dramatic Works, 3 vols., 1755, 26l. 10s. Piranesi, Vedute di Roma, 2 vols., n.d., 52l. Buck, Antiquities, 3 vols., 1774, 30l. Log Book of H.M.S. Pegasus, 1786, 20l. The total of the sale was 1,288l. 19s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

THE list of stewards supporting Lord Curzon at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on Tuesday, the 27th inst., is already one of the largest there has ever been. Stewards who wish to bring guests should communicate at once with the Secretary, 40, Denison House, Westminster, S.W.

LAST THURSDAY began at Messrs. Sotheby's the sale of MSS., books, paintings, &c., which belonged to Browning's son. The admirably illustrated Catalogue shows the deep interest of the items, in which, indeed, the career and tastes of the Brownings can be traced from their early days. The Love Letters, the sale of which has caused much comment, alone amount to 571. The poet appears elsewhere as a caricaturist in childhood, a finder of odd rhymes (radishes—made-dishes—baddish cheese), a translator of Anacreon and Homer, a Latin verse and prose writer, and, of course, a man of many friends in the world of art and letters. Of the letters he received many are of exceptional interest. Carlyle grumbles in his volcanic style, and, like Ruskin, expresses his contempt for Shelley; while Rossetti shows his fine gifts for appreciation. Tennyson describes himself as "physically the most unbumptious of men and authors"; Thackeray in a charming letter refuses Mrs. Browning's 'Lord Walter,' offered to *The Cornhill*; and Mrs. Gaskell writes about Charlotte Brontë's lonely life at Haworth.

Apart from the MSS. and letters there is much of notable quality—portraits and busts; some fine panels of tapestry, and a silver reliquary containing that lock of Milton's hair the sight of which, when it was in Leigh Hunt's possession, inspired the tribute of Keats to the "chief of organic numbers."

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF LONDON, founded by the Université des Lettres Françaises and the University of Lille, is being opened this week at Marble Arch House, though its full work will not begin till October. Its energies will be devoted to three principal departments: public lectures for those interested in French life and culture; a faculty of French language, history, and institutions for students in French; and a department in commerce and economics. Prof. Albert Schatz is the Director of the Institute.

IN 'The Dominant Race,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder hope to publish next Thursday, Mr. W. H. Adams recounts the experiences of a young white official in the wilder parts of West Africa. Mr. Adams was an official on the Gold Coast for many years, and had first-hand opportunities of learning about native customs and superstitions.

The journalist goes everywhere at the word of his editor. He is the Odysseus of to-day. Mr. Frank Dilnot, the editor of *The Daily Citizen*, has many an episode to tell from his journalistic Odyssey in 'The Adventures of a Newspaper Man,' which the same firm will publish next Thursday.

MR. EDMOND HOLMES, whose book 'What Is and What Might Be' made a stir recently, is publishing shortly a little volume entitled 'The Tragedy of Education' with Messrs. Constable. Mr. Holmes discusses the defects in present educational methods, and the means by which they may be remedied, and also gives an interesting account of the work done by Madame Montessori.

In 'The Fall of the Dutch Republic,' which the same firm will be publishing shortly, Mr. H. W. van Loon takes up the story of the Dutch Republic at the point where Motley left it. The book will be fully illustrated.

'THE SEINE FROM HAVRE TO PARIS,' by Sir Edward Thorpe, is a new book in Messrs. Macmillan's list, for publication this month. The book, based on knowledge gained in yachting trips made at various times, but chiefly on experiences of a voyage undertaken in 1912, is to be illustrated by original drawings by Miss Olive Branson.

UNDER the title 'Dante, Goethe's Faust, and other Lectures,' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish next Tuesday a volume of writings on literary and educational subjects by the late Mr. H. B. Garrod, Organizing Secretary of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. The book has been edited by the author's widow, and contains a memoir by his son.

THE REV. DR. COX, whose 'Rambles in Kent' we notice to-day, has written a companion volume to his 'Parish Registers of England,' entitled 'Old Churchwardens' Accounts,' which Messrs. Methuen will publish next week. Dr. Cox has a long and intimate acquaintance with this branch of records.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish on the 13th inst. 'Ireland under the Commonwealth,' a selection of documents, edited with notes and historical introduction by Mr. Robert Dunlop. Attention was recently drawn to the importance of these documents by Prof. Firth in his history of 'The Last Years of the Protectorate.' The work will be in two volumes.

SOME three years ago the famous explorer Dr. Sven Hedin wrote an account in two volumes of his latest journeying, under the title 'Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet.' He has now added a third. As in the case of the earlier instalments, there will be a large number of illustrations from the author's own photographs and drawings. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

AN article on 'French and American Ideals,' by Prof. Mark Baldwin, has the place of honour in the new number of *The Sociological Review*. The issue also contains an indictment of Western feminist ideals by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy under the title of 'Sati: a Vindication of the Hindu Woman,' with a reply by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick; and an article by Sir J. George Scott on 'The Position of Women in Burma.'

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- MAY**
- Poetry.*
- 9 Lore of Prosperine, by Maurice Hewlett, 5/ net. Macmillan
- History and Biography.*
- 5 Sarah Robinson, the Soldier's Friend: a Pioneer's Record, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- 6 Unruly Daughters, a Romance of the House of Orleans, by H. Noel Williams, 16/ net. Hutchinson
- 8 The Adventures of a Newspaper Man, by Frank Dilnot, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- 9 W. Heath Robinson, by A. E. Johnson, 3/6 net. Black
- 9 Reminiscences of Diplomatic Life, by Lady Macdonell, 7/6 net. Black
- Geography and Travel.*
- 8 Vagabond Days in Brittany, by Leslie Richardson, 5/ net. Methuen
- 9 Labrador, the Country and the People, by Wilfred T. Grenfell and others, New Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan
- 9 The Spirit of Paris, by F. Sommerville, 7/6 net. Black
- 9 A Day in Tangiers, by Sir A. Lasenby Liberty, 7/6 net. Black
- 9 The Great Western Railway, by Gordon Home, "Peeps at Railways," 1/6 net. Black
- Sports and Pastimes.*
- 8 The Story of the Davis Cup, by A. Wallis Myers, illus., 1/ net. Methuen
- 9 The Curtiss Aviation Book, by Glenn Curtiss, Grant Richards
- 6/ 9 How to Make a Century, by J. B. Hobbs, 1/ Black
- Fiction.*
- 5 The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers, by Arabella Kenealy, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 5 So it is with the Damsel, by Nora Vynne, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 5 Neighbours of Mine, by R. Andom, New Edition, 2/ Stanley Paul
- 5 In Fear of a Throne, by R. Andom, New Edition, 1/ Stanley Paul
- 5 Honour's Fetters, by May Wynne, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
- 6 Hearts at War, by Effie Adelaide Rowlands, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
- 6 In Old Madras, by B. M. Croker, 6/ Hutchinson
- 8 The Dominant Race, by W. H. Adams, 6/ Smith & Elder
- 8 Virginia, by Ellen Glasgow. Heinemann
- 9 The Common Lot, by Robert Herrick, Cheaper Impression, 2/ net. Macmillan
- 9 The Devil's Admiral, by Frederick Moore, 6/ Grant Richards
- 9 Martha By-the-Day, by Julie M. Lippmann, 2/6 net. Grant Richards
- Literary Criticism.*
- 6 Dante, Goethe's Faust, and Other Lectures, by Herbert Baring Garrod, with an Introductory Memoir by Geoffrey Garrod, 3/6 net. Macmillan
- General.*
- 8 Old Churchwardens' Accounts, by Dr. J. C. Cox, illus., "Antiquary's Books," 7/6 net. Methuen
- 9 A History of Cavalry from the Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future, by Col. G. T. Denison, Second Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan
- 9 In the Vanguard, by Katrina Trask, 5/6 net. Macmillan
- Science.*
- 6 Farm Management, by Prof. G. F. Warren, "Rural Text-Book Series," 7/6 net. Macmillan
- 9 Manual of Qualitative Analysis, by W. F. Hoyt, 1/3 net. Macmillan
- 9 The Posture of School Children, by J. H. Bancroft, illus., 6/6 net. Macmillan
- 9 Midwifery, by Dr. R. W. Johnstone, 10/6 net. Black
- 9 Diseases and Injuries of the Eye, by Dr. W. G. Sym, 7/6 net. Black
- Fine Arts.*
- 5 Cubism, by Albert Gleizes and Jean Metzinger, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
- 5 Royal Academy Pictures. Cassell
- 9 Glasgow Sketch-Book, by J. Nisbet, 1/ Black
- 9 Beautiful Britain: Peak Country; Westminster Abbey, illus., 1/6 each. Black
- Drama.*
- 8 Plays of Old Japan, by Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Heinemann
- 9 Easter, a Play; and Stories, by August Strindberg, trans. by V. S. Howard, 5/ net. Grant Richards
- 9 The Tudor Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, edited by E. E. Stoll; Pericles, edited by C. A. Smith, 1/ net each. Macmillan

SCIENCE

Principia Mathematica. By Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell. Vol. III. (Cambridge University Press.)

IN this volume the authors deal with series, quantity, and measurement, and thus approach more nearly than before the ordinary topics of mathematics. In the sections on series we have discussions of such properties as being well-ordered, compact, continuous, &c.; the connexion of series with ordinals; and the construction of Cantor's aleph-numbers. Throughout this part the importance of the theory of "types" is manifest, and by their exposition of it the authors have rendered a service not only to mathematics, but also to logic in general. Thus they give a solution of Burali-Forti's paradox about the greatest ordinal, and supply the true analysis of other celebrated puzzles, such as that of Epimenides the Cretan. Moreover, they show that in these paradoxes there is something more than a mere juggling with words, and that the attention paid to them has not been a waste of time.

The thoroughness of the treatise is well illustrated by the way in which it brings out the difficulties which still beset the general theory of classes, or more properly that of classes of classes. In the present work they appear mainly in the discussion of what the authors call "the axiom of infinity" and "the multiplicative axiom" respectively. The first is stated in several ways: one of these may be paraphrased as follows. If ρ is a class of any type which has the property of being "inductive," that is to say, one which can be associated with a cardinal number r , constructed from the cardinal 0 (or 1) by repeating the operation $+1$, then there is at least one object distinct from ρ or any of its parts or members, and by associating such an object with ρ we can deduce the new cardinal $(r+1)$. In this form it is more or less analogous to Cantor's original principle of the successive formation of transfinite ordinals; but it is more precise, in so far as it makes explicit reference to type, and is worded so as to take account of the existence of non-inductive cardinals.

One way of putting the multiplicative axiom is this. Let A be a class of classes, α , β , γ , &c., being its members, and let these minor classes be mutually exclusive, so that, for instance, α and β have no element in common. Then it is possible to form a class which takes one and only one member from each member of A . This looks absurdly obvious; but the difficulty is that every class must be defined by a common property of its elements, and although *ex hypothesi* this exists for A , α , β , &c., separately, it is not self-evident that there is a common

property belonging to precisely one element of α , one of β , &c., and to no other objects at all.

The importance of the multiplicative axiom is that, if it be granted, we can prove Zermelo's theorem that every class can be well-ordered. This is anything but obvious, as may be seen, for instance, by considering the set of points within a given sphere, or the set of all possible vectors in space.

The noticeable points about Part VI., which deals with quantity, are that we have a formal definition of ratio based upon a field of relations, and that all quantities are regarded, for mathematical purposes, as vectors (or, as we should prefer to say, polarized quantities): thus we have masses $+m$, $-m$, not m simply. Thus quantities are bound up with relations, and the connexion of "pure" and "applied" ratios is worked out from this point of view. The details are far too complicated to discuss here, but one important feature may be noticed. Ratios having been defined in a relational field, there is, in the first instance, a sharp distinction between a ratio and a number. This is interesting philosophically, as it brings us back to the standpoint of Euclid. The crux is to show that there is a one-one correspondence between numbers and ratios such that all the formal laws of arithmetic can be applied to ratios, with a proper interpretation of signs of operation, and so on. For this purpose the authors introduce what they (unfortunately) call "real numbers," meaning, in the first instance, segments of the series of ratios, and ultimately the relational sums of segments.

The final volume is to deal with geometry, and all students of first principles will look forward to its appearance. We earnestly hope that the authors themselves, or some equally competent authorities, will give us an outline of the new theories in a form that can be appreciated by English mathematical teachers. Admitting that the new notation is extremely valuable, perhaps indispensable for the full treatment of the more abstruse propositions, still we think many results of the highest importance can be expressed and proved in ordinary language, and ought to be accessible to every cultivated man. Newton, with his transcendent common sense, demolished a host of fallacies by remarking that they arose from confounding different kinds of infinity. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the present race of mathematicians is that they have precisely defined at least two individual arithmetical infinities, shown that a host of current assumptions are radically false, and produced unsolved problems which are in one way more elementary, in another way more abstruse, than anything the world has seen before.

It is only just to the Cambridge University Press and their staff to call attention to the taste and skill which they have shown in the casting of new type and the setting up of the text.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Bartlett (A. Cecil), GARDENING, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A practical handbook on the management of small gardens, in which the author has confined himself, in view of the limitations of space, to describing accurately the chief gardening operations, such as tillage by digging, hoeing, manuring and mulching, and propagation by cutting, grafting, budding, and other methods.

Cotar (Charles), A TREATISE ON THE MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY, for the Use of Practitioners, 4/ net. Lewis

In this book a consulting physician at Vichy details the theories concerning the origin of the waters of Vichy and their chemical, hygienic, and gaseous properties, and reviews their physiological action, relying on his own experience and the observations and contributions of his colleagues on the spot. One chapter is devoted to diseases of children, and another to a comparison between Carlsbad and Vichy. There is an efficient Index.

Craig (John A.), SHEEP-FARMING IN NORTH AMERICA, 6/6 net. Macmillan

Whereas the majority of the more comprehensive books on sheep have usually emphasized the production of wool, and have been largely devoted to diseases, the present volume considers sheep as playing an important part in intensive stock-farming. As originally planned by the late Prof. Craig, it was to have been more exhaustive, and to have contained a number of chapters pertaining to the breeding and handling of sheep on the range. As it now appears it contains many practical ideas that are the outcome of developments of recent years, and are not chronicled elsewhere in book-form. It is well illustrated with a number of photographs.

Eugenics Review, APRIL, 1/ net.

The Society

The present issue, which is a special Education Number, contains the various papers read at the Eugenics Education Conference held at the University of London on March 1st, and a report of the discussions which followed. The difficulties in introducing the subject of Eugenics into elementary schools are dealt with by Mr. W. A. Nicholls, ex-President of the National Union of Teachers; while Mr. J. H. Badley, Head Master of Bedales, brings forward a suggestion as to how the difficulties of teaching Eugenics generally may be overcome; and Miss Faithfull, Head Mistress of Cheltenham, gives some account of how they have already been met. 'Racial Responsibility as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' by the Head Master of Eton, and 'The Eugenic Ideal as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' by Miss Tuke, Principal of Bedford College, are further noteworthy contributions which should be read by all who are interested in education.

Fowler (W. W.) and Donisthorpe (Horace St. John), THE COLEOPTERA OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, Vol. VI. (Supplement) Lovell Reeve

The last volume of this work was published in 1891. The present Supplement has been compiled in order to bring the whole work up to date. Mr. Fowler having had the assistance in its preparation of Mr. Donisthorpe, who has provided the part relating to fresh localities, and the paper on the British Myrmecophilous Coleoptera, besides undertaking the arrangement of the plates.

Glynn (Ernest), THE STUDY OF DISEASE IN THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS. ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COMMUNITY, WITH A PLEA FOR AN ANIMAL HOSPITAL, an Inaugural Lecture, delivered before the University of Liverpool on Friday, February 21, 1913. 1/

Liverpool University Press

This lecture, which is printed with a few alterations and additions, is worthy of the serious attention of the wider public to which it now appeals. The author makes out a strong case for an animal hospital.

Herms (William B.), MALARIA: CAUSE AND CONTROL. Macmillan

The material included in this volume is based on nearly four years of practical study of malaria in California, during which time almost every part of the State was visited. The author discusses the nature and causes of malaria in that country, and suggests the means by which it may be controlled and eventually stamped out. He also gives an account of the various crusades that have been initiated against it. He records the opinion that concerted action, backed by sufficient funds to carry on a scientific and systematic war against the *Anopheles mosquito*, is all that is needed to free California of malaria.

Kirkman (F. B.), BRITISH BIRDS: DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE COMMONER SPECIES. THEIR NESTS AND EGGS, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The author has succeeded, within a small compass, in compiling a guide to the study of all British birds except the rarest. Minute descriptions are given of their appearance, their nests and eggs, written in such a way as to be of use to the observer who has no special knowledge. The descriptions are accompanied by woodcuts by Mr. A. W. Seaby, and the author supplies some practical hints as to the method of using his book to the best advantage.

Monographs on Inorganic and Physical Chemistry: OSMOTIC PRESSURE, by Alexander Findlay. 2/6 net. Longmans

The aim of this series is to provide for advanced students a series of monographs embodying the results of modern research in the various branches of inorganic and physical chemistry.

This, the first monograph, is by the editor of the series. Inclusion of all the results of experiment would be out of place in such a work, and the author has wisely laid stress on the theoretical aspect, without, however, neglecting numerical results. The book should prove of great use to those for whom it is designed.

Phillips (Percy), THE SCIENCE OF LIGHT, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A companion book to that on 'Radiation,' previously published in the same series. It provides in concise form what may be termed a detailed investigation of the nature of light and the laws which science has evolved of its working.

Walter (Herbert Eugene), GENETICS, an Introduction to the Study of Heredity, 6/6 net. Macmillan

In this book the author has made an attempt to summarize some of the more recent discussions of heredity in the biological world. The work is based on a course of lectures given at Brown University during the winter of 1911-12. It may be said to form a practical handbook of Genetics, the principles of which are in the later pages applied to man. The author states his conclusions clearly, adapting his language, as far as possible, to non-technical readers.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—April 23.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Frank I. Liveright was elected a Member.—Mr. Alfred Auscombe read the first part of a paper on 'The Names of Old-English Mint-Towns which occur in the Saxon Chronicle.' After indicating those editions of the Chronicle which are of most importance and reliability, and enumerating the different manuscripts and their respective places of origin, Mr. Auscombe proceeded to give a brief review of the peculiarities of the literary dialects of Old English. Three of these, namely, Kentish, West Saxon, and Mercian, as he showed by distributing the several manuscripts of the Chronicle among them, were to be regarded as of primary importance in all considerations when the objects were the classification and elucidation of the thousands of forms of place- and person-names which appear on the coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. The salient peculiarities in the written forms of the three dialects having been briefly commented upon and partly explained, the lecturer then combated the time-honoured notion that the puzzling variations which are found in the manuscripts, and on many carefully-struck coins also, are attributable to the orthographical difficulties of their respective scribes and cuneators. He showed how conventional these variations really are, explaining that the language of Southern England was courtly and highly cultivated, and pointed out that as soon as the possibility that these forms were systematic and historical was recognized, scholars like Sweet and Sievers set to work to classify the forms, and eventually produced a reliable scheme of dialectal variations which the lecturer had tabulated, and the inclusion of which in his paper when printed would enable numismatists to understand such variations, for instance, as *Egl* and *Egel* in the name of Aylesbury; as *Cialnoð* for *Ceolnoð*; *Heðe* for *Hyde*; *Gleawa* and *Glewe* in the name of Gloucester; *Hert* and *Heort* in that of Hertford, &c.

Several other names of Old English mint-towns, such as Bedford, Durham, Exeter, and Ipswich, were examined; and the curious history of the name of Cambridge, as elucidated by Prof. Skeat, was also referred to.

Amongst the exhibitions were a new variety of the groat of Henry VII.'s second coinage, bearing annulets as stops and other deviations from the usual issue, by Mr. Lawrence; a penny of the Canterbury mint of Henry VIII., bearing an unrecorded legend, also groats and half-groats of Edward VI. retaining his father's portrait and name, by Mr. W. M. Maish; and examples of the new coinage for British Honduras and British West Africa, by Mr. Henry Garside.

IRISH TEXTS.—April 24.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. E. Quiggin in the chair.—The Report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, and showed that two volumes had been published during the year, viz., Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe's edition of the Middle-Irish romance 'Buile Suibhne Geilt,' and the second volume of the poems of David O'Bruce Tair, edited by the Rev. J. MacErlan. Among the thirteen volumes which have been offered to the Society by various editors, two, which are likely to appear shortly, are of special interest. One of these is a collection of Irish folk-tales, which the President of the Society, Dr. Douglas Hyde, is editing, and the other a fourteenth-century astronomical tract, being a translation of Latin originals founded upon an Arabic treatise by Messahalah, a Jewish astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished before 800 A.D. Among the other announcements were several volumes of bardic poetry, Saints' Lives, and an Irish version of Statius.

The Financial Statement read by Mr. S. Boyle, Hon. Treasurer, showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition.

The Society numbers 663 members, and has published, since its foundation in 1899, fourteen volumes of Irish texts with translations and two Irish dictionaries.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Tidal Waters as a Source of Power,' Mr. C. A. Battiscombe.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Notion of the Truth in Bergson's Theory of Knowledge,' Miss L. S. Stebbing.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Antisepsis and Disinfectants,' Lecture III., Dr. D. Sommerville. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Valuation of Flats,' Mr. F. T. Terry.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Frontier Work on the Bolivia-Brazil Boundary,' Capt. H. A. Edwards.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Physiological Inquiries: II. Equilibrium and the Sixth Sense,' Prof. W. Stirling.
— Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Some Recent Work on Post-glacial Geology and Anthropology,' Rev. A. Irving.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Australia and the Empire,' Hon. W. A. Watt.

- Tues.** Zoological, 8.30.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestoidea: X. On Two Species of Tapeworms from *Genetta dongolana*,' Dr. F. E. Beddard.
— Pacific Salmon: an Attempt to evolve something of their History from an Examination of their Scales,' Mr. J. A. Milne; 'Note on *Peripatoides woodwardii*, Bouvier,' Miss Kathleen Haddon; 'Field-Observations on the Enemies of Butterflies in Ceylon,' Mr. J. C. F. Fryer.
Wed. London School of Economics, 2.30.—'Social Organization and Kinship,' Lecture I., Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.
— Archaeological Institute, 4.30.
— Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'George Eliot,' Prof. A. C. Benson.
— University College, 5.30.—'Recent Legislation respecting Combinations of Capital and Labour,' Lecture II., Prof. Sir John Macdonell.
— Entomological, 8.—'Pupal Coloration in *Papilio polytes*, Linn., and 'The Larval Habits of the Tineid Moth *Melasma enerya*, Meyr.,' Mr. J. C. F. Fryer.
— Faraday, 8.—'A Redetermination of the Elastic Modulus of Aluminium,' and 'The Density of Aluminium,' Dr. F. J. Brislee; 'On the Potential due to Liquid Contact,' Part III., Dr. A. C. Cumming and Miss Elizabeth Gilchrist; and other Papers.
— Geological, 8.—'The Bathonian Rocks of the Oxford District,' Mr. M. Odling; 'The Petrology of the Kalgoolie Goldfield, Western Australia,' Mr. J. A. Thomson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Life-Saving at Sea,' Mr. A. Welin.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Florentine Tragedies: I. The Exile of Dante,' Mr. E. Armstrong.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart,' Mr. A. D. Waller; 'Trypanosome Diseases of Domestic Animals in Nyasaland: III. *Trypanosoma pecorum*,' Surgeon-General Sir D. Bruce, Majors D. Harvey and A. E. Hamerton, and Lady Bruce; and other Papers.
Fri. Society of Antiquaries, 9.30.
— Astronomical, 5.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Life-History of a Water Beetle,' Mr. F. B. Browne.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Humphrey Internal-Combustion Pumps,' Lecture I., Mr. H. A. Humphrey.

Science Gossip.

ON Saturday next, at the Royal Institution, Mr. H. A. Humphrey begins a course of two lectures on 'Humphrey Internal-Combustion Pumps.' The evening discourse on the day before will be delivered by Mr. Frank Balfour Browne on 'The Life-History of a Water Beetle,' and that on the 16th inst. by Capt. Cecil G. Rawling on 'The Pygmies of New Guinea.'

THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, which is to be opened in London towards the end of next month, will include some objects of exceptional interest, such as a collection of votive offerings for health, and another of amulets and charms used in English folk-medicine, which, recent meetings of the Folk-Lore Society have shown, still flourishes even in London.

THE SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will hold their Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting at Castle Cary, on Tuesday, July 15th, and the two following days.

THE Summer Meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is to take place this year at Cambridge, and will begin on Monday, July 28th. Besides University receptions, excursions to Ely, Ipswich, and Bedford have been arranged.

THE YORKSHIRE SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY will be held at Whitby from August 4th to August 23rd. The buildings of the Council School have been lent by the Governors for the purpose. The course will consist of lectures, laboratory work, field work, and demonstrations, and there will be whole-day and half-day excursions.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE have ready for immediate publication an important book on aviation entitled 'Air Resistance and Aviation.' This book is from the French of M. G. Eiffel, who owns a well-known experimental laboratory at Auteuil. A large number of diagrams and plates, several photographs, and numerous tables of figures will be included.

THE DEATH was announced, in his fifty-ninth year, on Tuesday last of Prof. Fritz von Bramann, who attended the Emperor Frederick during his illness in 1887-8. He assisted Bergmann at the Berlin Klinik from 1887 to 1890, becoming in the latter year director of that of Halle. He published works on the Processus Vaginalis and nasal dermoids.

FINE ARTS

Michelangelo: a Record of his Life as told in his own Letters and Papers.
Translated and edited by Robert W. Carden. (Constable & Co.)

WE know of an artist, at once highly critical and keenly anxious to keep within the bounds of the truth, who—when forced to give an opinion on an indifferent picture in the presence of its author—has always fallen back on the stock exclamation, "How extraordinarily interesting!" He maintains that the state of mind of painters who can give their lives to the manufacture of pointless works offers so curious a psychological problem that his tribute is literally true, as well as satisfying to the recipient.

It must be in some such sense that historic value is claimed for many of the letters included in his volume. Doubtless it is well that we should know that the correspondence of perhaps the mightiest genius of the Renaissance dealt mainly in prudent worldly platitudes and querulous complaints about financial and other worries. Nothing is more absurd than to suppose that genius is superior to such things, and the amount of vitality Michelangelo fretted away under stress of worldly annoyances might have painted two Sistine Chapels. Yet, when Mr. Carden assures us that his domestic letters have not hitherto received the attention they deserve—that it is in them that "we find revealed the peculiarities of his nature"—we are constrained to doubt both statements. As to the latter, we certainly find fully revealed certain *characteristics* of the great man, but they are so far from being peculiar to him that most of these letters might have been written by any honourable, irritable, good-hearted shopkeeper who fancied himself of noble descent. As to the former, surely the 'Vie de Michel Ange' of M. Romain Rolland laid so much stress on this, the reverse of the medal, that we were hardly able to discern in his portrait the calm, heroic figure which yet is Michelangelo.

Artistic matters are scarcely touched on in the letters included in this volume, which demonstrate the artist's life of consistent self-sacrifice and devotion to those ideals which guarantee the commercial stability and social respectability of a family—ideals which find their most complete expression in the comedies of Goldoni. Michelangelo's letters to his nephew read like extracts from the lectures which those formidable "heavy fathers" are perpetually delivering to recalcitrant, but in the end inevitably submissive, youth. Lionardo's love for his avuncular benefactor could hardly, one fancies, have been of the kind which casteth out fear. It is probably true, as Labiche shrewdly suggested in 'Le Voyage de M. Perichon,' that we are more inclined to love those to whom we are of service than those who do services to us—

especially if both remind us of it a little; and it may well be that the great man was detested by the nephew who lived on his bounty.

If, indeed, these letters were signed by any other name, they would inevitably provoke such comment as is suggested by the names we have quoted. They themselves strike a constant note of tragedy, and, having regard to the potentialities of the principal actor, we cannot deny the importance of the often ridiculously trivial issues involved, or doubt the depth of his affection for relatives whom he overwhelms with querulous complaints, and whose individual happiness he would always subordinate to the task of raising the family to a slightly higher social status. The severity of mind which produced the tombs in the Medici Chapel was applied as passionately, in the field of practical life, to the task of prudent investment; of defence against real or imaginary swindlers; of promoting in the opinion of a world which he mistrusted a family as to whose merits he had few illusions—all by the exercise of an unending and painful economy which appears as the one heroic virtue. For a generation inclined to scorn that virtue as prosaic the revelation is perhaps notable. There is little to interest them in these letters from any other point of view.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, NORTHERN CIRCLE, for the Year ending 31st March, 1912. 1/4

Panjab Govt., Public Works Dept.

Contains the usual Departmental Notes and a full report of the progress of the work of preservation and exploration of monuments. There are several Appendixes, giving details of expenditure, lists of photographs taken, drawings prepared, and acquisitions made for various museums during the year 1911-12.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, INDEX TO THE NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENTS I. TO XVI. IN THE JOURNAL, 1904-11; and INDEX TO RARE MUGHAL COINS NOTICED IN THE NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENTS I. TO XV. OF THE JOURNAL.

Calcutta, Asiatic Society

Owing to the considerable number of novelties in the Mughal coinage that have come to light since the Numismatic Supplements were started in 1904, it has been thought advisable to bring out an Index of the rarer examples noticed in the Supplements which have been so far published.

Déchelette (Joseph), MANUEL D'ARCHÉOLOGIE: Vol. II. ARCHÉOLOGIE CELTIQUE OU PROTOHISTORIQUE: Part II. PREMIER AGE DU FER. OU ÉPOQUE DE HALLSTATT. 15fr.; APPENDICES (Supplément). 5fr. Paris, Picard

In this new volume of his 'Celtic Archaeology' M. Déchelette once again gives evidence of the qualities which mark the work of a typical French scholar: clearness and precision of statement, a feeling for style, and a love of logic and general ideas. The period he deals with is the Hallstatt epoch (900-500 B.C.), the close of the Bronze Age, and the first Iron Age among the Celts of

Gaul, and his treatment involves a study of the origin of the iron industry in Greece and Italy, the origin and migrations of the Celts, and the foundation of Marseilles, before he enters on the special Hallstatt remains in France. Much attention is devoted to the trade routes. The earliest was by sea round the Mediterranean coast—to Cornwall for tin, Ireland for gold, and the Baltic and Frisian coasts for amber. The second, dating from the Bronze Age (about 2000 B.C.), was that by which the Hyperboreans sent their gifts of amber, &c., wrapped in wheaten straw, to Delos. It ran between the Adriatic and Scandinavia, by Noricum and the valleys of the Moldau and the Elbe, and by it the knowledge of iron travelled north and westward, as well as the spiral in ornament. The third route is that of the Argonauts, and dates from the Hallstatt and La Tène epochs. It ran from the Adriatic to the Rhone and the Rhine by the Po and Ticino valleys and the Swiss lakes, and its branches pass La Tène and Hallstatt. Marseilles did not begin to trade with Central Gaul till the La Tène period was well established, having been cut off by the belt of hostile Ligurian tribes to the north from the Rhone trade. In the fifth century B.C. the Celts extended from the Iberian Peninsula and France to the countries of the Upper Rhine and Upper Danube; in the third they spread over Europe from Britain and Iberia, through Gaul, North Italy, and Southern Central Europe, to the Black Sea, while scattered tribes were established in Thrace and Asia Minor.

The reason of this accession of power is assigned by M. Déchelette to the introduction of iron-working. In the Bronze Age the Celts of Gaul were dependent for their weapons on foreigners—in Cornwall or Portugal—and had little to offer in exchange, so that they were poor and feebly armed. When iron-working was introduced into Gaul, as a highly developed art, the Celts were freed from this rather dangerous subjection, and wherever a forest was near iron ore, a forge could be set going and iron produced. This happened especially in Burgundy, Berry, and Champagne, and hardly were the Celts armed when they turned southward to throw the iron sword in the scale against Rome.

Another very interesting and less debatable chapter is on the spread of ornament in this period, which is on well-known lines—the European or geometric style invaded by Hellenic influences. The little chapter on Amulets which ends the book is of first-rate importance.

We note a very good map showing the Hallstatt swords and poignards found in France, and Appendixes containing lists of Hallstatt bronze swords, La Tène graves, and an inventory of the objects found in some of them.

Handbook to the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival, with Articles by F. R. Benson, Arthur Hutchinson, Reginald R. Buckley, and Cecil J. Sharp. 1/ net.

Allen

This little volume is intended at once to supplement and condense, not to supersede, the library edition of 'The Shakespeare Revival,' published two years ago. Mr. F. R. Benson contributes a paper on 'The Festival Idea.' Mr. Arthur Hutchinson supplies a record of the work achieved by the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford during the year, and discusses the further developments of the Shakespearean Memorial Association. There is also a well-written article by Mr. Reginald Buckley on 'The Nature of Drama,' and an account by Mr. Cecil Sharp of the Stratford-upon-Avon Vacation School of Folk-Song and -Dance.

Katalog einer Sammlung von Gemälden älterer und neuerer Meister, Miniaturen, Handzeichnungen, Stichen, Versteigerung zu Cöln, Mittwoch, den 7 Mai.
Cologne, Lempertz.

The six pages of plates show the variety of the pictures to be sold. The section of Old Masters is particularly worth attention.

Lawrence (Sir Thomas), AN EXHIBITION OF SIXTY DRAWINGS: CATALOGUE, with Descriptive Notes by Algernon Graves, and Foreword by C. Reginald Grundy.

26, King Street, St. James's

Sir Thomas Lawrence was one of the infant prodigies of art. When he was only ten years old he set up as a professional maker of portraits in crayons at Oxford, and, though his reputation was merely local till he entered the Royal Academy schools eight years later, the performances of his youth are now regarded with considerable respect and interest. Indeed, many good judges incline to the opinion that, notwithstanding his eminence as a painter, he was even greater with the pencil than with the brush, and consequently the exhibition of sixty of his drawings, opened last week at 26, King Street, St. James's, is an event of unusual importance.

Probably the earliest drawing in this collection is 'Sir Thomas Lawrence when a Boy' (2), a rough sketch for the portrait engraved in Williams's 'Life,' and executed not later than 1780. To this year, when Lawrence was twelve, belongs the dated portrait of his sister, 'Miss Anne Lawrence' (3), a remarkable performance, notable for the clean precision of the profile. As he grew older Lawrence relied less on expressive outline for his rendering of form, and more on delicately graduated shading. Two spirited studies (Nos. 32 and 33) of a fascinating but unknown lady are quite impressionist in handling, built up by an emphatic notation of light and shade.

Most visitors, however, will agree that the "clou" of the collection is the exquisite profile of 'Mrs. Wolff' (19), a delicate masterpiece of the artist's earlier maturity. Mr. Algernon Graves, whose descriptive notes give additional value to this record, justly regards the 'Mrs. Wolff' as a supreme example of the artist's concentrated power, "the swift, supple execution, so easy, yet so well informed, its spontaneity not marred by over-elaboration, going to show that the artist produced the work in a single sitting, before second thoughts could originate to conflict with the homogeneity of his original conception."

Another exquisite drawing, also delicately coloured, shows the three beautiful daughters of Lord Maryborough, 'Lady Bagot, Viscountess Burghersh, and Lady Fitzroy Somerset' (41), a variant of the drawing done for these ladies' uncle, the Duke of Wellington, and an improvement, inasmuch as here the heads only are shown. The other drawing gives the three in full length, and illustrates the well-known fact that Lawrence's figures are rarely so well executed as his heads.

Victoria and Albert Museum: TOOLS AND MATERIALS USED IN ETCHING AND ENGRAVING, a Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection exhibited in the Museum.
1d. Stationery Office

The collection of which this is a descriptive catalogue is at present exhibited in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design (Room 74), the objects being numbered and labelled exactly in accordance with the text of the present edition. This collection was prepared in the Engraving School of the Royal College of Art by the assistant teacher (Miss C. M. Pott), under the direction of Mr. Frank Short, who has supplied technical notes.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

THE critic's starting-point, a puzzle in dealing with a large and miscellaneous collection, is happily settled for him this year by the presence, in the place of honour in the big room, of a large portrait group of *T.M. the King and Queen, T.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, Buckingham Palace, 1913* (170).

That such a group should be worthy of respectful consideration is in itself a thing sufficiently rare for us to be allowed to congratulate Mr. Lavery and every one concerned, the mock heroics of Mr. A. S. Cope's portrait of *H.M. the King* (192) serving to remind us of what Royal portraits have lately been like in this country. We can understand that in State portraiture complete intimacy may be ill-advised; that in a democratic country there may be allowances made for popular ideals of Royalty; but these ideals need not surely be based so exclusively on the æsthetic tastes of the least-cultured portion of the electorate. Mr. Lavery's group, while posed with an ease and naturalness which gives it quite a domestic look compared with the stilted arrangements we are accustomed to, is yet designed with some regard to conventional suitability. The King stands upright in semi-military rigidity; the Queen sits on a sofa in decorous composure; while to the Princess, seated on a lower stool just in front of it, is accorded a pose of more negligent grace, and the Prince of Wales, in correct subordination, leans on the back of the sofa, which is useful in binding the group together. It seems all very obvious, but it strikes the sensible mean between symbolism and intimacy just as clearly as the sham actuality of Orchardson's 'Four Generations' missed it and dropped into sentimental journalism.

The dangerous part of the group is, of course, the figure of the King, which, stiff as a ramrod, and most useful for that reason as giving, by comparison, greater geniality to the by no means familiar postures of the other personages in the group, might readily itself become absurd but that it is humanized by comparison with the stark upright lines of the window openings to the right of the canvas. By these the perpendicular lines of the picture—which constitute the dominant element—are well distributed (the introduction of a slender, graceful palm, its tip just nodding against the light, is a charming enrichment), and the eye is carried up to the shadowy spaces of a lofty, dignified interior, which thus becomes one of the principal *personages* in the picture. Rightly so, for by painting his Royal Family really in Buckingham Palace, and not merely in front of part of one of the rooms, the artist makes his historic interior a symbol for that permanent influence of hereditary position which is one of its justifications, atmosphere and tradition modifying conceivably the action of personal inclination. The modern method of painting, with its insistence on the close relationship between figures and their surroundings, is very apt for suggesting this reflex influence upon a noble family of the house it has inhabited for generations, and we have only to compare with Mr. Lavery's picture Mr. Llewellyn's *Her Majesty the Queen* (205) to realize its advantages. Perhaps, in deference to the atmosphere of gallantry of the United Service Club, *Her Majesty* is credited in the latter picture with more obvious feminine attractiveness than Mr. Lavery's design permits; but in this, as in his similar picture last year, Mr. Lavery, while doing it better than most of

his predecessors, adheres to the method of Royal portraiture to which we are accustomed in this country. In the worse examples of this genre the pose and proportions of the figure may be ridiculous fictions, but they are displayed under a pitilessly searching light which bolsters up that fundamental falsity with a most circumstantial actuality of detail. The velvet is evidently velvet of the most expensive kind; the gold, gold; the ermine, real ermine; the jewels docketed as in an inventory. Just as Mr. Lavery's art is, in its kind, suited to an aristocracy, however humble, so this should be the art of the parvenu, and it sometimes attains the beauty of suitability when exercised on provincial mayors desperately proud of their chains of office. From the impersonal point of view of a complete stranger to the sitter, Mr. Salisbury's *Bishop of Nottingham* (443)—so delighted with his clothes—has a like humorous suitability.

Clearly the copious display of badges of rank is but a poor symbol for nobility: the ease with which they sit on the wearer is everything. Similarly, the degree to which a man is at home in a room is measured, not by the importance in his eyes of its familiar details, but by the degree to which he instinctively accommodates himself to its main dimensions, so that he could walk swiftly among the furniture in the dark. Relativity rather than actuality must thus be the note of any dignified portraiture, and Mr. Lavery deserves credit for having been the first to introduce into this particular backwater of Royal portraiture the living principle which long ago penetrated into every other department of Art. It has made his group more intelligent, more dignified, more significant, than anything of the sort we have had in modern times, but also much more difficult to carry through. Well designed and well intentioned, it is imperfectly painted. Faced by a complex group under a complex and doubtless changing lighting, he shows neither the science to trace out with any great delicacy the perspective of rays of light crossing from several windows, nor the blunt brutality to generalize their effect as amounting to a firm light on the side planes, a definite half-tone on the front planes throughout the group. That half-tone has never been designed in its general disposition over the figures, and, perhaps in consciousness of its dubious placing, the artist has introduced it timidly—too near in tone to the full lights for plastic consistency. The lights in the picture are thus chalky and flat, the shadows vapoury and unsubstantial. The work, however, if to some extent a failure, is an honourable one: more respectable, after all, than a certain Royal group by Gainsborough in our own National Gallery.

The difficulty of relating a group of figures as a plastic design is shirked in amusing fashion by Mr. George Henry in his portrait-group *The Reading* (316). As a linear design in the flat this is pretty enough, but when the attempt is made to read it in terms of space, as is clearly desirable when each object is so pitilessly solid, Mr. Henry adroitly slices off the bottom of the picture, and with it the ground which supports his figures, and we find ourselves in an impasse. In the immediate foreground is a large hat, fully modelled. Behind it, but in no precisely defined relative position, is the greater part of a lady's figure, also fully modelled; further into the picture a second, further on a third—still in no definable relations one with the other. Further back again is a tree trunk, running right through to meet the ground at some invisible and unknown point. Behind that is another tree,

of origin as uncertain; then, only, the landscape begins, and the behaviour of the element of projection in the plastic design becomes controllable. If Mr. Henry's object in designing a picture thus was to balk the critic who might point out that it was wrong from a realistic point of view, one may admit that he floors the examiners and secures a bare "pass"; but is it worth while to deny oneself one of the principal means of securing structural unity and compactness lest one should lose not only that, but also the less essential quality of literal representation? In a less degree there is a similar weakness in the much finer linear design of Sir Alfred East's landscape *From Rivington Pike, Bolton* (168). The three successive folds of land which cross the picture completely from side to side fail to suggest the connexion which must exist in the hidden stretches of ground between them.

Revolutionary critics would be justified in demanding the renunciation of the modern painter's equipment as mere realism and a hindrance to design if, side by side with the increasing power of rendering the appearances of nature, there had not grown up a recognition of the symbolic character of each new element (whether of perspective or physical anatomy or colour analysis) introduced into painting, and a disposition to value it, not for the copiousness, but for the consistency, with which it is utilized. It is a lack of this sensibility, rather than a lack of realistic cleverness, which makes most of the pictures here ugly things in the sense of presenting no intimate analogy with the general laws permeating the universe. Thus Mr. Sargent's Sorölla-like studies of Southern light (135, 229, 271) show great knowledge of illumination, but without delight in the superior beauty of a delicate notation, of a simple sequence of tones closely studied as to their significance, as compared with a complex jumble of differently coloured and shaped objects set down with sufficient justness to make it, at any rate, clear what they are meant for. He can model a number of figures at different distances up the picture in vivid character (see *Hospital at Granada*, 135), but he has neither the draughtsman's absorption in opposing types, so as to display them as variants of a few simple structural principles combined in different proportion, nor the enthusiasm for maintaining so just a ratio of simplification of tone along with angle that modelling would vanish at an ideal horizon as lines vanish to a point. He can foreshorten quite deceptively (witness the man on the stretcher), but rather by a touch suggestive of the retreating surface than by revelation of unexpected sections. We do not charge Mr. Sargent with dull imitation such as is shown in marvellous perfection in Mr. Frank Craig's *Installation of Sir John Curtis as Lord Mayor of Cardiff* (376), materially so close to Nature, and in spirit so distant. The complaint is, indeed, more bitter than that. Mr. Sargent's pictures are not the result of mere dexterity, but are based on considerable knowledge of general principles of profound significance. He treats them without regard for their intrinsic beauty, utilizing them with irreverent familiarity to give us the illusion of a Cook's tour. Works of no greater insight from less active minds are not thus unsatisfactory; and to end this necessarily imperfect record of first impressions on a note of praise, we draw attention in the Room of Small Pictures (IX.) to the scholarly perfection of Mr. Buckingham Pockock's *Church Interior* (731) on the one hand, and the naive charm of Mr. Abdo's *Sombre Day* (713) on the other.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE paintings of Mr. J. W. Inness at the Chenil Gallery show the qualities of large and tranquil massing which we are accustomed to expect from him, and a considerable variety in the physiognomy of the scenes which he sums up in such simple designs. His curiosity as to natural colour seems, however, to have weakened a little, and, while the linear systems of his pictures are varied, the colour-schemes are monotonous in comparison with those he has previously given us. There is in the execution of the pictures, moreover, a certain bald directness a little akin to that of the pavement artist.

Mr. F. Mayor's landscapes at the Goupil Gallery are less naive and less original than those of Mr. Inness, but the exhibition, by its spontaneity and the sustained charm of its colour, will be a pleasant surprise to those who have seen only an occasional drawing by Mr. Mayor in circumstances which stressed his rather offhand execution. Complete these sketches are in a way, resembling the slightest of Brabazon's water-colours, and having something of the same condensed suggestiveness. The older artist doubtless had a certain sweetness of form, the legacy from an early period of careful drawing; but we are not sure that Mr. Mayor's more masculine and abrupt draughtsmanship is not more to the point. The show is of the kind most typical of our day. Painters of some capacity and no definite ambition seem to drop into these impressions of travel by a kind of gregarious instinct.

The Three Arts Club Exhibition at the Baillie Gallery might be an annexe of the show (Art and Artists) at the New Grosvenor Galleries. As certain flowers bloom at certain periods of the year, so the opening of the Academy synchronizes with these collections of just the same sort of work, which at other times is usually leavened with something more enterprising. Miss Ruth Hollingsworth (13) and Miss Margaret Wellschaft (112) among the painters, and Mr. Courtenay Pollock (164) with a small statuette, are the principal members exhibiting. From the honorary members come an early Sargent (*Egyptian Profile*, 106), which represents him satisfactorily; a colourless landscape (15), by Mr. Nicholson; and an indifferently drawn figure study (25), by Mr. Glyn Philpot. An elaborate drawing, *Off for the Holidays* (168), by the well-known poster designer Mr. F. Taylor, challenges unfavourable comparison with the fine essays in the same genre by M. Jules Guérin.

Mr. David Edström, who is exhibiting at the Paterson Gallery, Old Bond Street, belongs to the school of modern Italian picturesque sculpture, which, derived perhaps in some mysterious way from Baccio Bandinelli, flowered most brilliantly and unexpectedly in Rodin. Mr. Edström is not of the stature of the latter, but is a clever caricaturist, comparable, perhaps, with Prince Troubetskoy. *The Old Italian Soldier* (17), or the boldly unsymmetrical portrait *Dr. Gösta Forsell* (13) shows him at his best.

In Mr. Frank Brangwyn's contributions to the Exhibition of Lithographs at the Berlin Photographic Company's gallery there is considerable vigour, but the geniality of the medium does not exercise the restraint on his too prodigal productiveness which etching has sometimes offered. Among the German exhibitors Fritz Boehle (53) is one of the strongest by sheer, hard, matter-of-fact delineation; while a woman, Kathe Kollwitz, has the best lithograph of all in an uncatalogued poster.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS'S PICTURES.

FRIDAY in last week was a day of high prices a Messrs. Christie's. In the sale of Sir Lionel Phillips's collection a landscape by Gainsborough realized over 20,000*l.*, while two portraits by Nattier fetched over 3,000*l.* each, and a third nearly 5,000*l.*

Pastels.—F. Boucher, *A Lady in a Garden*, walking on a terrace; in white dress, with small ruff round her neck, 336*l.*; *A Lady with a Fan*, in white dress, walking away, and holding up her fan in her right hand, 231*l.* Nattier, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress with lace trimming, 162*l.* 15*s.*

Pictures.—G. B. Moroni, *Vitorio Michiel*, in black cloak over a crimson tunic; the figure to the left, with the head turned towards the front, 273*l.* R. Cosway, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress trimmed with gold muslin and braid; gold sash, 215*l.* 5*s.* Gainsborough, *The Market-cart*, on a road in the foreground a large waggon drawn by three horses, and seated in it three women and two children, 20,160*l.* Hoppner, *Portrait of a Lady*, in short-waisted dress of black silk, cut low in front; standing on a terrace, resting her left hand upon a balustrade, 651*l.*; *Portrait of a Lady*, in white bodice open at the neck; her hair done low over the forehead, 546*l.* Lawrence, *Mrs. Siddons*, in yellow dress edged with fur; blue sash and scarf; seated, 1,890*l.* Reynolds, *A Girl and Dog*, the girl seated, holding a brown-and-white spaniel in her arms, 997*l.* 10*s.*; *Master Hare*, in white frock with mauve sash, 283*l.* 10*s.* Romney, *Miss Arabella Margaretta Phipps*, in white dress and white muslin turban, seated on a red sofa, 819*l.*

French School.—Nattier, *Le Point du Jour*: *Portrait of the Marquise de la Tournelle*, in loose white dress; reclining upon a cloud, and holding in her right hand a crystal ewer; her left hand holding a flaming torch; the morning star arises above her head, 3,255*l.*; *Le Silence*: *Portrait of the Marquise de Flavacourt*, in loose dress; her right hand raised in the act of commanding silence, in her left the bow and arrow she has taken from Cupid, 4,830*l.*; *Lord Brooke*, seated in a Louis XV. gold chair before a spinet, 3,360*l.* H. Rigaud, *Portrait of a French Nobleman*, in armour, and wearing the blue ribbon of the Order of St. Esprit, 756*l.* Watteau, *Summer*: *Ceres*, seated upon the clouds, holding a sickle in her right hand, 651*l.*

The total of the sale was 40,823*l.*

ENGLISH PORTRAITS AND WORKS BY OLD MASTERS.

IN the supplementary sale which followed the dispersal of Sir Lionel Phillips's pictures prices again ruled high, a portrait by Lawrence, and one by Romney, each exceeding 6,000*l.*

F. Guardi's picture entitled *A Colonnade in Venice*, showing a lady, a gentleman, and other figures walking under some arches, and Hoppner's *Portrait of Mungo Ferguson*, in dark-green coat and white stock, were sold together for 1,029*l.* Ralph Earle, *Portrait of the Artist's Wife*, in white dress, with yellow sash and black lace shawl, seated, holding a scroll, 325*l.* 10*s.* M. Gérard, *L'Espoir du Retour*, and an engraving by D. Gérard, 220*l.* 10*s.* Perugino, *The Nativity*, the Virgin and St. Joseph adoring the Infant Child; a ruined stable on the left, 220*l.* 10*s.* School of Matsys, *The Virgin and Child*, the Virgin in green dress and crimson cloak, seated in a landscape, nurturing the Infant Saviour, 420*l.* F. Guardi, *A Canal Scene, Venice*, in the centre a large palace, several gondolas in the foreground, 2,415*l.*; *A View on the Grand Canal, Venice*, a regatta day, 2,257*l.* 10*s.* J. van Kessel, *A River Scene*, a winding road leading down to the bend of a river, which runs under a sandy cliff, 693*l.* Rev. W. Peters, *Love in her Eyes sits Playing*, and a framed print by J. R. Smith, 262*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, *Mrs. Mordaunt*, in white dress, cut low at the neck and trimmed with gold braid; her hair adorned with a gauze veil, 378*l.*; *Lady Anne Fortescue*, in pale mauve dress, trimmed with ermine over a white bodice, and wearing a black ribbon round her neck, 1,260*l.* Lawrence, *Lady Orde and Child*, *Lady Orde* in yellow dress with short sleeves and blue waistband; seated on a crimson chair, holding her young daughter, 6,720*l.* Romney, *Admiral John Faithful Fortescue*, in blue uniform with white facings, white stock, powdered hair, in an oval, 1,596*l.*; *Master Thornhill*, in white frock cut low and square at the neck, seated on a stone beneath a tree, a Pomeranian dog lying by his side, 6,000*l.* Raeburn, *Mrs. Wedderburn*, in brown dress with short sleeves; a gold chain round her neck, 840*l.*; *James Wedderburn*, Solicitor-General for Scotland, in dark-blue coat, with brass buttons, yellow vest, and white stock, 483*l.* N. Largillière, *Louis XV.*, when a boy, in crimson satin dress, standing in a garden, holding a bow and arrow, 315*l.*

The total of this sale was 27,188*l.* 14*s.*

Musical Gossip.

'**OBERST CHABERT**,' an opera by a new composer, Herr Hermann von Waltershausen, was produced at Covent Garden, under the direction of Herr Rottenberg, on Thursday in last week. The composer also wrote the libretto, founded on Balzac's 'Colonel Chabert.' His story, arranged as a drama, would be effective. For an opera, however, the scenes with the barrister Derville are dull. We cannot, by the way, recall any opera in which a lawyer plays a prominent part. The discussions with Chabert and his wife Rosine are non-emotional, and the wife, by her heartless conduct throughout, creates no sympathy.

Weber, in spite of an unsatisfactory book for 'Euryanthe,' managed to write for it some of his best music, but he was a genius, and had had long experience of the stage. Herr von Waltershausen's music lacks character, and in the very few moments in which music had a chance of exerting its power, there was only a feeble answer to the call. The first work of a composer ought, however, to be judged leniently; for the earliest operas of many great men gave little, if any promise of what they afterwards achieved. So may it be, let us hope, with Herr von Waltershausen. Of the performers, Herr Rudolf Hofbauer was very good. All the parts, of which there are only six, were indeed well filled, except that of Rosine, in which Fräulein Perard-Petzl, an excellent artist, sang as if she did not care for her music, or was not sufficiently acquainted with it.

'**SIEGFRIED**' was given yesterday week, and in the long first act both Herr Cornelius as Siegfried, and Herr Bechstein as Mime, were admirable, though one could not but feel that the former was somewhat exhausted towards the close. And no wonder! Herr Nikisch's reading as conductor was fresh and powerful, while the forest music has never been given with greater delicacy. His enforced absence on Monday was unfortunate, but Herr Paul Drach conducted with considerable ability. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel has many excellent qualities, but her presence is not sufficiently commanding for a Brünnhilde.

HUMPERDINCK'S 'Königskinder' will be revived at Covent Garden on Monday, when Fräulein Fax, a new-comer, will take the part of the Goose-girl.

BESIDES the current performances of 'The Ring' at Covent Garden, it is to be presented next week in English by the Quinlan Opera Company to a Birmingham audience.

SIR HERBERT TREE AND MR. THOMAS BEECHAM, having secured the exclusive rights of Dr. Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos,' recently produced at Stuttgart, intend to give a special series of eight performances of it. Sir Herbert Tree will impersonate M. Jourdain, and will himself superintend the dramatic portion of the work. Mr. Thomas Beecham, with his Symphony Orchestra, will be responsible for the music. The first performance will take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

THE directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra have engaged Mr. Arnold Schönberg to conduct one of his most recent works during their next season's concerts. We have not forgotten his orchestral pieces which Sir Henry J. Wood produced, and it will be interesting to see whether he will offer us something less peculiar, and, we may add, irritating.

THE concert of the Handel Society at Queen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, was doubly interesting in that Dr. Henschel made his first appearance since he was appointed conductor, and that a work of his was given for the first time in England. The 'Solemn Prelude' by Coleridge-Taylor was placed at the head of the programme, in memory of the composer, the late conductor of the Society. Handel's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day' was also performed. Here and there are touches of the great Handel, but they are few and far between. The selection was no doubt well meant, but the concert was too long. Dr. Henschel's 'Requiem' contains much that is impressive; moreover, it is ably written for the voices. Though there is no lack of emotion, the workmanship shows a skilled and firm hand. The composer was evidently not using his art for self-glorification, but to add force to the words. Its length seems open to criticism, but we will not judge it till we have heard it under more suitable conditions. The soloists were Miss Carrie Tubb, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and F. H. Grisewood. Although there was some very good singing by the choir, it was unequal, and towards the close the sopranos were getting tired. The balance of tone between voices and orchestra was not always satisfactory.

MR. ERNEST SCHELLING, who gave a recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, is a poet-pianist. His Chopin selections were all familiar. His velvety touch and splendid technique are well known, but his interpretations were fascinating: through the letter he got at the true spirit of the music. Two Études—one from each set—were given with rare charm. Mr. Schelling in the Nocturnes just crossed the border line which divides sentiment from sentimentality, but Chopin himself at times did the same: hence the pianist was fully justified.

AN interesting concert was given at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Madame Hill Rivington played Corelli's Follia Variations, accompanied by violoncello instead of harpsichord. Most violin sonatas in the seventeenth century used (says Miss Rivington) to be played with 'cello accompaniment; and, indeed, the violin sonatas of Corelli, Bassani, and Tartini were published to be accompanied by "violone o cembalo," "violone" being the old name for the 'cello. This effect is good, and in any case better than that of a modern pianoforte. Madame Rivington, by the way, played her part as written; almost always it is much modernized. Corelli himself probably made additions in playing, but in the spirit of his day.

MADAME MELBA, who is due at Covent Garden after the close of the German season, will celebrate this year the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance there, which took place on May 24th, 1888, in 'Lucia di Lammermoor.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Aurelio Gionni's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Kochanski, Swinton, and Hamilton Harty's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Georg von Lalewicz's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Guionar Novaes's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest Groom's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	D'Onyszkiewicz's Song Recital of Slavonic Compositions, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Margaret Meredith's Choral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Shapiro Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Sven Scholander's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Señor Joan Manén's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Donald F. Tovey's Chelsea Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Helen Fayrebankes's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

WE can agree with Mr. Louis Meyer in designating his new production at the Strand an original farce. 'The Chaperon' is certainly broad farce, and in that line any originality disposes one to hopefulness. The central idea of the collaborators—Jocely Brandon and Frederic Arthur—is the provision at a fashionable restaurant of a gentleman who shall represent himself as the husband of any lady careful of her reputation who has accepted an invitation to dine from a male admirer. The professional chaperon having overtaxed his digestive capacity in the exercise of his duty, his place is taken by an amateur, with consequent complications, which were appreciated by the first-night audience last Saturday.

Mr. Cyril Keightley put plenty of "go" into the name-part. Mr. Dagnall—as a hypocritical social-reform M.P. who, encountered by his wife while entertaining an actress, has to pass the lady and the chaperon off as Mr. and Mrs. Jones—won most of the laughter by time-honoured foolery. Miss Ada King as a spinster—pseudo-suffragette—was excellent; and Miss Ethel Dane achieved a certain amount of daintiness as an actress and escaped vulgarity, a creditable feat in view of the introduction of the paraphernalia of the bedroom into the sitting-room scene.

For those who were in time for the curtain-raiser 'The Quaints' provided a spirited half-hour's entertainment of song and dance.

THE first of three matinées of 'Julius Cæsar' was given at the Court Theatre on Tuesday last, the object being to extend a welcome to Mr. Victor Wiltshire, who was wounded in a stage duel some time ago, and has now sufficiently recovered to resume work. The play—the production of which distinctly merits praise—was staged in the new style, scenery being to all intents and purposes dispensed with, and was divided into three acts, the curtain, however, being lowered between the scenes.

Mr. Wiltshire played the title-rôle, but neither he nor Mr. Henderson Bland as Brutus was very convincing, the honours of the acting resting with Mr. James Berry, an impassioned Mark Antony, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, who made a fine and human figure of Cassius, though his delivery was occasionally a trifle too rapid. Calphurnia and Portia were well played by Miss Florence Born and Miss Marion Plarr respectively. The last of the matinées takes place on Tuesday next at half-past 2.

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LITERATURE

THE LIFE OF JANE AUSTEN.

'A MEMOIR OF JANE AUSTEN,' by her nephew J. E. Austen Leigh, first published in 1870, and now available in the delightful "Eversley" series, is the main authority for her life. His son and grandson have now based on that 'Memoir' a 'Life and Letters,' which embodies also the valuable letters published by Lord Brabourne, and uses the material due to later research, as well as some discoveries of their own and family traditions. The 'Memoir,' written with the old-fashioned grace and dignity which was a survival in the nineteenth century, and is scouted in the twentieth, has a charm of its own. But it is scanty in detail, partly from a reticence characteristic of the family, and the present authors are able to dot some of the *i's*, and speak without reserve and with fuller certainty on various obscure points. Their work is well written and authoritative; their care and industry are unbounded; and the result is a book which should be in the hands of everybody who cherishes the immortal maker of Mrs. Norris, Miss Bates, and Mr. Collins. It was high time for this act of piety, for the casual writer is abroad, inventing, perverting, and improving, and some interesting matter concerning the family has already reached the stage when myth and tradition are apt to merge.

'A Family Record' the authors call their book, and they go at considerable length into the various relations and connexions of the Austens, adding pedi-

grees at the end. This part of the story is not precisely easy reading, and some apology is made for it, as enabling the reader to follow allusions in Jane Austen's letters.

Family affection was, indeed, the main delight of her life, and her interests might not have been so restricted if her associates had been less able and agreeable. But the Austens were distinguished for culture, wit, and good looks. They contributed men of enterprise to the Navy, and men of good sense and laudable application to the clergy. Jane Austen was above copying characters from real life, but it is safe to say that in her own circle she could have found no hint of the snobbishness and vulgarity of Mr. Collins. Her irony took on, as has been suggested in our columns, an Oxford style, and from very early days she moved among University men of distinction. Her first education outside home came from the widow of a Principal of Brasenose; her father was at Oxford "the handsome Proctor"; and her great-uncle was a witty Master of Balliol. With such friends given by nature, as the French put it, Jane Austen was not unhappily limited to the home circle. She idolized her sister, and both had a common bond of lost romance.

But family affairs, like family jokes, do not often make good reading for the general public, and much of the letters printed here is of no more interest than the correspondence of Matthew Arnold—a tribute, be it understood, to the strong affection of the writer, but full of the details which Richardson lavished on his heroines. When Sir Charles Grandison finally overcomes the difficulties attending his union with Miss Byron, the novelist gives us family criticisms; an elaborate account of the marriage, including the occupants of the various coaches; the dresses; and the money Sir Charles gave away to the village girls for making his path flowery. Of some such "important nothings" the letters are largely composed. We read on with a mild interest, though we are grateful to see Jane Austen's real attention to the poor, and then suddenly we come on the incomparable artist, flashing on us the light and easy wit which made Elizabeth Bennet the brightest of heroines, and occasionally a wild excess of humour which does not appear in the novels. Such flights, as the authors warn us, are not to be taken seriously; but gaiety is always suspect, and we suppose there are people in this stupid world who are eager to credit Jane Austen with drinking too much.

There are others, too, who deny her deep feeling, and pine for the passionate rages of a Brontë. It is important in meeting this criticism to recall the practice of Cassandra Austen. She abhorred publicity, and it was a rule with her that any of her sister's letters which showed emotional interest should be destroyed. Tradition says that, when Jane was suddenly confronted with the surprise of leaving Steventon, her well-loved home, for Bath, she fainted away. Cassandra was

not then with her, and must have had letters from her, but none of them is preserved. We think the authors' conclusion is justified, that letters were written, and were destroyed by Cassandra.

Some interesting additions are made concerning the suitors of Jane Austen, but here, too, plausible conjectures play a part. Here is Jane's own account of one admirer, a Fellow of Emmanuel:—

"He was married at Clifton to a Miss Lewis, whose father had been late of Antigua. I should very much like to know what sort of a woman she is. He was a piece of perfection—noisy perfection—himself, which I always recollect with regard. We had noticed a few months before his succeeding to a College living, the very living which we recollected his talking of, and wishing for; an exceeding good one, Great Cadbury in Somersetshire. I could wish Miss Lewis to be of a silent turn and rather ignorant, but naturally intelligent and wishing to learn, fond of cold veal pies, green tea in the afternoon, and a green window-blind at night."

There, you might say, the heart was never touched, but you can hardly be certain. A satirist can jest at scars, yet feel the old wound. Another affair was more serious. "Yes" was said one evening, and special efforts had to be made to change it into "No" the next morning.

A crowd of nephews and nieces certainly gained by a maiden aunt, and nothing is more delightful in this volume than the affection of the novelist for young people, from "itty Dordy"—

"I shall think with tenderness and delight on his beautiful and smiling countenance and interesting manner until a few years have turned him into an ungovernable, ungracious fellow"—

to Fanny doubting about a lover, and Anna, a precocious novelist who secures a warmth of appreciation any mature author might envy. Here are some comments on the young lady's performance:—

"We feel really obliged to you for introducing a Lady Kenrick; it will remove the greatest fault in the work, and I give you credit for considerable forbearance as an author in adopting so much of our opinion. I expect high fun about Mrs. Fisher and Sir Thomas.

"Devereux Forester's being ruined by his vanity is extremely good, but I wish you would not let him plunge into a 'vortex of dissipation.' I do not object to the thing, but I cannot bear the expression; it is such thorough novel slang, and so old that I dare say Adam met with it in the first novel he opened."

All this careful criticism from the author of 'Pride and Prejudice' when she might have been writing herself seems a sad irony. The authors object to the description of her life as uneventful, and she certainly had some startling trials which account for a period when she gave up writing. At one time she was even on the point of visiting an aunt who was in prison. The modern reader will note with a shock the possibility of transportation for stealing lace. The whole story is extraordinary, and suggests that Bath was a city of blackmailers as well as fashionable society.

Jane Austen, her Life and Letters: a Family Record. By William and Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The authors allow themselves a few remarks on the novels, but nothing lengthy in the way of literary criticism. That, perhaps, has been amply done elsewhere, but we regret that they did not apply their zeal and discretion to a summary of Jane Austen's character. They distinctly underrate, we think, her general repute before the appearance of the 'Memoir.'

At the end they add an admirable Bibliography and a striking excursus on the text of the novels, which have been spoilt here and there by the carelessness of printers and bad proof-reading. The frontispiece, a portrait by Zoffany, is already familiar, and its attribution is not certain, ranking among those traditions which excite a desire for better evidence.

Studies in Foreign Education, with Special Reference to English Problems. By Cloudesley Brereton. (Harrap & Co.)

At a moment when a new Education Bill is promised, a comprehensive view of the present condition, needs, and aspirations of national instruction would be highly acceptable. The quantity of excellent and informing matter in these "Studies" points to their author as one well qualified to present such a view, and evokes regret that he has not attempted it. Instead, he has chosen to republish the reports, essays, and addresses of a decade. The result is that we are presented with a quarry, not with an edifice. Thus the 'Comparison between French and English Secondary Schools,' which occupies half of the volume, appeared as a Board of Education report ten years ago; and surely it might have been made actual in a more palatable fashion than by the addition of copious foot-notes in 1909 and 1913! Perhaps Mr. Brereton lacked leisure, and this, again, may be the explanation of his having embodied in the lecture 'Towards France or Germany?' (pp. 281, 283, 284) arguments and illustrations which have already been employed, almost word for word, on pp. 60 and 72. Such procedure falls short of that Gallic precision which Mr. Brereton zealously and justly admires.

For it is towards France that Mr. Brereton leans in his reforming hours—only a minute fraction of his book is concerned with Germany—and we are not disposed to quarrel with his preference. There is enough of the Teuton in us already; we do not require, educationally, to emphasize that affinity. For the bulk of learners culture is a better ideal than erudition. We in England were feeling after culture, in however stumbling and imperfect a fashion, long before Matthew Arnold became its prophet. But, as Mr. Brereton points out, we have neglected vocational education, and have multiplied the amateur. The question is whether some change in our instruments and methods is not overdue. For a minority of minds and temperaments the

classics are probably the aptest instrument of culture, but it is unwise and unkind to make of them a Procrustean bed for all and sundry. In France, Mr. Brereton tells us, the decrease in number of the classically trained, so far from lowering the standard of attainment, has elevated it.

"In any case [he continues] classics are far from being played out in France, where even such out-and-out Socialists as M. Jaurès insist on their retention for the education of a chosen few."

Then follows this significant comment: "Verse-making has of course long been given up." But in England it is still retained. Valuable hours are devoted to this pursuit, and often with barren results. Many boys are incapable of writing verses, and gain only as the result of their struggles disgust with the whole curriculum. They might become, perhaps, distinguished naturalists or men of science if they had an early chance to pursue their inclinations that way.

During the past fifteen years three eminent French educators—Père Didon, M. Demolins, and M. Duhamel—have sought to rectify the lack of character-building which they discerned in native systems by the study of English methods and their adaptation to French needs. In due course their ideas took form, and several flourishing and popular schools are the result. The record of the progress of these institutions forms one of the most interesting sections of the volume before us. Its author argues convincingly that, as the French are wise enough to borrow some of our moral notions, we should be equally well advised in inquiring what they have to teach us in intellectual matters. There is much to be learnt from them; for instance, as to the training of teachers, the allocation of subjects, and the methods of examination. We train our primary teachers, it is true, but most "public school" masters come straight from the University without having had any direct instruction in the art of teaching. Hence their practice tends to be a compound of imitation and experiment. It lacks scientific certitude, and its defective character is probably one of the causes of that intellectual apathy which is the subject of unfavourable remark in English youth. This is only one of the many problems upon which Mr. Brereton's foreign experience and his spirited and often humorous pen qualify him to dilate, as here he does, suggestively and with insight. His "Studies" deserve, and will doubtless win, a wide circle of readers. We heartily subscribe to his aspiration for another Mosely Commission—this time to visit the Universities and schools of the Continent of Europe. Its researches could hardly fail to help forward the reconstruction of secondary education in England; and Mr. Brereton should certainly be one of the commissioners.

The Flowery Republic. By Frederick McCormick. (John Murray.)

IN the early days of foreign trade at Canton obstacles of all kinds were thrown in the way of Englishmen who desired to acquire the Chinese language, and a good many years passed before we had a real scholar in that tongue. To this imperfect knowledge of the various meanings of particular words we trace, in translations of Chinese State Papers, the description of the unfortunate Lord Napier as a barbarian "Eye," when the correct rendering would have been "Chieftain." In a somewhat similar way a Chinese word which sounded just like that for "flower," but meant "civilized, cultured," as opposed to "barbarous," came to be interpreted "flowery"—and in accordance with common but incorrect usage, we find it in the title of this book. We say sometimes that "the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted," when we mean that the concert of the European Powers is strong enough to get its way, but a Chinaman who ran away with the notion that "civilization" and "Europe" are synonymous terms would be falling into error. While we are on this subject it may also be said once again that the Chinese do not call themselves "Celestials," nor their country "the Celestial Empire," the insufficient ground for the vulgar belief being that the ruling powers of China are in the written language sometimes described as "the Court of Heaven," because the Emperor is regarded as the Child of Heaven.

Mr. McCormick has produced a lively and amusing narrative of the recent revolution in China, from the military revolt at Wuchang in October, 1911, down to the inauguration of Yuan Shihk'ai as Provisional President in March of last year. His love of picturesque statement occasionally leads him astray, as when in one place he calls the late Emperor of Japan "the Napoleon of Asia." Two sovereigns more unlike in mental qualities and active capacity it would be difficult to conceive. A little further on he describes the Emperor Mutsuhito as "the King-destroyer of Japan." An author who writes of "Russia's conquest of Korea," and of the "recognition of the revolutionary party by France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States" on December 20th, 1911, when all that took place was an "unofficial representation" to the commissioners who met at Shanghai to negotiate peace between the revolutionary party and the imperial government, can hardly be regarded as a serious historian. A declaration of neutrality is a very different matter from recognition, as every American who is acquainted with the diplomatic history of the Civil War in his own country must be aware.

We do not, however, wish to spend too much time in finding fault with a writer who has afforded us abundant entertainment. His description of the Peking cart as resembling

"a bell in which the occupant is imprisoned like an inverted clapper, with no choice but to clap his head, as he is flung from one side of the dome to the other, against the open ribs."

is excellent. When he arrived at Peking in the early winter of 1911, which may be assumed to have been in the first days of November, he found the foreign community, evidently close students of Carlyle, discussing such questions as

"Was the foreign debt, the Manchu-Chinese incubus at Peking, and the new army, merely the Church, the Throne, and the Army of French revolutionary history? Was the demand for the return of foreign concessions, the throttling of the Stamp Tax and Railway Construction levies, the Gallic cry 'for bread and speech with the King'? Were the Amazons of Shanghai *en route* to Nanking the fishwives marching on Versailles? Were the 'Bomb Pioneer Auxiliary' the Mesdemoiselles Theroignes of China?"

and so on for nearly a whole page.

The author's acquaintance with the leading personages of the revolution and his admission behind the scenes enable him to give a graphic account of Li Yuan-hung's graceful yielding to the threats of the Wuchang revolutionaries, which he strongly suspects to have been a piece of well-acted comedy; of the skilful manner in which Wu Ting-fang, ex-diplomatist and former Vice-Minister of Justice, managed to persuade the world that he "represented all Republican provinces in all matters relating to foreign affairs"; of the exchange of telegrams between Jui-cheng and the Court, in which the latter applauded his vigorous proceedings against the first conspirators discovered, and then cashiered him because the outbreak of the military revolt forced him to seek safety in flight; and of the manner in which Yuan Shihk'ai, after being recalled to office to restore order on the basis of constitutional monarchy, finally went, or was brought over, to the other side, and became President of the first Chinese Republic. To read the narrative of all these events is to enjoy it.

Whether the author takes China at all seriously may be doubted until one reaches his last chapter. There we discover that he does not believe in the badness of Manchu rule, and has no sympathy with the republican denunciation of a dynasty under which China rose to greater heights of splendour and prosperity than at any previous period of her history. His conclusion is:—

"What will China do when she looks in the glass? when she discovers that the thing ailing her is not that she is Manchu, but Chinese; when she has nowhere to look but to herself; with no longer a scapegoat on which to visit her own sins; and when her antagonist, Civilization and the world, is not one she can accuse and banish? She must sooner or later see her unchanged spots, her coat close as the skin."

Yet his last words are:—

"But 400,000,000 of sober, brainy, industrious, imaginative people, whose desires are peace, I believe to be capable of adding the greatest of all contributions to civilization."

Life of Octavia Hill, as told in her Letters.
Edited by C. E. Maurice. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is an ungracious thing to complain that a writer has not done what he did not set out to do; yet one can scarcely read Mr. Maurice's volume without regretting that he has not provided more connecting links between the letters of which it is composed. Evidently Octavia Hill, in common with many persons who are more concerned about their neighbours' good than their own, did not, in her letters, present anything like a picture of herself. The result, therefore, of leaving the letters largely to speak for themselves is that no portrait of her is ever revealed. In reading what she wrote we feel, behind her own unquestionable sincerity, an irritating elusiveness. Individuality there certainly was in abundance, but we cannot grasp it. Oddly enough, the personality of the elder sister, Miss Miranda Hill, whose life flowed parallel with that of her better-known junior, shines through the comparatively small and secondary references to her; from the scrap of a letter here, from a recorded sentence there, we make acquaintance with a rich, genial, humorous nature—active, happy, and dispensing happiness. It must have been a piece of good fortune to be one of Miranda Hill's pupils.

These sisters were respectively the sixth and eighth daughters—seventh and ninth children—of Mr. James Hill, a corn merchant and banker. Their mother, his third wife, was a daughter of that admirable man Dr. Southwood Smith, who was the Peter the Hermit of the modern crusade against insanitary conditions of life. Early in their girlhood their father lost, first his money, and then his health, so that the burden of self-support fell upon them before they were well into their teens. At thirteen Miranda was already earning as a pupil-teacher in a friend's school, and Octavia, at the same age, was employed in a Co-operative "Ladies' Guild" at glass-painting. A year later a toy-making class was established for the purpose of giving employment to Ragged School children, and Mr. Vansittart Neale, who was at the head of both undertakings, placed Octavia Hill, a girl of fourteen, in charge of these child-workers, some of whom were as old as herself or older. Her two younger sisters worked with her until health obliged them to cease, while Mrs. Hill superintended the glass-painting studio, and Miranda was one of its staff.

The intimate knowledge of the London poor then acquired, and the power of organization developed along with it, largely helped, no doubt, to make Octavia Hill the woman of wise and sane beneficence whom her contemporaries learnt to honour; but it is probable that, while her character gained much, it also lost something by those years of too early and too heavy toil. They made her prematurely grown-up; to some extent they stunted a mind which ought to have ripened slowly into rare breadth and

elasticity. Within her own circle of activities she was full of power and judgment; beyond it she was, mentally a little rigid, cut-and-dried, impenetrable to any fresh group of ideas. To say that the place she filled so well was not, after all, that for which her nature best fitted her seems absurd; yet may be near the truth; perhaps her own letter, written—with the immense seriousness of Early Victorian youth—when she was less than one-and-twenty, but had already five years' experience of supervision over other workers, reveals a fundamental self that was never really altered. She wrote in 1858:—

"To me the whole world is so full of things crying out to be done, each one of which would be sufficient for a lifetime's heart and thought, I think. In fact each work seems to be interesting in almost exact proportion to the amount I can devote to it, capable of infinite expansion in breadth and depth. For my part I would always rather choose the latter, would rather take up wholly a few individuals or pictures or books, and love and know and study them deeply, than have any more superficial (though wider) sympathies; and my trial is, and always has been, that I have to tear myself away from this intense grasp and absorbing interest, to love and know and help in fresh and fresh directions. I have often felt like a perpetually uprooted plant. Only somehow, in looking back, I find continuity and deep inner relation between the various works and times of my life, and always find the past a possession because in memory I have it still."

The influence of Ruskin upon her early years must have tended to confirm rather than to diminish any disposition towards a belief in the absolute excellence of certain ideas. In an interesting letter from one of Octavia's younger sisters to the other occurs the following passage:—

"Ruskin said that he would wish his word about art to be taken just in the same way that a physician's or lawyer's would be about medicine or law."

It does not appear that the listening ladies revolted against this amazing presumption.

It was Ruskin, however, who gave his young disciple the first opportunity of managing a group of houses inhabited by poor people, and thus had a large share in deciding the future direction of her energies. Personal knowledge of the tenants whose rents she collected, and whose rooms she kept habitable, led her on to the desire for playgrounds and open spaces, and to the longing to replace ugly surroundings by beautiful ones, out of which grew the Kyrle Society.

Her long life was blessed with congenial family surroundings, strong affections, and warm friendships; she lived to see the principle of personal service and personal knowledge recognized as the true one in social work, and left behind her a country that had learnt, largely by her teaching, the need for space and air. Her gifts to the world were great; and they remain as useful to a generation which looks for larger changes as they were to her own.

ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

THE CORPORATION of the City of London is of such antiquity, and its connexion with the kings and the government of the country so intimate, that any authoritative work on its history or constitution has a value far beyond the purview of the City itself. Moreover, an atmosphere of romance surrounds the City which lends charm to the study of its past. The tale of Whittington, distorted perhaps, and embellished to suit the fine imaginings of childhood, will outlive the Lord Mayor's coach itself; while, at the other end of the story, the student will find in the wonderful framework of the City's government an inspiration so long as democratic ideals prevail. Indeed, buried in the Records Office at the Guildhall is a vast, almost untapped, field of historical research. Probably no man did more to indicate the presence of this field than Mr. H. C. Overall, who has just retired from the principal clerkship to the Town Clerk after fifty-seven years' service. It was as a result of his work that Dr. Sharpe—soon, alas! himself to retire—was appointed as Records Clerk, an appointment which has been rich in results. Dr. Sharpe has given us 'London and the Kingdom,' and the valuable series of records known as "Letter-Books," which have shed abundant light upon the manners and customs of the capital from the thirteenth century. Much yet remains to be done, and the Corporation might well pay a little more attention to its valuable records.

However, an awakening is apparent among the business men who rule at Guildhall, with a diminishing sense of the myth that the investigation of the ancient MSS. in their possession is calculated to do the Corporation, as an institution, harm. Nevertheless, there is still doubt in the minds of some members of the Corporation as to the value of such a work, for instance, as the Rev. A. B. Beaven's 'Aldermen of the City of London,' the second and completing volume of which is before us. The doubt finds concrete expression in the binding, which is cheap, and scarcely strong enough for a work of reference.

In the very interesting Introduction to the 'Chronological List' which is the main portion of the work, Mr. Beaven dismisses the question of the origin of the office of Alderman by "saying ditto," as he himself puts it, to Sir John Baddeley, who has expressed the view that the office came into existence by a process of natural growth and necessity. On the much-debated point as to whether the "five and twenty" more discreet men of the City chosen to assist the Mayor in 1200 formed the germ of the Court of

Aldermen or the Court of Common Council he maintains an attitude of judicial impartiality; but he takes the ward organization of the City, with its presiding Aldermen, back to the year 1111.

One of the most striking portions of the Introduction deals with the antiquity of the title "Lord" Mayor. It has been assumed by most writers that the title was conferred by Edward III. in 1354 by the Charter of Maces. Our own view is that little was ever granted to the City by any king. Pre-existing rights, as Sir Laurence Gomme points out, were swept into charters and specified and limited when the claims of the semi-independent City became awkward. Mr. Beaven calls the story of the grant "a foolish legend," and says that the designation of "Lord" Mayor was not in general use before the second quarter of the sixteenth century. In the preceding sixty years, however, there is evidence of its gradual evolution through such expressions as "my Lord the Maire," "the full honourable Lord the Maior," and so on. There is another explanation which the writer remembers as given by Sir Edward Clarke in an after-dinner speech. He said that the Mayor became "Lord" by virtue of a gift of certain manors by the King, but whether Sir Edward had any authority for the statement we do not know. However, Mr. Beaven may be interested in it.

The ballot box was in early use in the Court of Aldermen. As an experiment it was tried in 1525, and its use confirmed for "every matter of gravite" in 1532, when members were ordered to make decision by "puttyng of the white pese or black." On the subject of Aldermanic titles Mr. Beaven dispels the "myth" that Whittington was a knight, observing that it is as difficult to kill "Sir" Richard Whittington as the less inaccurate "Lord" Bacon or "Lord" Coke. Whittington's title is at least as legendary as his cat—although we think Mr. Beaven might leave us the cat!

Of the Aldermen of London no fewer than 170 are deemed worthy of notice in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' though Mr. Beaven takes the editor to task for his omissions, and declares his inability to understand the method of selection. On the writers in the 'Dictionary' Mr. Beaven is even harder, and his pages are crowded with foot-notes pointing out errors. He forgets, perhaps, that he has had access to documents denied to others. Nevertheless, he is equally severe on himself, and never hesitates to correct his own blunders. Indeed, his passion for accuracy goes so far as to make him confess, in correcting errors which appear in vol. i., that he does not know "how it got on his notes." The long list of addenda and corrigenda, however, is a distinct blot on the work, and it seems a pity that the corrections could not have been made before the whole was printed.

Besides men like Walworth, Wilkes, and Whittington, there are others whom the historical student cannot afford to

overlook, and to them Mr. Beaven devotes some attention. Moreover, great families have risen from or had connexion with the City in some way or other. Among the names which Mr. Beaven mentions are Francis Bacon, Lord Cardigan (of Balaclava), Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, the late Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Cowper and William Cowper the poet, Earl Bathurst, Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, and a host of others.

Mr. Beaven concludes with a word of reverence for the City and its ancient Corporation. He says that, "venerable in its antiquity," it may look back with no small measure of satisfaction on its record. Altogether, he has done his work extremely well. He knows his subject, and makes it interesting. He has produced a couple of volumes worthy of study from many points of view, and the more closely examined they are the more valuable they will appear, both historically and genealogically.

La Compagnie du Saint-Sacrement de l'Autel à Caen: Deux Mystiques Normands au XVIIe Siècle, M. de Renty et Jean de Bernières. Par Maurice Souriau. (Paris, Perrin.)

FATHER TYRRELL in his recently published 'Autobiography' relates that, in his youth, he sought eagerly for some one principle or formula which should serve for the direction of his thought and conduct on every possible occasion. He never found anything at once sufficiently comprehensive and sufficiently particular, and, having worked down to the all too featureless "Do right," at length gave up the search. The experience is, no doubt, common enough among the earnest-minded young; but there are people, presumably more rare, with whom it seems to persist as a habit of mind till their life's end. These we may well take to have been specially numerous in the seventeenth century, for we may observe the trend alike in science, philosophy, and religion, and it is with a group of such that we have here to do. The disposition is, of course, the characteristic disposition of the "heretic," and part of the interest of this book—in the Preface to which, the writer himself says, "Il m'a semblé vivre dans un Port-Royal purement catholique"—lies in the fact that it is an account of the practice of a perfectly orthodox method of devotion by persons whose outlook and temper, though not their dogma and allegiance, were largely those of "heretics." Hence the puzzle they presented to the authorities, and the anomalies of the treatment they received.

The "Compagnie du Saint-Sacrement de l'Autel" at Caen, known generally as the "Ermitage," was founded by De Renty, and organized and brought to its full development by Jean de Bernières.

The Aldermen of the City of London. With Notes on the Parliamentary Representation of the City, the Aldermen and the Livery Companies, the Aldermanic Veto, Aldermanic Baronets and Knights, &c. By the Rev. Alfred B. Beaven. Vol. II. (Corporation of the City of London.)

Both were laymen, men of birth and fortune; both had renounced the world, and that from a like direct and mystical intuition of its dangerousness and worthlessness in comparison with the supernatural world, as well as from the mystic's desire for "union with God." The tone and method of their devotion do, indeed, resemble Port-Royal; but, if we may so put it, among the brands which fed the fire of their religious passion, one of the most flaming was their hatred of Jansenism. The "Ermitage" itself existed in part as a protest against that insidious and detestable perversion of Catholic truth, as they conceived it.

Their central principle was the necessity for every Christian of "orison," the prayer of contemplation, at once a practice and a state of mind, which, if adhered to, passes in most souls—as Jean de Bernières, like other mystics, taught—from stage to stage, and culminates in "passive orison." As is well known, the difficulty about "orison" is that it requires, not merely utter renunciation of self and of interest in worldly goods, but likewise a special vocation or gift; while, again, where the gift exists, there is a tendency to allow "orison" to supersede the use of the institutions of the Church, which, if allowed to spread, would leave the ungifted either under the necessity of practising a form of hypocrisy, or without a definite scheme of religious life. Did the Ermitage entirely escape some taint of Molinism or quietism? Perhaps not: M. Souriau emphasizes the doubt, and with reason, despite his admiration for its founders.

Of the two men whom he has studied here, the more attractive, because the more completely devoted, is De Renty. Having won the mystic's foothold within the invisible, De Bernières turned from that point of vantage to busy himself chiefly in directing the intellectual and spiritual career of the numbers of persons who sought his guidance, and he did not wholly preserve himself from the snares which beset the "person of importance," the lay confessor. Witness the curious episode of Madame de la Peltrie; witness also his book 'Le Chrétien Intérieur,' full of rare wisdom, into which, nevertheless, exaggerations and some self-esteem have insinuated themselves. But De Renty spent himself chiefly in works of active charity, in practical care for the needy and the simple. For twelve of the best years of his life, at Paris, he regularly tended the patients at the Hôtel Dieu, choosing most eagerly for his ministrations those whose diseases were most repulsive. He was, it is said, the first who had the idea of establishing a general hospital; and he anticipated modern methods of charitable relief by systematically supplying work, and tools for work, to the poor, rather than mere alms. He employed his knowledge as a military engineer—the profession to which he had been bred—not only in the construction of buildings on which he would work with his own hands like a

mason, but also in the composition of a manual on fortification which was well esteemed in its time. Yet his interior life was no less rich and profound than that of his companions, while he excelled in firmness, common sense, and delicacy of moral intuition. He had a special horror of pride, perceiving the intellectual disability it involves: "Là où il y a orgueil," he said, "il ne peut y avoir vérité."

Grouped around these central figures are some half-score others hardly less worthy of attention; some, perhaps, already more widely known than they. There are, for example, Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, whose work in Canada remains, so far as ordinary life is concerned, the finest fruit of the Ermitage; Jourdain de Bernières, sister of Jean, who established the Ursulines at Caen, and was herself the most capable and courageous Superior of their house in her day; le Père Jean Chrysostome, the ascetic whose force and severity made him equal even to the task of being Jean de Bernières's confessor; and Monsieur Eudes, the missionary priest who could resist for six years the displeasure of the king, "qui ne le trouvait pas assez gallien," and persecutions numberless instigated by the Jansenists. Going from place to place as he was summoned, he stirred men's hearts by his fiery eloquence, and, after being a close friend of the Ermitage, broke with it at last just because, having dealt so much with simple, ordinary souls, he perceived the danger of De Bernières's over-great zeal in the matter of passive orison.

The end of the Ermitage, which survived De Bernières for a short time, was accelerated by excesses—not, indeed, of a very alarming kind—committed by some of its members. How far the world had come from the tolerant simplicity of the Middle Ages in the matter of behaviour may be seen in the astonishment and disgust with which the few enthusiasts were regarded who, without attiring themselves conventionally for the street, ran out and shouted impassioned warnings to the people of Caen against Jansenism.

The book is pleasant to read, but is in some degree spoilt by what we take to be vacillation in the mind of the writer. It is either as if his opinion of De Bernières altered in a slightly unfavourable sense as he went along, or that he is unduly anxious to anticipate possible criticism. At any rate, the outlines of the portrait have something shifty about them, and the final impression hardly harmonizes with what is known of the effect of the man's life and character.

M. Souriau has drawn in considerable measure on unpublished sources, and the account he gives of these, though brief, is among the most valuable things in the book.

The Britannica Year-Book, 1913: a Survey of the World's Progress since the Completion in 1910 of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' Eleventh Edition. Edited by Hugh Chisholm. ('Encyclopædia Britannica' Co.)

THIS VOLUME, the first of a series of periodical supplements to the 'Encyclopædia,' will immediately make its appeal among the army of year-books clamorous for shelf-space. Running to some 1,300 pages it occupies scarcely more than an inch of standing-room. But the extremely thin paper needed for the reduction of so much matter to so little thickness has serious disadvantages. It is imperfectly opaque, and the leaves are not easily separated. In any case the Index should have been printed on more substantial paper.

Apart from its scale, the most important distinction between this and other year-books is that the latter always mingle the functions of review and directory, while 'The Britannica Year-Book,' except in a single instance, is a review in which the articles, while dealing especially with 1911 and 1912, are designed to make the sequence from 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' unbroken, yet is self-contained.

The work begins with a 'Diary of Events in 1911 and 1912,' printed in uncomfortably small type. Then follows a general survey of political developments, with articles on the Balkan War and the recent history of the Woman's Suffrage Movement, in which non-militant agitation, as usual, lacks adequate attention. Section II. is devoted to Science; for some esoteric reason 'Medicine,' 'Dentistry,' and 'Osteopathy' are included in the contents under the heading 'Philology.' The next section describes recent Art and Literature. Mr. Thomas Seecombe contributes an admirable and characteristic article on English Literature, and the literatures of other countries are reviewed in separate articles; the Drama appears before the judgment-seat of Mr. W. L. Courtney; and Music, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture are the subjects of other articles, the quainter efforts of Post-Impressionists, Cubists, and Futurists alike receiving stern treatment from the art critic of *The Daily Mail*.

Without following further sections in detail we note that Aeronautics and Military Engineering receive considerable attention, and every leading industry has a separate article.

The remainder, 'National and Local,' consists of studies of the United Kingdom (in four articles), of every Colony, State of the American Union, and Foreign Country. This part of the work has been executed with admirable thoroughness.

Taken as a whole, the work, while it stands with the Encyclopædia from which it takes its name, must, on its own merits, be adjudged an extraordinary achievement. The editor and staff have our heartiest congratulations upon the skilful arrangement of articles and the absence of palpable errors.

Luther. By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized Translation from the German by E. M. Lamond. Edited by Luigi Cappadelta. Vol. I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

LESS than twenty years ago, shortly after the appearance of the last volume of his 'History of the Papacy,' Bishop Creighton had an interesting correspondence with Prof. Kolde on the subject of Luther. The English historian said that Luther "was not a theologian, nor was he a statesman"; while the German biographer told him that, among German students, there was an increasing conviction that the great Reformer could only be adequately understood from the religious side. There was no real contradiction between them. Luther was consumed by religious ideas, but he was not necessarily a theologian. Indeed, Dr. Kolde came to this conclusion, "Er war viel weniger Theologe als man gewöhnlich annimmt." Luther seemed narrow to him, and so he did to Creighton.

This is, perhaps, what Dr. Hartmann Grisar means to show in his most elaborate and systematic biography. In its English form the book is to occupy six volumes, of which the first only is now before us—quite enough to show English students the great importance and the thoroughness of the work. Dr. Grisar's style is somewhat stiff, elaborate, and complicated, and we cannot say that it has gained much in the translating. But it is not merely a book to be reckoned with: it is one with which we cannot dispense, if only for its minute examination of Luther's theological writings. As to the biographer's criticism of these it is too early in the day to reach a precise conclusion. We note, however, that Dr. Grisar is very clear in insisting on the divergence between Luther's theology and that of the Catholic Church from an early date. He gives us the best analysis we have seen of the Commentaries on the Romans (1515-16) and the Galatians (1516-17): minute and critical, not fully justified at all points in its attack, but certainly not in intention unfair. It may, however, be justly said, as Dr. Headlam has recently said of another Jesuit writer, that he "shews himself, like most Romanists, entirely incapable of understanding what St. Paul meant by justification by Faith." He lays special stress on the gloom of Luther's early theology, the anti-Catholic and anti-Augustinian nature of his doctrine of predestination, and the meaning of his view of "assurance of salvation." All this is matter for the theologian; and it cannot be judged when we have not the whole of Luther's theology before us. Dr. Grisar writes as one for whom theology is a science strictly defined in its conclusions, and it is not difficult, if one stands at the beginning of the sixteenth century, to condemn on these grounds almost everything Luther wrote.

But the life of the man and the history of the times are another matter. Dr. Grisar says:—

"In all purely historical questions, in questions of fact and their inferences, the Catholic investigator is entirely free, and decides purely and simply to the best of his knowledge and conscience."

Thus he takes great pains to explain that he is in no way tied to the views of Denifle (whose book seems to many people the most illuminating of all that have been written on Luther), and that he has learnt much from Köstlin-Kawerau.

Dr. Grisar is very careful to distinguish between what Luther in his later days called "the sins of his youth," meaning the good works of his early life and his religious duties, and the actual sins which may have predisposed him to revolt. We are inclined to think that here he oversteps a little the bounds of just inference, though it is no doubt true that comparatively early the Reformer reached the conclusion that chastity in the monastic life was impossible.

What the result of his journey to Rome was is told by Dr. Grisar judicially, but with singular absence of colour: he decides that at Rome Luther's conviction of the authority of the Holy See was in no wise shaken, and that "all the scandals had not been able to achieve this"; while, as for the stories he told of Popes, cardinals, and priests, they were mostly the exaggerations of his later years. But if Dr. Grisar does not dwell at any length on the scandals at Rome—and, indeed, Dr. Pastor has done that so fully as to make it unnecessary—he is explicit as to the "evil ways of the higher and lower grades of the clergy" in Germany, and believes that one of the most important reasons for the swiftness with which the Lutheran reformation spread was "the corruption and apathy of the episcopate." Luther in his first lecture at Wittenberg declared that "neither monasteries nor colleges, nor cathedral churches, will in any sort accept discipline."

Such was the field on which Luther was to work. Why did he work in the way he did? Dr. Grisar dismisses as unproved (a little hesitatingly, perhaps) the theory that great moral corruption was at the bottom of the Augustinian's personal revolt. Spiritual pride, he finds, was his chief misfortune, and insufficient training in theology accounts for many of his errors.

At this point he begins the examination of each of the Reformer's theological writings, to which we have already referred. The volume ends with the achievement of assurance of salvation (in the *hypocaustum* or *cloaca* at Wittenberg).

In regard to the translation of some of the difficult theological points, it is worth noticing that confusion is caused several times by translating *justitia* "justice," and not "righteousness," which is often its more exact meaning in English, but it is impossible to lay down an exact rule, and great care is needed.

One of the most interesting parts in Dr. Grisar's book is his account of Tetzel, who emerges (as one might expect) by no means so black as he has been painted.

The Tariff Reformers. By the Hon. George Peel. (Methuen & Co.)

THE Tariff Reformer at whom the author has specially aimed his volleys of sarcasm and ridicule is Mr. Balfour. Mr. George Peel goes far to prove by quotations from that leader's speeches that it is really a terminological inexactitude to designate him a Tariff Reformer at all. There can be little doubt that Mr. Balfour will go down to history as the most astute party-leader of his age. Some may regret that his transcendent intellect should have been so long devoted to preserving his party from disintegration over a policy on which he certainly was not prepared to lead.

For the most part Mr. Peel has used legitimately the power quotation from an opponent's speeches over a number of years usually gives, though the matter used to connect quotations does not seem to us always fair: an instance of what we mean occurs on p. 7, where, in a quotation from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, a rapid reader may fail to note that the interpolation of half a dozen words decidedly weakens the effect of the quotations which precede and follow them.

The reader may well doubt whether such a wealth of apt simile has ever before been crowded into fewer than two hundred pages. Mr. Balfour in 1905 is compared to an Alexandrian patriarch, on whom

"commentaries worthy of a Lightfoot or a Hort were compiled and refuted. To judge by the obscurity which men found in him, he might have been an early Father or a modern poet";

and when, in his Valentine letter of 1906, he evaded definiteness by adding "if shown to be necessary" to his declaration that "a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods" and "a small duty on foreign coin" are "not in principle objectionable, and should be adopted," he is compared to a rider who had

"merely changed hands on the bridle from the curb to the snaffle. He would not mount. But he had secured a certificate of horsemanship without riding. Tariff Reformers had bound themselves to him, not vice versa."

Later, in 1911, Mr. Balfour's cautious speech at the Constitutional Club on the morrow of preference being granted to Canada by the United States, leads to the following description:—

"The beau who, for eight years, by six different methods, had been busy jilting the sweet maid Preference, was now dramatically pointing to her half-drowned form at the Atlantic bathing-place, and was vowing that he would never desert her in despair."

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain and his son are also quoted with effect. To convict of inconsistency and hesitancy exponents of a policy is not necessarily to prove that it is fundamentally wrong; but it obviously does something to shake the faith of a rank and file not so content now as formerly to be led blindfold. It will be interesting to see what force can be marshalled as a counterblast against Mr. Peel's book.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Carey (S. Pearce), SAMUEL PEARCE, ³/₄ M.A., THE BAPTIST BRAINERD, 2/ net.

Carey Press

Of Samuel Pearce it has been written by Skeats, the historian of the Free Churches, that "he was to the Baptists what Fletcher was to the Methodists," and that "no church ever possessed a man of holier character." A close and familiar friend of Carey, Pearce was one of the chief spiritual forces behind the modern missionary movement, and his dearest desire was to follow the former to India. But his calling was elsewhere, and the present book deals at some length with what the author describes as his "great submission." The story is simply but effectively told.

Colligan (J. Hay), THE ARIAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND, 3/6 Manchester Univ. Press

In this work, the outcome of many years' research, the author aims at a study of the development of a school of thought in English religion which has not always been recognized by students of the eighteenth century. He traces its beginnings, development, and results in a clear and lucid style.

Hammond (F. J.), THE COUNTRY PARSON, HIS WORK AND INFLUENCE, 1/6 net.

Mowbray

This book is written by one who has for over twelve years been vicar of a small country parish, but who brought to that position the experience of many years of strenuous work in a crowded suburb of South London. Those who hold country livings will find much to help and cheer them in these simple pages.

New Testament Manuscripts (The) in the Freer Collection: Part I. THE WASHINGTON MANUSCRIPT OF THE FOUR GOSPELS, by Henry A. Sanders.

New York, Macmillan Co.

Over two years have elapsed since the publication of the first of the Biblical MSS. in the Freer Collection. The delay in issuing the present volume is partly due to the great importance of the MS. of the Gospels now published, and the difficulty of gathering parallels to its readings, so as to estimate and interpret them properly. Furthermore, the importance of the early versions necessitated a working knowledge of Syriac, Coptic, and Gothic. For Armenian and Ethiopic the author has had to rely on secondary sources.

Poetry.

Masefield (John), DAUBER, 3/6 net.

Heinemann

The third poem of Mr. Masefield to achieve separate publication differs from its predecessors only by its slightly less strident tone. Into the story of the ship-painter who hoped to become a great artist crime does not enter, and the amount of bad language used is relatively small. As usual, the texture is extremely uneven; lines like

Darker it grew, still darker, and the stars
Burned golden, and the fiery fishes came,

suddenly collapse, and in the very next stanza we have

"I'll have you broke and sent among the crew
If you get me more trouble by a particle.
Don't you forget, you daubing, useless article!"

—words emanating from a boatswain. Here and there real music may be heard, but not infrequently we come upon lines which suggest that Mr. Masefield is bent upon saving his parodists further trouble.

Bibliography.

Library (The), APRIL, 3/ net.

Moring

This number opens with an account by Mr. G. F. Barwick of a number of Corantos of 1620 and 1621 recently acquired by the British Museum, printed in the Low Countries up to September, 1621, and between 24 September and 22 October (the last of the acquisitions) in London. Here for the first time we see the gradual growth of the first English weekly newspaper. Miss H. C. Bartlett traces the history of the quarto editions of 'Julius Caesar,' and suggests the order of their publication. Mr. G. J. Gray reprints and examines some letters of Bishop Fisher which throw light on the relations of John Gough to Wynkyn de Worde, with other bibliographical matters. Mr. Cuthbertson gives the history of the Edinburgh copy of the Bohemian protest against the burning of John Hus. He seems to forget that "purchased" simply meant "obtained" in the seventeenth century. Miss M. H. Dodds examines the date of the fragmentary Tudor play 'Albion, Knight'; and Miss Lee's article on 'Recent Foreign Literature' deals with the Russian theatre, Flaubert, and Rousseau amongst other subjects. Mr. Pollard describes the newly found edition of 'Robeson Crusoe,' which he shows to have been a piracy from the proof-sheets of the first edition. Mr. Redgrave describes the woodcuts in Agricola's 'De Re Metallica'; and an article on adequate cataloguing by Mr. W. E. A. Axon discusses a number of Quaker tracts hitherto unknown.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, CATALOGUE OF THE HUTH COLLECTION OF PRINTED BOOKS AND ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, Third Portion, to be sold June 2nd-12th, Illustrated Copy, 5/

The third portion of the Huth Sale Catalogue, from E to H, comprises some 1,335 lots. The chances of the alphabet make the entries under Horæ the most interesting and valuable of these. There are no fewer than twenty-two illuminated MSS. of Horæ, mostly of the fifteenth century, of French and Flemish execution, and of the greatest interest as showing the growth of the feeling for illustration. Of printed Horæ there are nineteen editions, six on vellum, and all of the greatest rarity. But, as is well known, the chief importance of the Huth Collection lies in the large number of small pamphlets, plays, &c., which it contains, and many of these are in the Catalogue before us. There are very long sets of the original publications of Fielding (with a first edition of 'Tom Jones'), the Fletchers (Giles, John, and Phineas), John Ford, John Fox, Thomas Fuller, Goldsmith (with the first issue of 'The Vicar of Wakefield'), Gascoigne, Stephen Gosson, Henry VIII., John Heywood, Thomas Heywood, and James Howell. There is only one Caxton in this portion, Gower's 'Confessio Amantis' (1493), a clean copy in a Bedford binding, but with fifteen leaves in facsimile. Wynkyn de Worde is represented by a comparatively large number of entries, among them Higden's 'Polychronicon' of 1495, Hilton's 'Scala Perfectionis' (1494), Fisher's 'Funeral Sermon on Henry VII.' (1509), 'Seven Penitential Psalms' (1525), 'Mornyng Remembrance,' the 'Fruyte of Redempcyon' (1530, an undescribed edition), 'Four Loves of Truelove' (the only copy known), the 'Exposicio' (1509), and the 'Lytoll Booke of Good Maneres' (1532). The St. Albans press is represented by a first edition on vellum of the 'St. Albans Chronicle' (1483), and the Oxford press by the Jerome of 1478, misprinted 1468. An early Canterbury book is also catalogued; and there is

an example of the "Marburg" press, 'The Revelation of Antichrist,' by John Frith, which has recently been shown to have been secretly printed at Antwerp. The other rare English presses of the sixteenth century are also represented.

Among the precious bindings in this sale we note a fine Canevari, a Roger Payne, a Mearne (the first edition of Herbert's 'Temple'), several Deromes and Clovis Eves, a few old blind stamped bindings, and a beautiful Italian black morocco of about 1500. There are many books notable for their previous owners, such as Bishop Tonstal's copy of the first edition of Homer, Cardinal Cajetan's Album of Emblems (made in Paris about 1589), Philip de Comines's Book of Hours, &c. Americana are in sufficient plenty; and there are a number of *editiones principes* of the classics—Euripides, Homer, Horace, &c.—as well as an Italian manuscript of the Odes. One of the finest books containing Florentine woodcuts—the 'Fior di Virtu'—is illustrated in the Catalogue. There are a number of Incunabula of the greatest rarity, notably the Paris Fichet (1471), the Leyden 'Hymnarium' and 'Horologium,' and the Augsburg 1497 Treatise on Hawking. The illustrations call attention to a number of books of which only the copies in this sale are known: 'The Boke of Mayd Emlyn,' 'Cold Doings in London,' Gosson's 'Quippes' (1595), and many others. A rare piece of Scottish printing is English's 'Survey of Policy,' Leith, 1653.

Sparke (Archibald), BIBLIOGRAPHIA BOLTONIENSIS, being a Bibliography, with Biographical Details, of Bolton Authors, and the Books written by them from 1550 to 1912; Books about Bolton; and those printed and published in the Town from 1785 to Date, 5/ net.

Manchester University Press

In preparing this Bibliography the author has spared no pains to make it as complete a list of local authors and their books and pamphlets as possible. Generally he has fixed a minimum of seven years' residence in Bolton as qualifying an author as "local," and has not included catalogues, reports, &c., issued by men in their official capacities unless the subject-matter or print is local. We believe that this is the only town bibliography yet attempted on a generous scale, and it is an example that might well be followed by others. It is admirably printed, and the alphabetical arrangement under authors makes reference easy. We hope that other important centres will find a recorder as zealous and thorough as Mr. Sparke. The literary record of the town is full of variety and interest. We notice among the authors Ainsworth the lexicographer; Barlow, the famous Lancashire cricketer; Mr. John Potter Briscoe, who gave us 'The Bibelots'; Prof. J. W. Cunliffe of Columbia University; the late George Harwood, a vigorous M.P. of recent years; and W. F. Tillotson, who is credited with founding the first halfpenny paper issued in England. Our only regret is that a book which is likely to be in frequent use should appear in paper covers.

Education.

Reports of Investigations by Members of the Society of College Teachers of Education, "The School Review Monographs," 2/ net.

Chicago, University Press;
London, Cambridge Univ. Press

This monograph contains six papers by various members of the Society of College Teachers of Education. They are all of them interesting, and should prove stimulating to English as well as American teachers.

History and Biography.

Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge: Vol. V. 1851-1900, edited by W. W. Rouse Ball and J. A. Venn, 21/ net.

Macmillan

One of a series of five volumes recording the Admissions to the College from 1546 to 1900, now in course of preparation. The first of these volumes will contain an account of the material available for the work, an alphabetical list of those whose names are recorded, lists of college officers, and a list, as complete as the extant documents permit, of the members of King's Hall from its foundation to 1546. The second will contain the records of Admissions to Trinity College from 1546 to 1700 inclusive. The third and fourth volumes were issued in 1911, and contained the Admissions from 1701 to 1800, and from 1801 to 1850 respectively.

We notice with regret that details other than academic are not usually included in the lists of names, so that it is not possible to follow later careers. No doubt the collection of the information required would involve a good deal of time and labour, but other colleges have been equal to this, and we think that Trinity, with its unequalled resources, might have risen to the occasion.

American Historical Review, APRIL, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

The current issue contains Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's illuminating paper on 'History as Literature,' which he delivered as President of the American Historical Association at Boston last December. Other items of note are Mr. J. W. Thompson's 'Profitable Fields of Investigation in Medieval History,' Mr. Henry Vignaud's 'Columbus a Spaniard and a Jew,' and Mr. C. F. Adams's 'The Birth of a World Power.' The last-named relates the rise of the United States as a Great Power.

Duncan-Johnstone (A.), WITH THE BRITISH RED CROSS IN TURKEY, the Experiences of Two Volunteers, 1912-13, 5/ net.

Nisbet

One of the most terrible features of the struggle in the Balkans has undoubtedly been the appalling condition of the wounded and the inadequate provision made for their succour. Those who look on the pageant of war as a glorious thing often forget the other side of the picture, and such people should read this simply-told record of noble work done on and off the battle-field.

History of the Basuto, ANCIENT AND MODERN, compiled by D. Fred. Ellenberger, and written in English by J. C. Macgregor, 7/6 net.

Caxton Publishing Co.

This history is published under the auspices of the Basutoland Government, and has been written by a missionary of the Paris Evangelical Mission Society, which has carried on its work among the Basuto since 1833. The period covered by this volume is from the earliest dawn of the tribal history of the Bushmen and Basuto until 1833, but an Appendix is added dealing with the career of the conqueror Sebetoane after that date. We note also an appendix to the first period, containing notes on the religion, superstitions, social, civil, and political life, laws and customs of the ancient Basuto, and genealogical tables of the tribes dealt with.

Innes (A. Taylor), CHAPTERS OF REMINISCENCE, 5/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

These reminiscences deal with the Scottish Church generally during the last seventy years, and especially at the period in which Gladstone and Principal Rainy played an important part.

Livermore (William Roscoe), THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, a Concise Account of the War in the United States of America between 1861 and 1865, in Continuation of the Story by John Codman Ropes: PART III. BOOK I. CHANCELLORSVILLE. OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG, &c.; BOOK II. VICKSBURG, PORT HUDSON, TULLAHOMA, AND GETTYSBURG, 21/ net.

Putnam

The death of Mr. Ropes, twelve years ago, left unfinished this history of the Civil War. His two volumes already published cover (with the exception of certain campaigns in the valley of the Mississippi) the operations of 1861 and 1862. Col. Livermore takes up the story at the point where Mr. Ropes left off, and the present two volumes deal with the campaigns of 1863, up to July 10th, and with the operations on the Mississippi from April, 1862.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, VOL. VI. PART II. APRIL, 2/6

Viking Society

Besides the usual notes and replies the present volume contains a first instalment of a paper on 'The Early Christian Monuments of Caithness,' by the Rev. D. Beaton. Mr. John Firth concludes his paper on 'An Orkney Township before the Division of the Community'; Mr. R. Stuart Bruce his 'Glimpses of Shetland Life'; and Mr. A. Francis Steuart his 'Orkney News from the Letter-Bag of Mr. Charles Steuart.' A plan of the township of Grain, Kirkwall, Orkney, reproduced from the original plan on paper in the possession of the Marquess of Zetland, is included as a frontispiece.

Perris (H. S.), PAX BRITANNICA, a Study of the History of British Pacification, 5/ net.

Sidgwick & Jackson

The author has in this work attempted a synthesis of the more important facts and tendencies of British history, from the point of view of the pacific developments of our civilization. Mr. Perris is the Secretary of the British Committee of the British-American Peace Centenary.

Roberts (W. J.), MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, the Tragedy of a Blue Stocking, 10/6 net.

Melrose

The author of 'Our Village' has a secure place among well-loved writers, and her life—largely one of self-sacrifice to a selfish and extravagant father—is a record of triumph over difficulties, and delight in friendships. But, apart from 'Our Village,' her works are dead; her verse is pompous and affected, and the efforts and quarrels involved in the production of her various plays now make tedious reading. It was only in the intimate discussion of familiar country scenes that she threw off the eighteenth-century vogue for big words, as if they meant more than little ones.

Mr. Roberts desires to make Miss Mitford's name familiar to the present generation, and has compiled from various sources what he regards as a characteristic picture. Unfortunately he has not mastered the art of writing. His grammar is frequently at fault, especially in the use of relatives, and he fills his pages with commonplace reflections and exclamations on the fortunes of his heroine, while he is not strong in literary criticism. He does not seem to be aware that Father Prout's French original of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' was a "fake."

"Anxious to keep down all needless expenditure we now read of the 'discontinuance of my beloved *Morning Chronicle*,' and "a hyacinth which 'I fear, if you do not hasten to return, you will lose its fresh and blooming beauty,' are specimens of

writing which some one surely should have corrected. There is no index.

The illustrations are the best part of the book. They supply several views of Miss Mitford and of Three Mile Cross, which is 'Our Village,' and still retains some of its old charm. But the most attractive picture is that of George Lovejoy, famous in his day as a bookseller at Reading. It reminds one of the benignity of Dr. John Brown.

Robinson (Sarah), THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND, a Pioneer's Record, 3/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

This volume is a revision, with additions, of 'A Life Record,' published in 1898, and long out of print. It tells the story of one who has been worthily called "the Soldier's Friend," and records in modest and unaffected fashion the good work that Sarah Robinson and her colleagues spent their years in doing for the physical and moral well-being of the British soldier. Lord Roberts contributes a Foreword, in which he expresses the hope that this simple book will be widely read—a hope which we sincerely echo.

Survey of London, issued by the Joint Publishing Committee representing the London County Council and the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, under the General Editorship of Sir Laurence Gomme and Philip Norman: VOL. IV. THE PARISH OF CHELSEA (PART II.), by Walter H. Godfrey, 21/ net.

L.C.C.

The present volume—the fourth in the 'Survey of London'—completes the records of the parish of Chelsea, with the exception only of the Royal Hospital and the Old Church. These will be described in a subsequent issue, and with them will be included the monuments in the various burial-grounds of the parish. Following the lines laid down in Part I., which included the river front between the Royal Hospital and the Old Church, Mr. Godfrey continues along the Thames as far as Turner's House, and on to Stanley House at the extreme western point of the parish, and has then retraced his steps eastwards along the King's Road, taking in its turn each street that leads to the river. A number of admirable plates from drawings and photographs add to the interest of the work.

Geography and Travel.

James (Winifred), THE MULBERRY TREE, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

Though in a sense this is a record of travel, the author is more interested in studying the men and women she met than in describing places. Her book, therefore, has the freedom of the essayist, which, indeed, is suggested by such headings to chapters as 'On Clothes,' 'On Cockroaches,' and 'On Two Interesting Books.' The Mulberry Tree typifies the spirit of unrest which leads one to travel.

Wade (G. W. and J. H.), SOUTH WALES, "The Little Guides," 2/6.

Methuen

This handy book follows the lines laid down by others in the same series, providing a concise and practical guide to South Wales. The authors give considerable prominence to archaeology, and their Introduction includes an able survey of Welsh history, political and religious.

Philosophy.

Fielding-Hall (H.), THE WORLD SOUL, 10/6 net.

Hurst & Blackett

The author's purpose is to explain the world soul and its plan; in other words, the idea of matter endowed with soul.

Economics.

Copeland (Melvin Thomas), THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES, "Harvard Economic Studies," 8/6 net. Harvard University

In view of the comprehensiveness of this survey, the author is distinctly to be complimented on its compactness, a quality which is frequently absent from American research. Within four hundred pages Dr. Copeland has succeeded in summarizing the history and organization of the cotton industry in his own country, and has presented a carefully reasoned statement of the relative positions of the cotton markets of the United States and Europe, in every case adding the results of his own investigations to the masses of printed evidence he has used. He has little to add, except in the way of appreciation, to Prof. Chapman's study of the Lancashire Cotton Market, and appears to rely entirely upon the work of other investigators for his statement of comparative labour conditions—investigations which, in fact, have already been conducted for various towns in the United States with considerable thoroughness, such as Dr. Kenngott's study of Lowell, and the monumental 'Report of the Immigration Commission on Cotton Goods Manufacturing' of 1907.

As regards England, we have had a considerable quantity of study of detail, but no comprehensive work since that by Von Schultze-Gaevernitz in 1895. Dr. Copeland's book therefore fills a distinct gap in economic literature.

Seligman (Edwin R. A.), ESSAYS IN TAXATION, Eighth Edition, 17/ net. Macmillan

This eighth edition is a completely revised version, and almost double the size of the first. Originally, in Prof. Seligman's work—admirable throughout—several lacunæ were observable, which have now generally ceased to exist. A chapter has been added, for example, dealing with 'The Relations of State and Federal Finance,' and the history of the principal reforms in taxation since 1895 throughout the world has been incorporated into the work. Prof. Seligman, who in 1895 extolled the name of Sir William Harcourt for his Budget of the preceding year, remains a warm admirer of British methods of taxation, and sees in Mr. Lloyd George's Budgets "the fiscal expression of a great social development." It is curious to note that the "England" section of the chapter on 'Recent Literature in Taxation' is unaltered; it remains a eulogy of Prof. Bastable's 'Public Finance,' published as far back as 1892 and never revised. Perhaps the explanation of this seeming dearth of literature lies in the nature of the problems involved in our system of taxation, which are not so much economic as administrative, and have in this aspect evoked a considerable output of books and official documents. During the last few years 'Essays in Taxation' has been a book no student could safely neglect, and with the new edition it has regained its pre-eminence.

Philology.

Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore: Vol. III. PERSIAN POETRY, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES, prepared by Maulavi Abdul Muqtadir.

Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot
The present volume completes the description of the works of Persian poetry contained in the Bankipore Library, and deals with

poets, both Persian and Indian, who flourished during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. At the end will be found reproductions of four pages from the MSS. described, including some important autographs and seals.

Columbia University, Indo-Iranian Series: THE DAS'ARŪPA, a Treatise on Hindu Dramaturgy by Dhanamjaya, now first translated from the Sanskrit, with the Text and an Introduction and Notes by George C. O. Haas, 6/6 net.

New York, Columbia Univ. Press;
London, Frowde

In this volume an important treatise on the canons of dramatic composition in early India is published for the first time in an English translation, with notes and an introductory account of the author and his work. The transliterated text of Dhanamjaya's treatise has been included for the convenience of those using the book; with the exception of a few minor corrections and emendations, it is the same as that originally published by Hall in 1865.

Flemming (Louis A.), SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND ASSOCIATED WORDS, 5/ net. Putnam

The aim of this book is to provide in a form convenient for reference the words that can be used as synonyms or antonyms, leaving those who consult its pages to make their choice among them. So far as we have tested it the work is adequate, and should fulfil its purpose.

Jātaka (The), or, Stories of the Buddha's Former Births, translated from the Pāli by Various Hands, Index Volume, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press

Contains a General Index, an Index of Pāli and Sanskrit words, and an Index of Authors and Words.

Schiller, DIE BRAUT VON MESSINA, EIN TRAUERSPIEL MIT CHÖREN, edited by Karl Breul, 4/ Cambridge University Press

This is, so far as we know, the first edition of this drama to be published in England. It is not so well adapted for ordinary reading in schools as some other works of Schiller, but it is an excellent play for careful University study. There is a lengthy Introduction on the History of the Play and Schiller's dramatic work generally, and the notes are adequate.

School-Books.

Aventures (Les) de Maître Renard, edited by Marc Ceppi, 1/ Arnold

Stories selected from the brightest adventures of Maître Renard, and retold in very easy French. The sentences are short, the vocabulary is simple and varied, and there is an abundance of idioms in everyday use. The book is printed in good clear type, and contains a number of illustrations.

Practical Atlas (A) of the British Isles, with Deductive Exercises in Map-Reading, 6d. net. Arnold

The deductive exercises which accompany each map should lead to a more intelligent method of map-reading among pupils, to whom a map often conveys very little of real value.

Seashore I Know (The), edited by W. Percival Westell and Henry E. Turner, 8d. Dent

Tells in simple language of the wonders of the seashore—its rocks, seaweeds, wild flowers, birds, fishes, and the multitude of miscellaneous inhabitants that go to make up its teeming life. There are numerous illustrations, both in black and white and in colour.

Sheridan, THE RIVALS, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by T. Balston, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The text of the present edition is based on that of the sixth, printed in 1798. The notes are chiefly concerned with the topical references and allusions, which are satisfactorily dealt with.

Siepmann's French Series: MÉMOIRES D'UN COLLÉGIEN, par André Laurie, adapted and edited by W. J. Fortune, 2/ Macmillan

André Laurie—or Paschal Grousset, to give him his real name—is best known as a writer of books dealing with school life in various countries of the world, and the healthy tone and lofty aim of his works have gained for them the commendation of educational authorities. The present story is, perhaps, one of the most characteristic; the adaptation has been sensibly made, and the notes at the end of the volume are helpful.

Siepmann's French Series, Elementary: KEY TO APPENDICES OF 'MÉMOIRES D'UN COLLÉGIEN,' by the General Editors of the Series, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A key to the volume of words and phrases for viva-voce drill noticed in these columns last week.

Fiction.

Clifford (Mrs. W. K.), LOVE-LETTERS OF A WORLDLY WOMAN, New and Enlarged Edition, 2/6 net. Constable

A reprint of a book first published some twenty years ago, which tells, in letters, the experiences of three women who loved the world—"not the pomps and vanities, but the round world itself and the people who belong to it." To these three has now been added another, "perplexed by life, and vexed with love." There is a worldly-wise flavour about these letters which will, no doubt, appeal to many.

Croker (B. M.), IN OLD MADRAS, 6/ Hutchinson

The hero of this Anglo-Indian tale goes out to Madras to look for a long-lost relative, and in the course of his search encounters many adventures. The story is written in the author's facile style, and is amusing, though perhaps not up to her best work.

Denis-Browne (Rosalind), THE FIRE OF HEAVEN, 3/6 Simpkin & Marshall

The lengthy and curiously simple diary of a young girl who becomes engaged to a curate, but afterwards falls in love with a musician. It may be safely recommended for the *jeune fille*.

Everett's Shilling Library: BARBARA OF THE SNOWS, by Henry Irving Greene; THE IMPRUDENCE OF PRUE, by Sophie Fisher.

Ford (Penelope), A PAGE IN A MAN'S HISTORY, 6/ Long

The unfolded page in this man's history was a life-history to the girl who loved him. She is the wayward daughter of an aristocratic family, and her charm and selfishness are judiciously mixed. She treats the man who loves her as badly as she herself is treated by the man in whose life she stands for barely a page, and she is interesting from the first day we meet her to the end of her life. The hero is a sphinx-like person endowed by the author with a wisdom and understanding of which he shows no sign on the page of his life that we are permitted to see. Yet the book is wholly readable, and a tribute to the author's gift for storytelling.

Girvin (Brenda) and Cosens (Monica), THE DANCING CHILD, 6/ Chapman & Hall
This "tender-hearted romance" is intended as an indictment of those who exploit children on the stage, the heroine being a little Irish girl, a clever dancer. It is indifferently written, however, and lacks verisimilitude.

Hennessey (David), THE OUTLAW, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A stirring story of bushranging with a fearless and gallant hero. He is the central figure of many adventures, and there is plenty of excitement throughout.

Hocking (Silas K.), A WOMAN'S LOVE, 3/6 Cassell

The heroine of this story is the daughter of a major who gets into debt to a German Jew. When her father is dead, the Jew by various machinations seeks to win her hand, but he is exposed by a more suitable lover, who is made happy at the end. Needless to say Mr. Hocking is fluent, but his story is commonplace.

Hume (Fergus), SEEN IN THE SHADOW, 6/ White

In this story a wealthy youth is murdered by a jealous woman, and suspicion falls on his sister, who inherits his money. A deformed street-musician who can see in the dark is the only figure with a touch of originality. The book is carelessly written, and the construction of the plot, the characters, and particularly the style suffer in consequence.

Knott (Stephen), ONCE ROUND, 6/ Murray & Evenden

Quite an amusing record of the life of a regiment quartered in a manufacturing town. The senior subaltern tells the story, which is divided under the headings of the months of the year. He is a breezy young man, and his varied occupations and methods of passing the time, including of course love-making, furnish some agreeable light reading.

Macdonald (Frank), HIS BROTHER'S SHOES, 6/ White

A melodramatic story of little interest. The plot owes something to Tennyson, for the hero, after being reported drowned, returns to find his wife married again.

Mann (Mary E.), THROUGH THE WINDOW, 6/ Mills & Boon

A collection of twenty-three short stories of incidents in the well-regulated lives of well-bred people, which stand out vividly in the memory and, like the signpost at a cross-road, mark the parting of the ways. The author's neat and unaffected style creates the right atmosphere; the moment and the event are led up to quietly, and the culminations seem for the most part inevitable.

O'Donovan (Gerald), FATHER RALPH, 6/ Macmillan

This book is a novel with a purpose. That purpose is to expose the degeneracy of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland. Although the author writes with vigour and has an intimate knowledge of Irish Catholicism, he has to some extent defeated his end by the rather prejudiced attitude he takes up.

The story describes the life of Ralph O'Brien, the son of a pious Catholic mother and a broad-minded Catholic father. His mother had from the first decided that Ralph was to become a priest, and he willingly accepts the Church as his vocation. His life and trials at Maynooth are well described, and the book ends with his inevitable secession from the Church. In spite of its occasional harshness of judgment it is well worth reading.

Oppenheim (Phillips), MASTER OF MEN.

One of Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels, the work of an author who may be trusted to produce a rattling story.

Pryce (D. Hugh), THE ETHICS OF EVAN WYNNE, 6/ Everett

A Welsh story, chiefly intended as a protest against Disestablishment. There is a Foreword by the Bishop of St. David's.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), HEARTS AT WAR, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The story of a beautiful but cruel girl who rides roughshod over the hearts of those who love her in order to attain her own ends and capture a Duke. The popularity of this type of fiction seems perennial, and this latest addition will, no doubt, please the readers for whom it is intended.

Schofield (Mrs. S. R.), I DON'T KNOW, 6/ Duckworth

Considered as fiction, this is not a good book—in fact, a strong vein of valuable ore runs through it, but the working out is quite bad. However, it deserves attention because of its underlying potentialities. The main supposition is that a soul, having left the body of a drowned seaman, enters another body, whose reanimation from drowning has come about after resuscitation had been despaired of, not only by those working for restoration, but presumably also by the man's own soul, which had vacated the corpse.

The seaman's soul, though from the worldly point of view untutored, is healthy, whereas the body in which it finds itself has been much sinned against; the consequence is a conflict of the Jekyll-Hyde variety, with further complications which it would hardly be fair to summarize. They lead to a removal to a lunatic asylum which approaches the sensational, and a study of the awakening of maternal love which is finely conceived.

The ending is decidedly weak, but, though the book contains more than one glaring discrepancy and much that is needlessly far-fetched, we can safely commend it to the notice of our readers.

Sladen (Douglas), THE CURSE OF THE NILE, 6/ Stanley Paul

The curse in question is Mahdism, and this colossal novel—one of the longest we have read in recent times—is really a picturesque history of the Sudan from Gordon's arrival to Lord Kitchener's final victory. Mr. Sladen has diligently worked up his authorities, and really knows his subject fairly well. His descriptions of battles, such as the Atbara and Omdurman, are vigorously written, and "the Fighting Eleventh Sudanese" have no cause to complain of any lack of appreciation. To make a novel of it the author has interwoven a thread of love-story. The heroine is one of his beloved Sicilians, though she does not talk like one: Mr. Sladen is not good at making his puppets talk. She becomes the wife, nominally, of the Mahdi, whom she poisons, and her captivity and escape give the author an opportunity of making excellent "copy" of Sir Rudolf von Slatin's and Father Ohrwalder's narratives, as he freely acknowledges. The whole book lacks artistry, and abounds in repetitions and all kinds of crudities, but portions of it are quite exciting. For those who have forgotten the great drama of the reconquest of the Mahdi's empire 'The Curse of the Nile' should prove interesting and instructive. It is more accurate than could be expected.

Juvenile.

Children's Hour (The) of Heaven on Earth, with Pictures by Lindsay D. Symington, and a Talk, with Tales and Texts, by Fr. Vincent McNabb, 1/ net.

Burns & Oates
Religious verses by various writers, including Canon Baring-Gould, Katharine Tynan Hinkson, and Father Tabb. The illustrations are effective.

Reed (Talbot Baines), A DOG WITH A BAD NAME; THE FIFTH FORM AT ST. DOMINIC'S; MY FRIEND SMITH; ROGER INGLETON, MINOR; SIR LUDAR; and TOM, DICK, AND HARRY, 1/ net each.

'Boy's Own Paper' Office
The present generation of boys may consider itself fortunate in having these favourite tales of boyhood put within its reach in such inexpensive and attractive guise. In the healthiness of their tone and the fidelity of their character-drawing, the tales are models of what boys' stories should be.

Smith (Kenred), CONGOLAND, a Book for Young People, with an Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston, 2/6 net. Carey Press

A book for the children in the homelands about the children of the Congoland, which should also have some interest for grown-ups. It is profusely illustrated with photographs. Sir Harry Johnston contributes a Preface, in which he states that the book

"ought to be a further means of creating sympathy between the people of this country and the races of Central Africa, who, if they have gained enormously from the entrance into their homelands of Europeans during the last thirty-five years, have also suffered grievously from the misdoings of other white men."

Young (G. Edward), THE REVOLT OF THE BIRDS, a Song-Drama for Children in Two Acts, 2/6 net. C. H. Kelly

A little lyrical play for children in which the majority of the characters are impersonated by birds. It provides an entertaining variant of the fairy-tale in story-book form. The coloured illustrations are pleasing.

General.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), JOYOUS GARD, 3/6 net. John Murray

A little book of essays on various subjects in which the outlook is one of studied quietness and cheerful serenity, though the essays themselves were written in the thick of work.

Blue Review, No. 1, 1/ net monthly. Martin Secker

The first number of the transformed *Rhythm* in most respects resembles its predecessor. The principal improvement has been the removal of the illustrations to a separate section. The reader thus escapes the possibility of meeting on any page an excess of the Camden Town group. There is the usual first-number display of distinguished names, the majority of which have, however, already appeared at various times in *Rhythm*. Mr. Max Beerbohm provides a characteristic frontispiece, and we notice some excellent short stories.

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey, QUARTERLY TRADE JOURNAL, MARCH, 2/6 Constantinople, the Offices

Contains a considerable amount of information of interest to manufacturers and others with regard to the conditions of trade in the Near East.

Grierson (Francis), THE INVINCIBLE ALLIANCE AND OTHER ESSAYS, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND LITERARY, 3/6 net. Lane
Essays on a variety of subjects. The range covered is wide, embracing such

subjects as 'Republic and Empire,' 'The Parliamentary Arena,' 'Impressions of Italy,' 'Materialism and Crime,' 'George Bernard Shaw,' and 'Savonarola.'

Morton (Laurence), SANCTUARY, 2/6 net.

Jarrold

The art of essay-writing is, perhaps, the most difficult form of literature to handle successfully. Either in the matter or the manner there must be something distinctive—betraying a touch which is indefinable in actual words. Judged merely by this test, the present volume is a failure; on the other hand, "failure" appears too strong a word to apply to a book which offers many pleasant thoughts presented in a style that is not altogether ungraceful.

Moxon (Charles F.), ON THE TRACK OF TRUTH, Thoughts and Jottings by the Way, to which is added THE HIDDEN SOUL, a Chapter from 'The Gay Science,' by E. S. Dallas, 6/ net. Bennett

These "thoughts and jottings" are more or less fragmentary and disjointed, yet they contain one main idea which runs through the whole like a single thread. The author suggests that they are like an artist's sketches, which are sometimes better worth preserving than his finished pictures; and in one sense, at any rate, he is right, for they give the impression of reality—an impression that is sometimes pared and whittled away by too much revision. He includes a chapter by the late E. S. Dallas on 'The Hidden Soul,' taken from a book which was published in 1866.

Preen (Harvey), REORGANISATION AND COSTINGS, a Book for Manufacturers and Merchants, Enlarged Edition, 2/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall

Originally published in a much shorter form, this book has now been recast, and enlarged by the inclusion of much additional matter. It contains sound advice on business system, especially with regard to reorganization and costings.

Statistical Society Journal, APRIL, 2/6

The Society

The present issue contains Dr. E. C. Snow's paper on 'Some Statistical Problems suggested by the Sickness and Mortality Data of certain of the Large Friendly Societies,' and the discussion which followed. Another noteworthy item is Mr. David C. Jones's account of an inquiry into the extent of economic moral failure among certain types of regular workers.

FOREIGN.

Literary Criticism.

Coulon (Marcel), TÉMOIGNAGES, Troisième Série, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 'Mercure de France'

In this volume the author has collected a number of essays in criticism, some of which have already appeared in the *Mercure de France*. Two are devoted to M. Fabre; one each to M. Moréas, M. Barrès, Ephraïm Mikhael, and M. André Rouveyre. The chapters on M. Fabre are a charming account of the "Hermit of Sérignan" and his life-work, carried out with the humblest means to a measure of success which places him among the foremost scientific observers of our day; the essay on Moréas is a delicate piece of criticism in which the poet's challenge of inscrutability is taken up, and his personality shown in his work. In writing the history of Ephraïm Mikhael, one of the "jeunes" who died in 1890 at the age of 24, M. Coulon gives some specimens of his work which fully justify the claims made on his behalf, and traces the influence of Mallarmé and Verlaine in it.

Fiction.

Bangor (Noël), LES DEUX IVRESSES, Préface de Paul Bourget, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The lady who writes under the name of Noël Bangor has been fortunate in getting M. Paul Bourget to write a Preface for her novel. He tells us that the psychological romance can only attain its full development when the scene is laid in surroundings of leisure. Noël Bangor complies with these requirements, and has chosen for her hero a rich young Irishman who marries a consumptive French orphan to save her from the unkindness of her relatives. It is a short tale and a clever one, of a painful kind; but no Irishman would ever talk of himself and his own doings in the way that the hero is made to speak here.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOLARS.

Grove Park Press, 270, Walworth Road, S.E.

In your appreciative notice of 'Alumni Carthusiani' your reviewer justly points to the eminence in classical scholarship of two Charterhouse scholars—Henry Nettlehip and Richard Jebb—and expresses a surprise, that others may well feel, that no mention is made of them in the Introduction. The reason of this omission is that they were among the first to become Gownboys by gaining the (extra) "prize scholarships" at last reluctantly granted by the Governors; they were thus apart from the particular system of nomination prevalent at Charterhouse, with the history and merits of which the Introduction chiefly deals.

BOWER MARSH.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

99, Edith Road, West Kensington.

I OWE *The Athenæum* an apology for not forwarding the second portion of my researches regarding the origin of the Tristan story. The delay was caused by the fact that I have not been in good health since the first article appeared. The improvements suggested by Dr. W. H. Flood are, I fear, taken from some of the many topographical works on Dublin that contain misleading information. Dr. Flood states:—

"Mr. Moore, in reference to the church of Chapelizod (co. Dublin), says that it is alluded to as far back as 1220, but had he consulted the State Papers, he would have found that the Manor of Chapel Iselde had been granted by King John in 1210—ten years previously—to Richard de la Feld."

The history of the lands is given from the Rolls in the Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland issued by the Public Record Office. Here are the two entries which affect Dr. Flood's statements:—

No. 159. Nov. 7, 1201. Grant to Richard de Felda the Queen's servant of the land which belonged to Elias de Pinkerny. Mandate to Meyler Fitz Henry, justiciary, for livery of the land to Richard. Bures [Liberate, 3 John, m. 2].

No. 959. August 17, 1220. Grant to Thomas Fitz Adam of the land of Chapel Ysolde and Kilsalhan which Richard de la Feld held on lease from King John. Mandate for seisin, Monmouth [Close, 4 Henry III., p. 1, m. 5].

The grant to Richard de Felda or de la Felde does not mention the lands by name, and the date is not 1210. I was correct in saying that the name is first seen in 1220.

Dr. Flood's next statement is based on a document supposed to have been issued by Pope Innocent III. Will he explain where this document, or early reference to it, can be seen? Dr. Flood and other readers of *The Athenæum* must be warned against believing assertions on the Tristan story in works dealing with Dublin, the authors of which give no references to first sources of knowledge.

J. H. MOORE.

THE BROWNING SALE.

THE sale of the Browning collections, held by direction of the administrators of the estate of R. W. Barrett Browning, was begun by Messrs. Sotheby on Thursday in last week. The chief lots in the first two days were the following:—

Pictures, &c.:—C. Hayter, Pastel portrait of Mrs. Browning as a child, walking into the porch at Hope End, 90l. D. G. Rossetti, Pen-and-ink portrait of Tennyson reading 'Maud,' Sept. 27, 1855, 225l. Gordigiani, Portraits of R. and E. B. Browning, 1860, 100l. W. Fisher, Portrait of R. Browning, 1854, 50l. R. B. Browning, Portrait of R. Browning, 1889, 77l. Pollaiuolo, Christ at the Column, 500l.

Autograph Letters and Manuscripts:—E. B. Barrett (afterwards Mrs. Browning): Notebook, with autograph poems, about 58 pp., 1839, 72l.; Essay on Mind, two incomplete MSS. and a copy of the book, 192l.; Early Poems, believed to be unpublished, about 40 pp., 78l.

Mrs. Browning: between 300 and 400 letters to Miss Milford, 245l.; correspondence with H. S. Boyd, 135l.; 102 letters to Mrs. Martin, 70l.; upwards of 50 letters to John Kenyon, 65l.; 55 letters to Mrs. Jameson, 66l.; two Notebooks, one containing the first draft of 'Aurora Leigh,' 52l.; two small Notebooks, one containing pencil sketches of places visited by the Brownings, 50l.; Prometheus Bound, about 50 pp., 62l.; criticisms on some of her husband's poems, 56 pp., 96l.; Casa Guidi Windows, 67 pp., 82l.; another MS., 85 pp., 62l.; Poems before Congress, incomplete MS., 43½ pp., 88l.; Sonnets from the Portuguese, MS. of 43 sonnets, 1,130l.; another MS. of 27 sonnets, and 'Catarina to Camoens,' 620l.; Last Poems, incomplete MS., 79 pp., 190l.; Aurora Leigh, original MS. from which the poem was printed, about 410 pp., 930l.; a large number of MS. poems, proof-sheets, &c., apparently a portion of the copy from which the edition of 1850 was printed, 72l.

R. and E. B. Browning: 128 letters to Miss Browning, 70l.; 66 letters to Miss Fanny Haworth, 120l.; about 240 letters to Miss Blagden, 360l.; the Love Letters, 6,550l.

R. Browning: letter to Mr. Kenyon, 1843, eulogizing Miss Barrett's poem 'Dead Pan,' 55l.; A Last Word, MS. of the poem now called 'One Word More,' 176l.; MS. of the first 51 lines of 'Hervé Riel,' 50l.; MS. of the unpublished poem 'Epps,' 90l.; MS. of 'Asolando,' 990l.

Carlyle, letter to Browning, congratulating him on his marriage, June 23, 1847, 57l. Landor, 71 letters to Browning, 70l. Rossetti, his first letter to Browning, asking if he was the author of 'Pauline,' Oct. 17, 1847, 45l.; three letters about 'The Ring and the Book,' 1869, 67l.; six letters thanking Browning for gifts of his books, 1863–1872, 66l. Ruskin, 20 letters to Browning, 40l. Tennyson, 11 short letters, 1864–80, to Browning, and one to his son, 62l. Thackeray, letter to Mrs. Browning, explaining why he could not print 'Lord Walter's Wife' in *The Cornhill*, 41l.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Monday and Tuesday, April 28th and 29th, Messrs. Sotheby sold valuable books and manuscripts, the most important being the following illuminated manuscripts presented by Ruskin to his friend and secretary Laurence J. Hilliard: Biblia Sacra Latina, Anglo-Norman MS., 14th century, 250l. Horæ B.V.M., Anglo-Norman MS., 14th century, 205l. Fifteen leaves from a 14th-century English Antiphonary, 202l. Timur Nameh of Hatifi, Persian MS., 30l.

Of the other books the most important were: Rowlandson, Second Tour of Dr. Syntax, the 8 original parts, 1820, 32l.; The English Dance of Death, the 24 original parts, 1814–16, 68l. Dickens and Wilkie Collins, No Thoroughfare, a Drama, 3 copies, 1867, 50l. Lilford, Birds of the British Islands, 8 vols., 1885–97, 40l. Walton, Compleat Angler, 1661, 30l. Gardiner, Description of the New World, 1651, 50l. Lescarbot, Histoire de la Nouvelle France, 1618, 30l. Froisher, Three Voyages, 1578, 33l. Hakluyt, Virginia Richly Valued, 1609, 37l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles en Vers, 2 vols., 1762, 35l.; another copy, with six suppressed plates, 50l. Dickens, Pickwick Papers, in the original parts, 1836–7, 50l. Westmacott, English Spy, 2 vols., 1825–6, 39l. Glanville, Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, n.d., 38l. Mendelssohn, Six Grand Sonatas for the Organ, original proofs with autograph corrections, n.d., 30l.

The total of the sale was 3,181l. 15s.

MESSRS. HODGSON recently sold the following: Daniell and Aytton's Voyage round Great Britain, 8 vols. in 1, 1811–26, 53l. Drayton's Poems, 1605, 32l. Bodmer and Weber's Views of Switzerland, 18l. 10s.

Literary Gossip.

THE REPORT by the Principal on the work of the University of London during the year 1912-13 records an increase in students. The total of candidates for all examinations was 12,455, as against 12,263 in the previous year. Of 1,989 candidates for degrees, 1,006 were external and 983 internal.

The Report of the Royal Commission recommends for the University a site in Bloomsbury, whereas the Senate came to the conclusion that the site of the Foundling Hospital was the most suitable.

FORTUNATELY, Sir William Lever has disregarded the insinuations which led him for a while to withdraw his offer of Stafford House for public uses, and the objects are to be removed thither which form the London Museum, and have been housed for two years at Kensington Palace. There will thus be a dignified setting and ample room for a collection which is likely to expand, and is somewhat crowded in its present quarters.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION DINNER, at which Mr. John Walter will preside on the 28th inst., promises to be a great success. Those who have accepted invitations include the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky; Mr. Edwards, the High Commissioner for Australia; Sir Frederick Macmillan, Mr. John Murray, Sir George Reid, Earl Bathurst, Earl Lytton, Earl Brassey, Lord Burnham, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Blyth, and Sir William Treloar. The report for the past year states that "it cannot fail to be a source of pride and gratification to every printer to know that this Institution has during the past year been in a position to distribute 8,990*l.* in benefits to the aged printer, the widow, and the orphan."

THE specially prepared paper on the 'Progress of the Study of Seventeenth-Century History during the Last Two Centuries,' which will be read next Thursday by Prof. Firth, the newly elected President of the Royal Historical Society, will attempt to show the steps by which the sources for successive historical episodes became available, either by discovery or publication. This treatment of the subject is likely to prove unusually instructive.

MR. J. W. SALTER writes:—

"With regard to Mr. Francis Jenkinson's note in your issue of April 12th, will you permit me to point out, 'for the sake of those that are to come after us,' that Mr. Jenkinson rejects the authority of our great speakers and writers, for these always employ 'an' before words beginning with *h* sounded when the accent is on the second syllable?"

M. CLEMENCEAU, who has a vigorous record in political journalism, has just started his fourth paper, *L'Homme Libre*. The title is significant, and suggests Shakespeare's 'Flout 'em and scout 'em; thought is free.'

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will publish on the 20th inst. 'The Public Schools and the Empire,' by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Gray. A Wykehamist, an assistant master at Westminster, Head Master of Louth Grammar School, and for thirty years Warden and Head Master of Bradfield College, Dr. Gray is amply qualified by experience to speak with authority on English Secondary Education; while as a member of the Mosely Educational Commission to the United States in 1903 he had the opportunity, denied to most schoolmasters, of getting an insight into American methods. An address on 'The Imperial Aspects of Education,' which he delivered as President of the Educational Science Section of the British Association in 1909, eventually led to his being invited to express his unrestricted views at greater length, and 'The Public Schools and the Empire' is the result.

MR. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING will be remembered by those interested in such subjects as the author of 'Socialism as It Is.' He is now about to issue, through Messrs. Macmillan, a new work entitled 'The Larger Aspects of Socialism.' The book has two equally important sides. On the one hand it examines the underlying foundation upon which Socialism rests, its roots in philosophy, science, history, sociology, and morality; on the other it reviews its most far-reaching consequences.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish shortly a translation of Count Gobineau's 'Renaissance,' which has gone into many editions in France and Germany. It contains five historical scenes, grouped around the persons of Savonarola, Cæsar Borgia, Julius II., Leo X., and Michael Angelo. The book is translated by Mr. Paul V. Cohn, and will have an introductory essay on the Count by Dr. Oscar Levy.

Two important Riccardi Press Books which will appear shortly after Whitsuntide are 'The Canterbury Tales,' with 36 water-colours by Mr. Russell Flint, Vol. I. (to be followed by Vols. II. and III. in the autumn); and 'Marius the Epicurean,' in 2 vols., the first long work to be set in the new "11-point" of Mr. H. P. Horne's Riccardi type.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately a work containing a discussion of the principles that underlie the organization and management of the American co-operative associations in agriculture. It bears the title 'Co-operation in Agriculture,' and forms a volume of the well-known "Rural Science Series." The author, Mr. G. Harold Powell, has been for some time closely connected with the movement.

CANON E. H. PEARCE is publishing with the Cambridge University Press an account of 'Sion College and Library,' of which he was for seventeen years a Fellow.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH will publish shortly Mr. D. H. Lawrence's latest novel, 'Sons and Lovers.' It covers a wide field—life in a colliery, on a farm, and in a manufacturing centre—and is concerned with the contrasted outlook on life of two generations.

A FOURTH volume of the late Dr. James Gairdner's 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England,' dealing with the first year of Mary's reign, from her accession to her marriage, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The work was left in an unfinished state, and the author's friend Dr. William Hunt has therefore taken up the task of revision.

THE first volume of Prof. James MacKinnon's 'History of Modern Liberty,' published some years ago by Messrs. Longmans, has just appeared in a German translation through the firm of Niemeyer, of Halle. The translator (Dr. Wilmanns) unfortunately died suddenly after finishing this volume and part of the second, and the task of continuing his work has been entrusted to Dr. Oehme.

MESSRS. JACK announce 'The Battlefields of Scotland: their Story and Legend,' by Mr. T. C. F. Brochie, who illustrates his book with an extensive series of crayon drawings made last summer.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MAY

Poetry.

14 The 'Rhesus' of Euripides, translated by Prof. Gilbert Murray, 1/ net paper, 2/ net cloth.

15 The Hand in the Dark, by Ada Cambridge, 5/ net. Allen Heinemann

History and Biography.

13 August Strindberg, by L. Lind-af-Hageby, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

16 Memoirs of the Court of England in 1675, by Marie Catherine, Comtesse d'Aulnoy, translated by Mrs. W. H. Arthur, edited by George David Gilbert, illustrated, 16/ net. Lane

Geography and Travel.

16 Panama, by Miss E. A. Browne, "Peeps at Many Lands," 1/6 net. Black

School-Books.

14 Guy Mannering, by Sir Walter Scott, edited by J. H. Boardman, 2/ Black

Fiction.

13 Mrs. Brett, by M. Hamilton, 6/ Stanley Paul

13 The Riding Master, by Dolf Wyllarde, New Edition, 1/ Stanley Paul

13 Henry of Navarre, by May Wynne, New Edition, 6*d.* Stanley Paul

15 Lu of the Ranges, by Eleanor Mordaunt, 6/ Heinemann

15 The Straight Race, by Kathlyn Rhodes, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

15 The Winning of Gwenora, by Edith C. Kenyon, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

16 The Honour of the Clintons, by Archibald Marshall, 6/ Stanley Paul

Science.

16 The Bodley Head Natural History, Vol. I., by E. D. Cuming, illustrated by J. A. Shepherd, 2/ net. Lane

Music.

15 How to Listen to an Orchestra, by Annie W. Patterson, Mus.Doc., 5/ net. Hutchinson

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Jenkinson (J. W.), VERTEBRATE EMBRYOLOGY, comprising the Early History of the Embryo and its Fœtal Membranes, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Embryology is defined by the author as the study of the development of the individual organism. The publication in 1885 of Francis Balfour's great treatise on Comparative Embryology marked the first attempt to establish on a scientific basis our knowledge of the development of the animal organism. A multitude of discoveries has thrown fresh light on the subject since then, but hardly any serious endeavour has been made in this country to review the fresh data or to revise and enlarge the general conclusions of Balfour. The object of the present work is, therefore, to give a re-statement of the facts and a renewed examination of the problems that they raise, as applied to one group of animals, the Vertebrata.

Mennell (F. P.), A MANUAL OF PETROLOGY, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

This work is founded on the author's 'Introduction to Petrology,' published in 1909. It was originally intended as a third edition of this, but the changes which seemed advisable in the treatment of some parts of the subject and in the bringing of others up to date were so extensive that the present volume may be looked upon in many respects as a fresh work. Most of the illustrations are new; tables of analyses, &c., have been inserted, and the chapters on the origin of the igneous rocks and those dealing with metamorphism have been entirely remodelled.

Perry (John), ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS, 6/ Macmillan

Few men have had so profound an influence on mathematical teaching as Prof. Perry. He has written this book, although it is of an elementary nature, as much for the teacher as the pupil, and there is no doubt that, if his advice were followed, there would be a decided increase in the amount of mathematical knowledge imbibed by the ordinary (not the exceptional) student.

The book should provide fresh ideas for teachers of University rank as well as the technical teacher.

Problems in Eugenics, VOL. II. REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, JULY 24TH TO 30TH, 1912, 3/6 net.

Eugenics Education Soc.,
Kingsway House, W.C.

The present volume contains, besides a full report of the First International Eugenics Congress, held last July, a number of papers which were not in time for inclusion in the first volume, also the discussions which took place at the Congress.

Ross (Edward Halford), THE REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC FLIES, 5/ net. John Murray

A scientific contribution to the campaign against the fly, in which the author points out the urgent necessity for every householder to assist in its extermination, or at least in reducing its numbers. He makes out a very strong case in the interests of public health, and gives a detailed account of the part played by flies in the carrying of infectious diseases.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 1.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

'The Capacity for Heat of Metals at Different Temperatures,' by Prof. E. H. Griffiths and Mr. Ezer Griffiths. The thermal capacity, at various temperatures between 0° and 100°, of the following metals has been determined: Cu, Al, Fe, Zn, Ag, Cd, Sn, and Pb. The work at lower temperatures will be published later.

'The Transition from the Elastic to the Plastic State in Mild Steel,' by Messrs. A. Robertson and G. Cook. The paper dealt with the reduction of stress at the yield point in mild steel. Apparatus for limiting the extension during yield to a value comparable to the elastic extension, and for securing axial loading, was described.

'The Influence of Acids on the Rotatory Power of Cane-Sugar, of Glucose, and of Fructose,' by Mr. F. P. Worley. Experiments on the hydrolysis of cane-sugar by solutions of benzene-sulphonic acid have confirmed the conclusion previously arrived at from those in which sulphuric acid was used, that the ratio of the negative optical rotation at the completion of hydrolysis to the initial positive rotation increases rapidly as the concentration of the acid is increased.

'The Attainment of High Potentials by the Use of Radium,' by Mr. H. G. J. Moseley; and 'The Decrease in Velocity of α -Particles in passing through Matter,' by Messrs. E. Marsden and T. S. Taylor.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—May 5.—A paper on 'Tidal Waters as a Source of Power' was read by Mr. C. A. Battiscombe, the object of which was to draw attention generally to the commercial possibilities of hydro-electric installations in the British Isles, more particularly with regard to the use of the tides. It was claimed that the utilization of the tides for power purposes presents few engineering difficulties as far as principles are concerned, but that the real difficulty lies in the question of cost, and therefore in the choice of the site and in the design of the structural details.

ARISTOTELIAN.—May 5.—Mr. H. Wildon Carr in the chair.—Mr. R. P. Hardie was elected a member.—Miss L. S. Stebbing read a paper on 'The Notion of Truth in Bergson's Theory of Knowledge.' Bergson's conception of truth is closely connected with his theory of intuition. This theory he has worked out from two different standpoints—epistemological and evolutionary. The relation of intuition to instinct and to intellect is not defined; its essential nature is described as "sympathy," sometimes intellectual, at others instinctive, as opposed to intellect. But intellect is condemned because its function is the satisfaction of practical needs. The Bergsonian notion of truth is developed by M. Le Roy and M. Wilbois. Dr. Schiller claims that the theory is pragmatic. But this cannot be maintained, since the Bergsonian intuitionist holds that knowledge of the real must be gained by turning our backs on questions of utility. Truth is action or life, and can be known only by living the truth, so that knower and known are one. There seems to be here a resemblance to Aristotle's doctrine of $\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ποιητικός rather than to any form of pragmatism. Intuition is the sole philosophic faculty, because by means of it the knower can plunge into the flux of reality, and know it from within by being one with it. The difficulty of this theory is that the intuition must be incommunicable, hence leads to scepticism. Further, truth is identified with reality; but this seems fatal to any theory of truth. Only by admitting the non-existential character of truth and its dependence upon the distinction of knower and known can it be maintained that truth is complete, even though it be *about another*. The failure to recognize this is responsible for the breakdown of Bergson's theory of truth.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- TUES.** City of London School, 6.—'The Cradle of Pharmacy,' Prof. F. M. Sandwith. (Gresham Lecture.)
WED. London School of Economics, 2.30.—'Social Organization and Kinship,' Lecture II., Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.
— University College, 5.30.—'Recent Legislation respecting Combinations of Capital and Labour,' Lecture III., Prof. Sir John Macdonell.
— City of London School, 6.—'Opium,' Prof. F. M. Sandwith. (Gresham Lecture.)
THURS. City of London School, 6.—'Arsenic,' Prof. F. M. Sandwith. (Gresham Lecture.)
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Studies of Dynamic Isomerism,' Part XV., Messrs. T. M. Lowry and H. R. Courtman; 'Derivatives of o-xylene,' Part III., Messrs. A. W. Crossley and W. R. Pratt; Part IV., Messrs. A. W. Crossley and S. Smith; 'Synthesis of Unsymmetrical Derivatives of Deoxybenzoin,' Messrs. J. C. Cain, J. L. Simonsen, and C. Smith.
FRI. City of London School, 6.—'Mercury,' Prof. F. M. Sandwith. (Gresham Lecture.)
SAT. London and Middlesex Archaeological, 3.—Visit to Bromley; Paper by the Rev. J. White.

FINE ARTS

Lawrence. By Sir Walter Armstrong. (Methuen & Co.)

SIR WALTER ARMSTRONG in his new book reminds us that Lawrence was not only a gifted draughtsman himself, but also a great collector of drawings. When he died in 1830 he had in his possession some four or five thousand drawings by Old Masters—which had cost him about 40,000*l.*—including 150 ascribed to Michael Angelo, 160 to Raphael, 200 to Rembrandt, 150 to Rubens, 100 to Dürer, 75 to Leonardo, and 50 to Van Dyck. On the whole, says Sir Walter,

"the collection showed a catholicity of taste which seems not a little remarkable in a painter whose own work was so very far from catholic. We are not surprised to find Rembrandt risking bankruptcy for the sake of possessing fragments of Raphael, Titian, Mantegna, and Correggio, but that Lawrence, with the narrowest range perhaps of any artist who has filled the eye of the world, should do so too, shows how little the appreciative power depends on the creative."

In a series of admirable chapters Sir Walter sketches the career of Lawrence: the extraordinary early promise of his boyhood, his first triumphs in London, his relations with Mrs. Siddons, and his rise to popularity and fame, not only in this country, but also throughout Europe. If he dwells at some length on the private character of Lawrence, his justification is contained in the question "What wart of a man's character does not affect his creative powers?"

Incidentally, Sir Walter touches on the danger of precocity in the pictorial arts:—

"Few great painters have been really precocious. Those who have reached any serious power of achievement when very young have seldom become great at all. The reason, perhaps, is to be sought in the double nature of painting, in the fact that its object seems to the beginner to be the imitation of nature, while the mature artist has learnt that such imitation is merely a vehicle for something more important. The talent which masters the first stage with facility is so pleased with its success that it becomes self-sufficient, and refuses to pass on to the more arduous adventure."

Lawrence, like his successor Millais, was cursed with a fatal facility, and Sir Walter, in a masterly analysis of his art, points out that

"his shallowness is the result more of a dying down of his interest on each occasion than of any want of vigour in his original idea. You will scarcely find a picture by Lawrence in which, so far as it goes, the first steps to a masterpiece are not to be desisted.... The impulse which governed his beginnings did not persist to the end, so that we have pictures characterized by extreme vivacity and spontaneity in their conception, degenerating into time-saving dexterity in their execution."

The defects of the artist were the defects of the man, as Sir Walter rightly insists in this handsomely illustrated volume, which will rank as the standard authority upon the life and work of a popular master. No painter can put more into his work

than he has in his own character, and the instability which wrecked Lawrence's love-affairs with Sally and Maria Siddons undermined and weakened his real æsthetic gifts. "Blameless and lovable as he was, Lawrence had neither the intellect nor the character required to constitute what the world means by a great man."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Catalogue (A) of Old Chinese Paintings and Drawings, together with a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON CHINESE ART, 6/ Probsthain

Besides the Catalogue of Old Chinese Paintings and Drawings which are now on view at 36, Great Russell Street, there is included here a list of important books and pamphlets on every phase of Chinese art in the Probsthain Collection.

Ceylon, Archæological Survey: EPIGRAPHIA ZEYLANICA, edited by Don Martino de Zilva Wickremasinghe, Vol. II. Part I., 5/ net. Frowde

The inscriptions are given both in their original form and in a translation, while a photographic illustration of each (in the form of an ink-impression supplied by the Archæological Commissioner) is also included.

Pictures of 1913 (The), 1/ Pall Mall Gazette

If the reproductions of Academy pictures here given made any definite claim to artistic consideration, we should deeply resent the advertisements at the foot of each page. As it is, we regard them merely as commercial imprints to goods mostly furnished to the order of the general public.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, for the Year 1912, Vol. LVIII., 10/6

Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce

This Society is now, we believe, the largest of the sort outside London, and it publishes a big volume each year. The present one, besides containing the full report of the proceedings of 1912, embraces a number of noteworthy articles of archæological and biological interest. Among these, to mention only a few, are 'Some Further Notes on the Somerset Church Towers,' by Dr. F. J. Allen; a Fifth Report on the discoveries made during the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey; and a paper on 'The Mosses of Somerset,' by Mr. W. Watson. Mr. W. de C. Prideaux's contribution, 'An Early Portion of the Churchwardens' Accounts of All Saints, Nynhead' (1668-84), is both curious and instructive.

Rawlinson (W. G.), THE ENGRAVED WORK OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., Vol. II., 20/ net. Macmillan

The completion of this Catalogue has been somewhat delayed owing to the large amount of detail involved in the task. All the important engravings which were produced during the ten or fifteen years after Turner's death are included. The author has spared no pains to be accurate in describing the "states" of the various prints, but he is aware that, owing to the very few collections of Turner engravings available for comparison, accuracy can only be comparative.

Royal Academy Pictures and Sculptures, 3/ net. Cassell

We have nothing to urge against the manner of presentment of the exhibits; in

fact the Rembrandt photogravure of Mr. Gow's 'Royal Prisoners,' which is given as frontispiece, is highly commendable. The publication is well fitted for the popular taste to which the pictures for the most part appeal.

Rouveyre (André), VISAGES DES CONTEMPORAINS, PORTRAITS DESSINÉS D'APRÈS LE VIF (1908-13), 3fr. 50.

Paris, 'Mercure de France'

For some years now readers of the *Mercure de France* have watched the development of M. Rouveyre's art in the series of portraits here gathered into a volume. There can be little doubt that he has been placed by them in the first rank of modern caricaturists, for he is as good as the best, and formidably original. The drawing of the ordinary caricaturist of to-day oscillates between the photograph and the caricature—the image in the lens or in the distorting mirror, and, when we find an incursion of literature into the art, it is usually the occasion for the drawing, its determining cause subordinating everything else to it. M. Rouveyre's drawings are literary in a different way: every line in them is an attempt at expression of a thought. Sometimes they are kindly portraits of his model, as in his Henri de Regnier or Anatole France, which are sufficient to show that his draughtsmanship is equal to every demand for resemblance. But the majority of his 'Visages' are criticisms in which the appreciation of form is sacrificed to the expression of his conception of their thought. He seems interested not in the models, but in the substance of which they are built—such sketches as the Bergson and the D'Annunzio have only sufficient physical likeness to carry his criticism of their mentality. In his portraits of women, especially of actresses, he is positively cruel. It would seem as if he revenged himself on the official photograph by emphasizing every wrinkle and hollow which had disappeared from it—as if he stripped off the smiling mask of flesh and revealed the real nature behind it. We can well believe that these simple-looking drawings are the work of weeks of touching and retouching. As M. de Gourmont says in his short, but pithy Preface, there is nothing in M. Rouveyre's figures which is not symbolical of a state of mind. It is a book to buy and study, but we shall not welcome the compliment of imitation by less intelligent draughtsmen in less intelligent surroundings.

Schinnerer (Dr. Johannes), DIE MODERNE BUCHKUNST IN DEUTSCHLAND.

Mainzer Verlagsanstalt

This is the published form of a lecture on the modern German "Buchkunst," a word without an English equivalent, which covers the arts of bookbinding, illustration, and artistic typography. In this brief address, delivered apparently to the members of the Gutenberg-Gesellschaft, a society devoted to ancient printing, Dr. Schinnerer sketches the course of the various influences which have created in Germany the remarkable developments of this art during the last ten years.

He ranks the English Arts and Crafts movement, led by Morris and his followers, as the first and most powerful of the forces which have made the German revival possible. From Morris to contemporary workers such as Mr. Walter Crane in illustration, and Mr. Cobden-Sanderson in bookbinding, English influence has been a constant factor to be reckoned with in studying the growth of these crafts in Germany. Indeed, Dr. Schinnerer goes further, and points out that the artistic evolution of the two countries during the last thirty years

shows a certain parallelism amidst all the differences which appear at first sight. On the last page of his lecture, speaking of the possibilities of the future, Dr. Schinnerer holds out the hope that the "schöne Buch," which was in Morris's day, and is even in our own, a splendid exception, may within a measurable period become a normal type.

Appended to the text are a dozen reproductions of title-pages, frontispieces, and specimen leaves taken from modern German examples of the arts treated in the lecture, and for purposes of comparison a page from the Kelmscott 'Chaucer' has been included.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

OUR preliminary notice last week left us in the Room of Little Pictures, and it is to this room and to the more modest works scattered about the exhibition that most attention must be devoted, if we are to follow Lord Morley's advice to art critics—to devote six days a week to the excellences of the works at Burlington House, and only one to their shortcomings. If by this is meant, not the time spent in literary labours elsewhere, but that devoted to studying the pictures themselves, adherence to the letter of Lord Morley's pious counsel would be fatal to its spirit. At the end of the one day vouchsafed to critics before they write their first notice the few tolerable pictures in good places have emerged from their surroundings, and we are disposed to make the most of them. But the further we pursue our hunt for good work, the more the weakness of the majority of the exhibits is forced upon us, while even those which make a tolerable first impression do not always maintain it on longer acquaintance. We must not look in Burlington House for anything fresh or ambitious, or amusingly sensational, but, if the Academy would only abjure pretensions in this direction, critics might be glad to turn in for a rest at any exhibition where quiet accomplishment took the place of revolutionary violence. The success of the two pictures mentioned at the end of last week's article (Nos. 713 and 731) is symptomatic of the rising interest in clarity of statement as intrinsically more important than vague romanticism. For the moment, perhaps, Mr. Pocock's interior (731) may be overshadowed by Mr. Charles Sims's more pretentious *Month of Mary* (726) alongside, but the one has certain qualities developed to such a pitch as to ensure it a severe kind of beauty, whether you care for them or not. The other has many qualities carried just to the point demanded by the public, but not to the point of strength. A young or less sentimental generation, bred on the works of Mr. Bernard Shaw, will, we believe, prefer the independent painter who shows us what is, to the flatterer who offers what, he supposes, we want to see.

A desire to exhibit a life exclusively made up of attractive elements has vitiated Mr. Sims's work increasingly of late years. It takes away from him the interest of reality, for in reality beauty and ugliness, good and ill, are inextricably united. Yet in all his pictures this year—even in *The Wood beyond the World* (5), which obviously pretends to decorative design—it is the element of realism alone which is seriously considered. The chain of nude boys who thread their way through the trees in the latter picture is evidently inspired by admiration of the way in which a formal repetition of almost identical movements is used for purposes of rhythm in certain primitive paintings. Such repetition without comparison, however,

gives only the sense of redundancy, and comparison of any very delicate differences is made impossible by the elaborate naturalism of the detailed modelling, and still more by the failure to maintain any formality in the upright trees, the picturesque variety of which has also the effect of making the central position of the Madonna-like principal figure seem not impressive as in a design severely ordered throughout, but unnatural and affected.

One virtue, however, Mr. Sims possesses, and its effectiveness is undeniable: the direct, trenchant execution which results from working in a more quickly drying medium than oil. The brush strokes are for the most part laid with definite intention on a ground already dry, and the decided planning bred by such a method gives an arresting quality to Mr. Sims's work. This is shared to some extent by that of his disciple, Mr. Archibald Barnes, whose water-colour *Juno in London* (1199) gets quite as much attention as its rather empty facility deserves. At least in these pictures the sequence of technical processes by which the result is produced enters closely into the nature of the design, and some of the most sincere pictures in the show suffer from a lack of this obvious quality, which does not necessarily arise from oil painting as it is practised to-day. Thus Mr. Robert Fowler's large figure group *The Halcyon Days of 1911* (441) deserves high praise for its sturdy, frank observation and bold design. The types are, perhaps, a little over-individualized for the generalized statement of which they are a part, but for genuine characterization and freedom from second-hand ideals the picture stands alone, in "rude health," and in the power to design in terms of familiar contemporary life.

In a more conventional way there is a sense of design also in Miss Cecile Walton's *Margery* (207), a charming scheme of cool colour deliberately spaced; while there is bold patterning within the limits of a sketch in Mr. Fred Leist's *The Bridge* (222). In all these works, however, we feel that there is nothing momentous or irrevocable in the brush stroke; that oil paint is, indeed, a substance remaining for a long time passive and malleable, to be pushed this way or that. Even in Mr. Orpen's pretty, but characterless *Portrait* (300), or Mr. Lambert's more vividly drawn *Miss Olave Cunninghame Graham* (810), we have the impression of painters by no means incapable of swift determination, but employing a method which makes no call upon it. Mr. Orpen's picture reminds us of the work which Mr. T. C. Gotch was doing a dozen years or more ago. In each case the strong local colour or gleaming texture of surrounding surfaces is used so completely to reduce the flesh to monochrome by contrast that the importance of the head as the place where the different colour elements in the picture become reconciled is lost.

In Mr. Edward Stott we have an artist who, from excessive delicacy of sentiment, is coming to shrink from anything so brutal as visibility—anything so dictatorial as a definite step from tone to tone. It is interesting to compare *The Carpenter's Shop* (657) with Mr. Gilbert Pownall's hard, emphatic portrait study in the primitive mode, *The Gothic Seal* (662): at the cost of making the flesh something like wood, the latter artist offers a definite, unambiguous statement. Mr. Stott attempts a literal copy of the intrinsic subtlety of atmosphere, with the result that his most delicate handling becomes in this narrow range of tone a clumsiness. His *Adoration* (260) is somewhat better massed in its colour quantities, but here again he shrinks

from ordering their disposition with conscious reference to the science of lighting, so that, for example, the brown tone which stands for the ultimate dark of the picture looks like a brown stain, instead of like the neutral shade between cold and hot lights. In part, perhaps, this is due to its being hotter in colour than would arise from such recoil, but to no small degree it is due to deficiency of draughtsmanship. The eye does not claim as the result of an effect of light a tone the distribution of which is not severely governed by that effect. Mrs. Swynnerton's *Peter, Son of Sir John Grant Lawson, Bt.* (806), may conveniently be ranked with the work of Mr. Stott for its possession of a refined sentiment from the human point of view allied to a deficient plastic sense. Mr. Stott reminds us of the writer who is always assuring us that he offers only his humble personal opinion, and may be wrong, and losing thereby the directness of the man who takes that much for granted. Mrs. Swynnerton shows a like modesty in the main body of her statement, but a shrill emphasis on certain wiry forms which draw attention to the weakness of her conception, rather than remedy it. She has always had a tendency to stress contours which make no eloquent silhouette. Another painting by a woman artist, Miss B. Chamier, *Prince Siddārtha hears the Devas play* (725), indicates considerable promise if its suggestive design be not in some degree accidental. With work of this immature character it is sometimes difficult to be sure on that point. Mr. Lionel Smythe's *Garden Gateway* (929) may also be considered along with Mr. Stott's work. Rather firmer in its handling of colour, it has the same weakness; its delicacy of form is expended too exclusively on small passages of contour. The foreshortened greyhound is an instance of the artist's failure to utilize the sectional aspects of an object when they emerge as the only enlightening ones.

Among work by the older Academicians we should mention *Summer Water, Upper Wye* (276), by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, somewhat rank in colour, but with a fine passage of drawing in the eddies of the water; and Mr. Storey's picture of Victorian domesticity, *Her First Letter* (670). Near this is Mr. Lavery's typically modern group *Japanese Switzerland* (693), a dainty sketch of decorative quality. We also noticed praiseworthy canvases by Messrs. Harold Knight (358), Edward King (608), and A. J. Munnings (637), and by Miss Hilda Fearon (354). Mr. J. H. Lorimer, in addition to an accomplished painting of his usual window, breaks fresh ground in *Island Sands* (365). This also is deftly handled, but the contours of the dunes have a somewhat inflated look, instead of the flattened curves which give so strong an impression of the weight of sand.

M. LUCIEN PISSARRO AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

THE consistent standard of excellence maintained through this excellent little exhibition is very welcome as a change from the miscellaneous show at the Academy. Some of the work here dates back twenty years or more, and the collection is thoroughly representative of a conscientious and charming artist not sufficiently appreciated. We can understand, and indeed share, the opinion that the French Impressionist movement is but an experimental episode, not, perhaps, essential to the main stream of artistic development in Europe;

but we should find it difficult, if its practitioners were to be ranked as great masters, to dispute M. Lucien Pissarro's place among them. He has in a high degree the special science of his school, and uses it with scholarly seriousness and the *naïveté* of a Primitive: witness such works as the *Vue d'Eragny* (5), *The Valley* (7), or *The Quarry, Riec* (36). The level of excellence is so well maintained, however, that it would be more easy to enumerate the one or two that fall short of it than the many which, in turn, seem to emerge as the best. An occasionally too confident scorn for technique is the danger with this artist. His faith in the power of intimate truth to transfigure the gross material which is the vehicle of his thought is not always sufficient to move the mountain of paint with which he loads a canvas. The vicissitudes through which No. 14, *Shunting*, passed in the course of its execution leave it too rich in half-concealed history for clarity of statement, the earlier paintings coming through not enough to obscure the meaning of the picture, but enough to degrade its freshness. The (apparently) one-sitting sketch, *A November Morning, Epping* (13), while by no means among the best in design, offers us for once something luxuriously legible.

Fine Art Gossip.

MESSRS. PROBSTHAIN & Co. are showing at 36, Great Russell Street, a number of old Chinese paintings, of which the best might not unworthily join the collection across the road which created so justifiable a sensation on its public exhibition. No. 17, *Landscape of Mountain Scenery*, is perhaps the most splendid of the paintings. *The Buddha*, seated on an elephant (16), is an example of Ming artistry which recalls, as is often the case, early Italian work contemporary with it. *The Three Sages*, seated at a table (7), is among the best of the examples of earlier date.

MESSRS. ERNEST BROWN & PHILLIPS will on Saturday, the 17th inst., open at the Leicester Galleries an exhibition entitled 'England Lovable and Paintable,' by Sir Hubert von Herkomer. The pictures to be shown were the outcome of a long motor-trip through England after a serious illness last year, and were for the most part painted from the window of his car. On the same date they will show a series of water-colours by the distinguished French aquarelliste M. J. Francis Auburtin. In view of these arrangements the highly successful Max Beerbohm Exhibition cannot be prolonged beyond to-day.

In the volume which Messrs. Constable & Co. will be publishing shortly under the title of 'The Tapestry Book' Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee gives an account of the history of tapestry, its methods of manufacture and technical terminology, as well as of the chief makers and artists and their products.

THE LAIRD COLLECTION.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Thursday, the 1st inst., the following modern pictures and drawings belonging to Mr. John L. Laird:—

Pictures.—B. W. Leader, *Morning: the Banks of the Ivy*, O! 304l. 10s. Erskine Nicol, *Interviewing their Member*, 315l. E. M. Wimperis, *On the Stour, from Ibsley Bridge*, 273l. B. J. Blommers, *Launching the Toy Fleet*, 714l.; *Dinner-Time*, 714l.

Drawings.—Birket Foster, *Ben Nevis*, 588l. B. J. Blommers, *Preparing the Meal*, 283l. 10s.

The total of the day's sale was 12,731l. 5s.

Musical Gossip.

HUMPERDINCK'S 'Die KönigsKinder,' produced at Covent Garden November 27th, 1911, was revived last Monday. The impression it created on second hearing was to its advantage. At first we had to think of the book and the music, and the former—for on a good libretto nowadays much depends—appeared to us to lack sustained interest, also a working-up to a strong climax. We were then aware that the music was good and attractive, but on Monday its marked skill and delicate charm were more fully revealed. It is on a par with that of 'Hänsel und Gretel.'

The second act, with the scene at the Hellabrunn inn, is the best. The composer works on Wagnerian lines, but with such ease and mastery that there is nothing formal or heavy. His music is certainly influenced by Wagner, but one can feel that he was not trying to imitate him: it was a natural, an unavoidable influence, similar to that of Mozart on Beethoven. The story, if not equally satisfactory, has many picturesque moments, and of these the composer takes full advantage.

There was a good performance of the work. Fräulein Angela Sax impersonated the Goose-Girl. Her acting was fresh and spontaneous. She has a clear voice, though we think it better to hear her again before judging her as a singer, especially as the house was new to her. Herr Ziegler, the King's Son, also seemed, for the same reason, not quite at ease. Herr Rudolf Hofbauer, who was so good as the unfortunate Col. Chabert, was successful as the Fiddler; while the part of the Broom-maker well suited Herr Hans Bechstein, and that of the Woodcutter, Herr Fönss. Fräulein Catherine Howard was very good as the Witch. Dr. Rottenberg conducted cleverly and sympathetically. The opera was well staged.

'TRISTAN' was performed on Wednesday evening. Madame Saltzmann-Stevens as Isolde sings beautifully, and her impersonation of the womanly element of the part is delightful. Her voice was rather weak in the first act, but better in the second. There are many good features in Herr Cornelius's Tristan, though he too for a time sang with hesitation. Dr. Rottenberg conducted.

THE WILHELM SACHSE ORCHESTRA deserves a good word. Of its 129 members nearly all the strings are played by ladies. At the concert given last Thursday week at Queen's Hall the performances of Schumann's 'Manfred' Overture and Dvorák's Symphony in G proved highly commendable both in tone and interpretation. Mr. Sachse is an able and earnest conductor. M. Ernst von Lengyel's rendering of Beethoven's E flat Concerto was thoroughly sound, if not heroic.

Mlle. GUOMAR NOVAES gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Among rising pianists she deservedly holds a high place. Her rendering of old music is in the right spirit, and, if in Chopin's Twenty-Four Preludes she did not get at the very heart of the music, it is a welcome sign that she is young in mind as well as in years.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS. Frederic de Lara's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Felia Dorio and Robert Pitt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Fredric Fradkin's Violin Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI. Thorvald Gibson and Edwin Fischer's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Alice Esty's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Eleanor Hazzard Peacock's Recital of Children's Songs, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

THAT so fine a play as Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife' should have had so apathetic a reception when it was produced in 1909 is a standing reproach to playgoers. This indifference, however, is characteristic of a public which is led by fashion and throngs an opera-house given over, by a queer twist of Fate, to the cacophonies of ragtime.

The presentation of the grim struggle between capital and labour is a triumph of impartiality; here is no biased view, but a survey of both sides in which every argument is duly advanced, to be taken by the observer for what it is worth. We are present at a board meeting and at a gathering of the strikers; we see, too, the home-life of each party, and the essential difference in outlook of the two classes of women provides one of the most vivid contrasts of the play. The dramatist compels our admiration for the unbending chairman of the company, who fights rather for his principles than his dividends, and is determined to resign sooner than yield. However mistaken his views, he is at least straightforward, and the passing of his type has, perhaps, produced a class less sincere, less downright, and consequently more difficult to deal with.

The leader of the strikers is the same man with a different ideal; he, too, has an indomitable will, and is so possessed by his single idea that he cannot review the situation in its entirety. For a settlement to be reached, it is obvious that one or both of these wills must be broken. Mr. Galsworthy chooses the latter alternative, and we leave the chief combatants bowing to one another, each recognizing an opponent worthy his respect.

In the revival at the Comedy Mr. Norman McKinnel and Mr. Fisher White play their original parts—the capitalist and the strike-leader, and it is no exaggerated praise to say that neither of them could be bettered. The rest of a long cast proved themselves thoroughly competent, and the crowd in the second act deserves special praise. The warmth of the reception gave reason to hope that the production will meet with the success it richly merits.

The piece was preceded by 'Trapped,' a slight curtain-raiser from the pen of Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop. It took the form of a midnight dialogue in a country house between two up-to-date burglars, one of either sex. Needless to say, the lady retired with the honours—and the spoil.

M. MAURICE BOURGEOIS has secured the rights for the French translation of 'The Playboy of the Western World' and 'The Well of the Saints.' His book on 'John Millington Synge and the Irish Theatre' is to be published by Messrs. Constable in the autumn.

THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY will give 'Troilus and Cressida,' under the direction of Mr. William Poel, at Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Theatre, on Monday next, at 2.30 and 8 o'clock. The production will be a repetition of that at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, last December, and the cast will include Mr. Ion Swinley, Mr. Frank Musgrave, Mr. Anthony Warde, Mr. Rollo Balmain, and Mr. P. L. Eyre; Miss Edith Evans, Miss Enid Lorimer, and Miss Elspeth Keith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — M. P. — J. H. M. — E. G. H. — Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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At the back of beyond
Balance of power
Before one can say Jack Robinson
Birds of a feather flock together
Bombay duck
Call a spade a spade
Cast not a clout till May be out
Chops of the Channel
Cock-and-bull story
Correct to a T
Coup de Jarnac
Cut his stick
Cut the loss
Dark as black pigs
De mortuis nil nisi bonum
Dine with Duke Humphrey
Dish of tea
Dogmatism is puppyism grown older
Drug in the market
Entente cordiale
Eternal feminine
Every man has his price
Every mickle makes a muckle
Facts are stubborn things
Fate of the Tracys
Father of his Country

February fill dyke
Feed the brute
First catch your hare
Fortune favours fools
Fourth estate
Go anywhere and do anything
Go the way of all flesh
God rest you merry
Going the round
Honi soit qui mal y pense
Humanum est errare
In puris naturalibus
In things essential, unity
Kick the bucket
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Like the curate's egg, good in parts
Local option
Lynch law
Mad as a hatter
Man in the moon
Man in the street
Monkey on the chimney
Month's mind
Moral courage
Mors janua vitæ
Mother of dead dogs
Neither my eye nor my elbow
Never Never Land
Never too late to mend
Nom de guerre : Nom de plume
Nose of wax
Old ewe dressed lamb fashion
Passive resister
Past : Man or woman with a past
Penny saved is twopence got
Pillar to post
Poeta nascitur non fit

Policy of pinpricks
Pop goes the weasel
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Property has its duties as well as its rights
Psychological moment
Pull one's leg
Purple patches
Raised Hamlet on them
Rattling good thing
Religion of all sensible men
Right as a trivet
Rising of the lights
Rubbed him down with an oaken towel
Run of his teeth
Selling oneself to the Devil
Sham Abraham
Shanks's mare
Shot at the rook and killed the crow
Sinews of war
Stew in their own juice
Storm in a teacup
Sub rosa
Telling tales out of school
That's another pair of shoes
The better the day, the better the deed
Tottenham is turned French
Toujours perdrix
Under a cloud
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The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SOCIETY, for the election of President and Council, &c., will be held in the THEATRE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 26, at 3 P.M., the President in the Chair.
The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, WHITEHALL ROOMS, at 7.30 P.M. for 8 P.M.
D. A. JOHNSTON } Hon. Secretaries.
H. G. LYONS }
J. S. KELLIE, Secretary.
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THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY. — The NEXT

MEETING will be held in the room of the WOMEN'S UNION, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 8 P.M., when the following Papers will be read, viz. (1) A Paper by Col. J. SHAKESPEAR on 'THE RELIGION OF MANIPUR,' which will be illustrated by Lantern Slides; and (2) a Paper by Miss A. WERNER entitled 'SOME NOTES ON POKOMO FOLK-LORE.' F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. May 6, 1913.

THE VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

The LAST MEETING of the SESSION will be held at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, on FRIDAY, May 23, at 8.15 P.M., when Mr. A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot., President, will give his Inaugural Address on 'ORKNEY AND SHERLAND HISTORICAL NOTES.' The 21st ANNIVERSARY DINNER, will take place on JULY 3, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS. A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.
29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

Lectures.

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A COURSE of FOUR LECTURES, entitled 'SOME STUDIES IN THE APOCALYPSE,' will be delivered by the Rev. R. H. CHARLES, D.D. F.B.A., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., at 5 P.M., on MAY 21, 22, 27, 28. Admission free, without Ticket. P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

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Educational.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The University College Committee will shortly proceed to elect a QUAIN STUDENT IN ENGLISH.

Any Student of the College is eligible for the Studentship, who has for at least three terms attended one or more Classes in the Department of English Language and Literature.

The Studentship is of the value of 150l. per annum, and is tenable for Three Years. It may be renewed for a further period of Two Years.

Applications, with statement of qualifications, should reach the undersigned (from whom further particulars may be obtained) on or before SATURDAY, May 31.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary.

University College, London, (Gower Street, W.C.).

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited up to JUNE 1 for the EDMUND ROSCOE POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN HISTORY, value 50l., renewable for a second year, and open to British Subjects, Men and Women, who have passed through an Academic Course in History.—Further particulars can be obtained from

THE REGISTRAR.

NEWHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Anne Ewart Trust Fund invite applications from past or present members of Newnham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 150l., for purposes of study, to be awarded in JUNE, 1913.

Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to Miss O'LOUGHLIN, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained

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SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15, on August 1, will be held on JULY 15 and following days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM. (FACULTY OF SCIENCE.)

PROFESSORSHIP OF GEOLOGY.

The Council invites applications for the CHAIR of GEOLOGY, vacant owing to the retirement of Prof. Lapworth, F.R.S. Stipend 600l. per annum. The successful candidate will be required to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1913.

Applications, accompanied by not less than three references or testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned on or before MAY 19, 1913. Twenty-five copies should be sent.

Further particulars may be obtained from

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF IMPERIAL LATIN.

The Council is about to appoint to the newly instituted CHAIR of IMPERIAL LATIN. Stipend 500l. Applications should be sent not later than JUNE 1, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE (for

the Training of Elementary Teachers).—WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, LECTURER IN ENGLISH. Honours Degree and experience in Teaching essential. Ability to teach French useful but not essential. Will be required to Lecture on English, also on the methods of teaching English in the Primary School and to demonstrate the same. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Minimum, 100l., resident.—Application should be made to PRINCIPAL, at College.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The CURATORS of the TAYLOR INSTITUTION will proceed, at the end of the present Term, to the election of a LECTURER IN GERMAN for Michaelmas Term, 1913. The appointment in the first instance will be for Three Years, with an annual stipend of 150l., inclusive of any fees paid for attendance at his Lectures and Classes. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to THE CURATORS, Taylor Institution, Oxford, on or before THURSDAY, May 29. Printed details of the duties of Taylorian Lecturers may be obtained from the Librarian of the Institution.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY. The appointment is for Three Years at a salary of 150l. per annum. Subjects, Ancient and some Medieval History. Applications should be sent before JUNE 15, to THE REGISTRAR, the University, Manchester, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss H. M. WODEHOUSE, M.A. D.Phil.

The West Riding Education Committee invite applications for the following Staff Appointments at the BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.

(1) LECTURER IN METHODS. 175l. per annum, non-resident. Candidates should be well qualified to teach History.

(2) TEACHER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE. 150l. per annum, non-resident.

Candidates for the above-named posts must be Women.

Last date for the receipt of applications, JUNE 9.

Further particulars and forms of application to be obtained from the Education Department (Secondary Branch), County Hall, Wakefield.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION (SECONDARY).

The Council invite applications (from Women only) for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION (Secondary), at a stipend of 150l. per annum, under the general direction of the Organizing Professor of Education. Duties to begin OCTOBER 1, 1913.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 5, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

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The Publishers will be much obliged to any reader who will acquaint them with any difficulty that may be experienced in obtaining copies of the paper.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

WARDENSHIP, TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND, PERTSHIRE.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland desire to receive applications from Graduates of Universities of the United Kingdom in the Holy Orders for the WARDENSHIP now VACANT by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Hyslop, M.A. Applicants are requested to send six copies, printed testimonials, restricted to four in number, together with three references.

Full information as to duties, emoluments, and other particulars may be obtained from J. G. MILLER, 10, Blackfriars Street, Perth, Secretary of the College Council, to whom also all applications should be sent before JUNE 1.

COLSTON'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESS.

The post of HEAD MISTRESS will become VACANT in SEPTEMBER. Candidates must be under 40 years of age, and must be Graduates of a University, or hold equivalent qualification.

The school has accommodation for over 500 pupils. Stipend, inclusive of capitation fees, about 500l. Applications (accompanied by not less than three testimonials and the names of three referees), must be sent as soon as possible, and in any case not later than June 10, to the CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS at the School, from whom further particulars of the post may be obtained.

BRISTOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ST. GEORGE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, to commence after the Midsummer Vacation, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, with first-class qualifications in English Subjects. A Graduate with Honours preferred, and good disciplinary essential.

Salary 100l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 5l. to 130l. In the case of a limited number of Teachers in this School the salary may, after eight years' service, be increased by degrees to a sum not exceeding 150l. per annum. In calculating the initial salary credit will be given for half-length service in other Secondary Schools.

Forms of application, which must be received here not later than MAY 31, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned.

WM. AVERY ADAMS, Secretary for Education.

Guildhall, Bristol, May 16, 1913.

DUDLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.—WOMEN'S

HOSTEL.—WANTED, EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, MATRON HOUSEKEEPER (who will in all cases be responsible to the Warden) thoroughly competent to take charge of all domestic arrangements. Preference given to candidates with previous experience, or possessing training and experience in housecraft, and sick nursing. Commencing salary 50l. per annum, with board, residence, laundry, medical attention, &c., during term time.—Applications, giving age, experience, and all necessary details, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than JUNE 2, 1913, to J. M. WYNNE, Secretary to College Council, Education Offices, Dudley.

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CLASSICAL HONOURMAN for first SCHOOL in ONTARIO. Salary 160l., rising annually by 20l. to 300l. with board and residence. Allowance made for passage money.—For this and other posts apply REGISTRAR, Joint Scholastic Agency, 23, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC.

WANTED, to commence duty in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MASTER, whose work will be mainly to teach French in the Secondary School. Initial salary 150l. to 180l. according to experience. At the end of twelve months' satisfactory service the teacher appointed will be placed on the L.C.C. scale of 10l. annual increments to a maximum of 300l.

Further particulars and form of application may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, Polytechnic, Woolwich.

May 3, 1913. A. J. NAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach History and some English.

An Honours Degree in History, or its Oxford or Cambridge equivalent, and good Secondary School experience essential.

Salary, 100l. to 150l. according to scale, initial amount dependent on qualifications.

Application forms and copies of scale of salaries may be obtained of the undersigned, who will receive applications up to JUNE 13.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

HERBERT REED, Secretary.

Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

April 25, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—Forthcoming Examination.—**DRAUGHTSMAN** in the **HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT** of the **ADMIRALTY** (18-25), **JUNE 12**. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from **THE SECRETARY**, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

SWANSEA TRAINING COLLEGE.—Additional **WOMEN TEACHERS** of (1) English, (2) Welsh, and (3) General Elementary Science and Nature Study, and an additional **MISTRESS OF METHOD**, will be needed in **SEPTEMBER**. Particulars and application forms may be obtained from **THE PRINCIPAL**.

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DRILL MISTRESS—fully trained and qualified—for Girls' Physical Exercises, and able to teach Class Singing. Time, Two Days per week, Monday and Thursday. Salary 60l. per annum, commencing **SEPTEMBER 18, 1913**. Applications to be sent to **THE HEAD MASTER** on or before **MAY 31**.

S. ASHWORTH, Clerk to the Governors.
Education Office, Hyde.

Situations Wanted.

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W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

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SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

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LITERATURE

Early Correspondence of Lord John Russell, 1805-40. Edited by his Son, Rollo Russell. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. ROLLO RUSSELL has evidently bestowed a good deal of pains on the preparation of these miscellaneous papers for the press, and, on the whole, he is to be congratulated on the result of his labours. But he would have been more successful if he had stuck closer to his text. His long Introduction of over a hundred pages tends to ramble, and makes no material addition to the well-known facts of his distinguished father's early life. On the other hand, many allusions in the correspondence cry aloud for explanatory comment, and that is for the most part wanting, though the Appendix contains some well-considered notes on the writers of the letters to Lord John Russell and the people mentioned in them. Taking the papers as they stand, however, we may say that they form a welcome addition to the late Sir Spencer Walpole's official biography, and throw fresh light on a statesman whose merits have never won sufficient recognition, partly through his coldness of manner, partly because he long outlived the years of his fruitful activities. "His existence," wrote Lord Dufferin, "flowed at a very high level of thought and feeling"; and that rectitude of mind comes out in his son's two volumes.

Lord John Russell hesitated for some years between politics and literature, though he ended by making the wiser choice. It must be confessed that his friends' eulogies of his copious efforts in prose and verse sometimes ran to absurdity. Tom Moore was never sparing

in his flattery of the highly born, and Mrs. Dugald Stewart, the ebullient "Ivy," praised the young man's poetry—no better at its best than a facile jingle—as "exquisitely beautiful both in point of taste and execution." The incense of his family and associates never turned Russell's head. His outlook on life was shrewd enough, and he had wit of the quiet kind. When Rogers's 'Italy' appeared, he wrote to Moore that it was "not at all read, except by particular friends of the author, who all abuse it." Luttrell, one imagines, took his revenge on Sam's exultation over *The Quarterly's* review of the 'Letters to Julia.' The said Sam was seen by Moore at Bowood, "alternately amusing and disagreeable, flowery and thorny, smile and bile, as usual."

Russell's relations with Rogers never seem to have been particularly close, but to Moore he acted throughout as a kind, if slightly patronizing, adviser. He came to Moore's rescue when he embroiled himself with the Whig magnates by charging them with neglecting Sheridan in his "sickness and sorrow"; he insisted on setting apart the sum he had received for the 'Life of William, Lord Russell,' to extricate Moore from his money difficulties; and he contemplated Moore's chief prose project with intelligible qualms. "Write anything," he counselled, "but Byron's life." Moore, however, knew his public, and what that public wanted, and in that respect was wiser than Russell.

In politics Russell took his first inspiration from Holland House, but avoided its follies. His journeys in Spain weaned him from his extravagant worship of Napoleon, and inspired him with an admiration for the Duke of Wellington which endured through life. His innate earnestness led him on to something better than a complacent assertion of "Whig principles." Russell's endeavours to reform Parliament and advance religious and civic freedom received, indeed, singularly little encouragement from the elder statesmen.

"I cannot [wrote Lord Holland] concur in the vulgar and unjust abuse of *Borough Mongers*, nor do I think when you reflect on it that you will think any man a worse man for either representing or possessing a borough."

The mild Mackintosh, who refined his opinions almost to vanishing-point, regarded the Tory regulation of public meetings as useful, though he had doubts about measures against the Press. This 'Correspondence,' in short, helps us to understand how impregnable the Tories were before the French Revolution of 1830, despite the intervention of Queen Caroline, and Canning's instructive attempt to form a Government of moderate men, swinging clear of the extremes. Much to his credit, Russell supported that Ministry, and when Canning died he wrote that the late Premier had "inspired foreign powers with respect, domestic Tories with hatred, and forced the latter into an opposition to power abhorrent to their nature." But

under Wellington the Tories seemed stronger than ever; the Radicals, not they, were the real enemy of the Whigs. Readers of Earl Grey's correspondence with Madame de Lieven will not be surprised to find him damping down Russell's enthusiasm with, "My position remains as it was.... a friendly neutrality. Nothing could give me greater pain than to find myself in opposition to the Duke's Government." Among the "might-have-beens" of history none is more plausible than the assumption that a declaration on the Duke's part for a moderate instalment of Reform might have kept in the Tories for another generation.

Mr. Rollo Russell has nothing of much importance to publish on the Grey Administration, and no doubt the story of that ill-starred combination has been fully told. Still, it is interesting to find Lord Holland prompting Russell to strenuous exertion because

"one among the many reasons which induced Grey to place the [Reform] Bill in your hands was the conviction that it designated you as half a Cabinet Minister *de facto*, and facilitated you becoming so *de jure* before or as soon as the question was passed."

Two documents bearing on the crisis, which, by the way, have already appeared in Sir Spencer Walpole's 'Life,' stand in need of annotation. They are Russell's apology to William IV. for an expression which had given his Majesty offence, and the King's handsome acceptance of that apology. The obnoxious phrase occurred in the course of Russell's famous reply to Attwood of Birmingham: "It is impossible that the whisper of a faction should prevail against the voice of a nation." Russell was prudent in speech, but when he took up his pen he did not always weigh his words, as the provocative "Durham letter" was to show much later in his career.

The editor has again failed to distinguish between old and fresh matter when he comes to Peel's "Hundred Days" and the formation of the second Melbourne Ministry. Three at least of his papers—Grey to Melbourne, February 1st, 1835; Russell to Melbourne, February 9th; and the memorandum to Grey signed by five of his old colleagues, and pressing him to go to the Foreign Office—have been public property for some years. But there are new points of value to be found in the subsequent chapters. Russell was clearly much annoyed at the Prime Minister's proscription of Brougham; "Dear Melbourne" becomes "My dear Lord," and the letter is Arctic in its elaborate civility. Brougham's arch-enemy, Lord Durham, received, however, from Russell the most considerate treatment throughout. "I do not conceal from you," wrote that sorely-tried man from Quebec, "that my feelings have been deeply wounded by the conduct of the Ministry—from you, however, and you alone of them all, have I received any cordial support personally." Russell and Carlyle were, in fact, the first of the modern Imperialists in the best sense of that

much-abused word. It followed that Russell was intolerant of incompetence. He threatened resignation, and meant it, if Glenelg remained at the Colonial Office, and got his way, in spite of Melbourne's evident reluctance to disturb existing arrangements. Such driving power as the Government possessed was supplied throughout by the hard-worked leader of the House of Commons.

Considerations of space prevent us from dwelling upon Russell's merits as an administrator, though his various plans for militia reform and other things bring out his clearness of thought. But a word may be said in conclusion on Palmerston, and the dread which his foreign policy, even in the thirties, created in the breasts of his Whig associates. This feeling is forcibly illustrated by the able letters of Lord William Russell, Lord John's brother, who was not the last of the family—there was Lord Ampthill after him—to support British interest with credit at Berlin. Those letters sometimes render to the Foreign Secretary a good deal less than justice, but they point out with undeniable propriety that he had a most unhappy knack of ruffling French susceptibilities. Palmerston's responsibility for the first Afghan War is also significantly apparent in his communications to Russell. He never understood the East.

MENTAL REFRESHMENT.

IN spite of the continued popularity of the inanities of musical comedy, ragtime revues, and cheap music-hall turns, there are still some who are bold enough to believe that a real sense of humour is not dead in this country. Of the number of these must be reckoned Mr. J. C. Squire, who is a humorist of courage, in that his humour contains a fine essence of subtlety, and, as such, runs the risk of being "caviare to the general." We can only hope that he is right in his optimism—which is self-evident from the putting forth of his 'Steps to Parnassus'—and that there is still to be found a public ready to appreciate genuine wit.

For ourselves, we have enjoyed almost every page, the exceptions being so few as to be scarcely worth the mentioning. But, if candour compel us to make distinctions, we may say that Mr. Squire is more successful in his "parodies" than in his "diversions"; as a parodist he is entitled to take high rank.

The art of parody is in many respects a facile one; but for the many who do it badly how few there are who can do it well! Mr. Squire hits the mark, as it were, from the very start. His imitations of 'The Higher Drama' are things of joy. 'Pélissier and Mariane' is perhaps the finest achievement in the way of retaining the atmosphere of the

original, though Mr. Galsworthy will not disdain the compliment paid him by the fidelity of 'The Strife of the Blatherskites.' It is a curious feature of Mr. Squire's parodies that they do not detract from one's fondness for the things parodied; if anything, they increase it. For, though to a certain extent they bring out the weaknesses—from the humorist's point of view—they display them with such respect as to appear in the light of homage instead of mockery.

This is not always the case, of course. Mr. Squire, when occasion serves, can hit out, and hit hard. One of the happiest examples of this is his 'Epigrammatic Comedy,' in which the play that is all talk and no action receives its due measure of trouncing. There have been instances where such plays have "got home" through sheer force and brilliancy of dialogue; it is not at these that Mr. Squire's skit is directed, but at those which have attempted to cover an utter absence of dramatic value by a showy display of fireworks. Equally familiar to us is the character who seizes on any peg on which to hang a speech. This is how he appears—one instance out of many—in our author's 'Epigrammatic Comedy':—

Dora. I am really awfully sorry for you, Cyril; I would do anything for you except break our engagement.

Cyril. No; I do not ask you to do that, Dora. As a man makes his bed so he must lie, even if he makes it up a tree. That is the worst of trees; they are so up. I think that trees should have grown horizontally; they would have been more easy to descend. I once knew a man who had a mustard-tree. But the birds of the air did not build their nests in it [*sighing*], so he cut it down.

Excellent, too, in its way is his sly analysis of modern humorous verse, examples of which are to be found in many of the daily and weekly papers. We have often wondered how lines so deficient (for the most part) in anything like humour can be made and inflicted on a long-suffering public, but Mr. Squire offers some explanation in his essay on 'The Humorous Verse-Writer's Equipment':—

"The key to success in these matters lies in the management of rhyme. In the first place you should select unusual words and insist on finding rhymes for them; this process will lead to many very amusing results. In the second place you should, when possible, put proper names at the end of lines and find rhymes for them. And, as a matter of general practice, you should have a preference for bi- and tri-syllabled rhymes over those of one syllable. Better than sacrifice an unusual tri-syllabled rhyme, wander from your train of thought and let the rhyme suggest any divagation or parenthesis it will. All such things will contribute to the desired element of surprise."

But, as we have said, it is in the actual parodies that Mr. Squire is happiest. To the reviewer perhaps the best of these are his 'Imaginary Reviews.' We note a sly hit or two in them at which victims will probably not be too thin-skinned to chuckle, and our heading shows that we regard them as well worth reading for their own sake.

'PICKWICK' IN FRENCH.

To put 'Pickwick' into French might appear to many impossible, but we consider that Grolier succeeded, and a reissue of his version of 1859 by an English firm has tempted us to re-examine it. The 'Aventures de M. Pickwick' is not the same thing as the immortal work, but it is, nevertheless, most amusing. Many of the jokes and all the Cockney talk have vanished; but the text is, for all Frenchmen except the very few who are perfect masters of English, and who understand the London slang of bygone years, clearer than the original.

There is no attempt to deal with the obsolete Cockney *v*; but the translator tried to preserve the fun hidden in some of the names. Thus Alfred Jingle, Esq., of No Hall, Nowhere, appears as Alfred Jingle, Esq., of Sansterre; Mrs. Leo Hunter is introduced as Madame Chasselion; and the Hon. Wilmot Snipe is announced at the ball at Rochester as the Hon. Wilmot-Bécasse. Count Smortork remains as he was; possibly because the translator did not see the point. Eatanswill has not been touched, and Frenchmen will certainly not understand its significance. The name of Porkenham is as it was; and so are those of Lady Snuphanuph and Lord Mutanhed, but the titles of the latter two are explained by foot-notes as "Prise assez" and "Tête de Mouton."

On an early page, during the row with the pugnacious cabman, "a gentleman in black calico sleeves" asks "What's the row, Sam?" and in French we get "Qu'est-ce qu'y a, John?" Why "John" we do not know, unless to avoid confusion with the greater Sam, who is not introduced till a later period.

Grolier added a few foot-notes to explain hidden mysteries. The French reader is told, for instance, that Hornsey, Highgate, and Brixton are "villages in the neighbourhood of London"; but it is certain that many of the things that are left will be puzzles for future Dickens Societies of Paris.

To give some examples of the way in which the translation was accomplished, we may first quote Mr. Jingle, when he has extracted the Pickwickians from their troubles with the cabman:—

"Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well; but if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—damn me—punch his head,—'cod I would,—pig's whisper—pie-man too,—no gammon."

In French we get:—

"Il jouait bien des poings, mais si j'avais été votre ami à l'habit de chasse vert, Dieu me damne! j'aurais brisé la tête du cocher en moins de rien; celle du pâtissier aussi, parole d'honneur."

We pass on to the White Hart in the Borough, and find Sam cleaning boots. When begged to hurry up with a pair, he said, "Ask number twenty-two, whether

he'll have 'em now, or wait till he gets 'em"; and this appears as: "Demandes-y s'il veut les avoir de suite, ou bien attendre qu'on les lui porte cirées"—a version distinctly inferior to the original.

"Well, you *are* a nice young 'ooman for a musical party," is rendered "Parole d'honneur! vous êtes bonne là!" and the flavour of old Weller's "Dash my veskit!" is lost in "Dieu me damne!"

When Sam had had enough of Job Trotter's tears he told him to "blow this here water-cart business"; and the best Grolier was able to make of this is "Assez d'arrosage comme ça," which is only a faint echo of the original. On another occasion Sam told Job that "Chelsea waterworks is nothin' to you"; and the translation reads, "La pompe à feu n'est rien auprès de lui."

Of Sam's hat, which "afore the brim went...was a werry handsome tile," we are told that "Quand il avait des bords, c'était un beau bolivar." When he says affectionately to his master, "Lord bless your heart, sir, why where was you half-baptized?" his idiom is watered down to "Bah! monsieur, ça n'est rien, rien du tout." "Épicer le grog" is a poor substitute for "hoccussing the brandy and water" of fourteen unpolluted electors at Eatanswill; and we think that a "rusé garnement" hardly indicates a "sly dog."

When Mr. Pickwick was taking his nap after lunch with the shooting party, and was aroused by Capt. Boldwig, that fierce warrior poked him and asked, "What's your name?" Mr. Pickwick replied, "Cold Punch." The translation says that he answered "Punch"; and to this is appended a foot-note explaining that "le polichinelle anglais s'appelle *Punch*." Between the foot-note and the French and English words a Frenchman may indeed be puzzled.

"Commercial rooms" of hotels do not come out well as "les cafés où se rassemblent messieurs les commis voyageurs"; but "We won't waste time on splitting straws" is well given as "Nous ne perdrons pas notre temps à couper un cheveu en quatre."

A phrase like "Put that in his pipe" is well rendered by "Qu'il mette cela dans sa poche"; and the meaning of "P.C." on the buttons of the Club coat is ingeniously explained. "P.C.," said the stranger, "queer set out—old fellow's likeness, and 'P.C.'—What does 'P.C.' stand for—Peculiar Coat, eh?" Grolier got over the obvious difficulty by making Mr. Jingle ask, "P.C. Qu'est-ce que P.C. signifie, *portrait curieux*, hein?" The waterman who called the cab for Mr. Pickwick figures as a "garçon de place"; and, when the cabby says that it is "Only a bob's worth, Tommy," we get "Ce n'est qu'une méchante course d'un shilling."

Mr. Jingle's harrowing tale of the lady who had her head knocked off as the coach was driving out of the innyard is rather spoilt, and the translator missed the point. Mr. Jingle said:—

"Terrible place—dangerous work—other day—five children—mother—tall lady, eat-

ing sandwiches—forgot the arch—crash.... mother's head off—sandwich in her hand—no mouth to put it in—head of a family off"; and the French version ends with "le chef de la famille n'y était plus."

The unfortunate translator could hardly be expected to see Mr. Wardle's pun when he said of his daughter, "She's a Miss, she is; and yet she an't a Miss." He only tells us, "C'est une demoiselle, sans que cela paraisse."

The "hard-headed man with the pippin face" comes out as "l'homme à la tête de pomme de reinette"; and at Eatanswill the one-eyed bagman "with a dirty face and a clay pipe" is introduced as the man who had "une pipe de terre et un visage également *culottés*." "You might have made a worse guess than that, old fellow," is turned into "Vous avez mis votre nez rouge dessus vieux"; and "a biter bit" is "A trompeur trompeur et demi."

The famous cricket match between Muggleton and Dingley Dell was evidently a severe trial. "Are you a cricketer?" is given as "Jouez-vous à la crosse?" which is no doubt accurate, though "le cricket" is now the more common phrase across the Channel. When one of the batsmen had made a good hit, his side cried out, "Run—run—another," and the translator says, "Courez! Courez! Une autre *balle*." This conjures up delightful visions, and suggests remedies for brightening up the game and getting rid of that dullness of which spectators complain nowadays. If only the wicket-keeper (or did Grolier mean the bowler?) could produce "another ball" when the one in play had been well hit, there would be a variety in the game which is lacking. Then we read that the "coureurs étaient sur les dents"—another change from the original, where it is recorded that "the scouts were hot and tired." "Maladroit" is the best we can get for "butterfingers"; and Jingle's tale of cricket in hot climates—

"Poor Quanko—never recovered it,—bowled on, on my account—bowled off, on his own.—died, sir,"—seems flat in its new guise:—

"Pauvre Quanko! n'en releva jamais, quitta le jeu, quitta la vie, mourut, monsieur!"

Grolier ingeniously rearranged the famous inscription BILSTUMPSHISMAR, and in French it reads BILSTUMPS-SAMAR; but, even so, he was forced to make Mr. Blotton explain that "Mark" is a mistake for "Marque." When Sam says to Mr. Perkins, "Never mind George Barnwell," this becomes in French "Ne vous alambiquez pas de George Barnevelt." Why the name was altered we do not know, but a foot-note explains that Sam was referring to a famous case.

The translator took a few liberties with the text. Here and there he inserted a line, and occasionally he cut one out; but we think the variations wise, and helpful to the foreign reader. The French version is clever, and in this charming cheap edition, containing many of the original illustrations, will, we hope, find a host of new readers.

Joyous Gard. By Arthur Christopher Benson. (John Murray.)

THE impulse to communicate spiritual prescriptions for the promotion of mental well-being accounts probably for the existence of as many books as does the much-abused *furor scribendi*. It has originated a class of writers who may be called Professors of Happiness. Yesterday their typical representative was Hain Friswell, to-day it is Mr. A. C. Benson.

The latter has all the literary graces which ambition leashed to an innocent conventionality can acquire. Platitude in his hands becomes a moral and poetic calefacient. Attentive to beauty, he is a salutary critic of John Bull. If his work has a soporific quality, it is because it neither surprises nor promises surprise, though its sweet earnestness rises sometimes to eloquence.

'Joyous Gard' is a title which happily indicates the scope of this volume of essays. It stands for an ideal castle for the soul, the walls and pleasaunces of which are laws and ideas. We are to imagine Mr. Benson, a schoolmaster who realized to the full the defects of education due to public-school machinery, testing the vitality of his philosophical thought by writing what he thinks of art, poetry, morality, emotion, memory, "between interruptions and interviews and teaching and meetings." A lilac-bush blooms by his study window, and he imagines that he obeys its "call" by giving out the "spicery" of his busy life, "such as it is."

Whether "gard" is an apt expression for a receptacle of "spicery" need not be debated, for the aim of Mr. Benson is not stylistic, but altruistic. He would place his reader in a right relation to the universe, tune him up to suit its orchestra, and make him avoid vanity as he would "a bad smell." He believes in the kindness of humanity, and that "we are all in the mind" of a loving God. He is one of those gracious figures that seem native to cathedral closes, further even from the traffic, the squash, the squalor of Babylon than from its fashionable buzz and glitter. For this reason his book is specially commendable to people for whom the "struggle for life" is a mere zoological fact, and for whom "the sack" (mean emblem of dismissal) has no more terrors than the rope. They are numerous enough to provide Mr. Benson with a large audience, which he will doubtless secure.

For ourselves the chief interest of this book is autobiographical. The chapter entitled 'Retrospect,' for instance, contains an impression of childhood and of Lincoln, where Archbishop Benson was Canon and Chancellor from 1872 to 1877, which would fascinate the reader, even if it did not evoke an image of the writer's younger brother, aged almost eight, depositing a shovelful of red-hot coals on a hearthrug.

Again, in one of Mr. Benson's chapters on Art, there is an interesting tribute to poetry from the point of view of a moderately successful poet, who modestly

disclaims the title, though his published volumes of verse "form only a small part" of his metrical output. Mr. Benson acknowledges his "intense pleasure" in the process of poetic composition, and asserts:—

"When I came back to writing prose [after seven or eight years with the Muse], I found that I had a far larger and more flexible vocabulary than I had previously possessed; and though the language of poetry is by no means the same as that of prose—it is a pity that the two kinds of diction are so different in English, because it is not always so in other languages—yet it made the writing of ornamental and elaborate prose an easier matter; it gave one too a sense of form."

This discovery, like others of Mr. Benson's, is not new, but it may be so to an age which does not read the great essayists of the past, and rejoices in the personal revelation of the present.

Ancient Gems in Modern Settings: being Versions of the Greek Anthology in English Rhyme. By Various Writers. Edited by G. B. Grundy. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Frowde.)

'THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY' is at once the first temptation and the last despair of the verse-translator. Those isolated fragments of a poetry that touches our everyday emotions more nearly than the great masterpieces of Hellas allure the reader by their curious modernity. If he has any gift of verse-making, he feels that those delicate, fluttering thoughts must surely be capable of expression in his own tongue. So he yields to the delightful exercise, only to find in nine cases out of ten that in the mere process of transmutation all the rare essence of the original has vanished. That is the merest commonplace of every translation, but in the Anthology the failure rises almost to a tragic pitch. The poems are so simple, so familiar—so much, despite the lapse of centuries, in harmony with our own feeling—that to express them in modern speech seems an entirely natural thing. But the mere effort is the surest betrayal of the incommunicable charm of the Anthology. It guards its ultimate secret jealously, and refuses to speak in an alien tongue.

Much, however, that is, within limits, praiseworthy and pleasing has been achieved by a long succession of daring experimenters, and it is well to have an anthology of their best work. No single translator, it is safe to assert, will ever compass the infinite variety of the original. We must look to isolated efforts, to the happy inspiration of moments when insight has found the right felicity of phrase, for the most satisfying reflections of this elusive poesy. Many spirits and many hands went to its making; its reproduction postulates a like diversity. Consequently Mr. Grundy has been well advised in the method of his attractive little volume of versions.

His list of contributors proves, incidentally, the increasing attraction of the Anthology for translators within the

last hundred years. It is possible that the fashion, so to speak, was set in great measure by J. A. Symonds and his more famous son, whose versions reveal, perhaps, more potently than any others, the wistful melancholy and voluptuous rapture of the Greek decadence. Curiously enough, Mr. Grundy has not included Dr. Symonds's admirable version of Minnermus's *τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τεργιδόν*, nor Andrew Lang's entirely beautiful "Tears for my lady dead" from Meleager, which one would have thought almost indispensable to such a collection. With Dr. Symonds the editor challenges comparison in Callimachus's 'Saon of Acanthus.' Against the former writer's

Here lapped in hallowed slumber Saon lies,
Asleep, not dead; a good man never dies,
he places his own rendering:—

Here Saon of Acanthus in hallowed rest doth lie;
Say not, "is dead": they fall asleep, the good;
they do not die.

The style, unfortunately, is typical, and the advantage not quite apparent. Nor do the editor's versions produce just that effect which we desire in a successful echo. The more poignantly sentimental elegiacs and epigrams do not seem to flow easily from Mr. Grundy's pen. He has not the lyric grace that makes Mr. Pott's translations delightful, without regard to the original. His mastery of technique halts somewhat, and that, in the reproduction of sheer beauty, is almost a complete disqualification. It is in the lighter, almost the comic manner that Mr. Grundy comes nearest the mark. He is prone to write jingle, and where jingle is permissible he comes trippingly off. This epitaph 'On a Cretan Merchant'—is rather neat:—

A Cretan I,
And here I lie,
Late Brotachos of Gortys.
I came to buy,
And not to die;
But Hades now my port is.

Perhaps Mr. Grundy's most successful effort of the many he has included in his anthology is 'The Old Fisherman's Prayer' from Macedonius. It is not faultless, but it has feeling and a nearer approach to music than his other serious pieces:—

Around his fisher's spear he tied his net,
Ceasing from toil upon the weary sea;
With silent tears his aged eyes were wet,
As, turning to Poseidon, thus spake he:
"I'm weary, blessed one, and nigh to death,
But poverty, alas! is ever young:
So while a poor old man still draws his breath,
Oh, give him sustenance, my lord, but wrung
From out the land, and not from out the sea,
If, as 'tis said, of both thou ruler be."

The volume is reinforced by a large selection from Mr. Pott's translations (noticed in these columns on July 8th, 1911), together with examples from Merivale, Wellesley, Goldwin Smith, A. J. Butler, Andrew Lang, and lesser names. One hopes, by the way, that Lord Cromer's grammar in the last line of Agathias's 'Troy' (p. 252) is due to a misprint. The introductory essay shows that a just and perfect appreciation of this department of Greek poetry may coexist with a somewhat limited ability to reproduce it in English. Mr. Grundy's sense of selection, too, is on the whole admirable, except where his own work is concerned.

The Youth of Goethe. By P. Hume Brown. (John Murray.)

WE have so few helpful books on Goethe in English that any addition to their number is to be welcomed. The present volume deals only with the first period of the poet's life, "der junge Goethe." As a rule, authors who write about Goethe's youth—and they have been all too many in Germany in the last twenty-five years—have been attracted by the glamour and romance of that period of superabundant energy and high spirits; but Prof. Hume Brown does not belong to this category, his attitude towards the poet's youth being often distinctly unsympathetic, even censorious. In view, however, of the admitted tendency of past criticism to bathe Goethe's youth in too roseate a light, we ought perhaps to regard a book like the present as a healthy corrective.

Concerning Goethe's student days in Leipsic the author certainly does not mince words; and we can imagine that many admirers of Goethe will resent his tendency to deal with the Sesenheim episode as a rather discreditable affair of what the Middle Ages called "niedere Minne," an example of Goethe's want of self-control. But surely a little more warmth would have been in place in discussing a love-story which has given us such exquisite lyrics as Friederike Brion inspired, as well as the most beautiful pages of 'Dichtung und Wahrheit.' This want of sympathetic understanding of the young poet, the inability to convey a sense of his magnetic personality—and if ever a man was attractive to his fellow-men, it was Goethe in these years—seems to us the chief defect in Prof. Hume Brown's book; but by way of compensation he has given us some delightful vignettes of Goethe's friends and contemporaries; we refer especially to those of Jung Stilling, Lavater, and Basedow; and the famous episode of "Prophete rechts, Prophete links, das Weltkind in der Mitte," could not have been better told. On the whole, we regard this as a courageous and independent study of Goethe's early life; and, even where the reader does not feel himself in agreement with its conclusions, it at least stimulates him to examine once more the grounds of his convictions. We are left in the dark as to whether Prof. Hume Brown proposes to follow up this work with a continuation or not. We hope so, for we are sure he has more vital things to say about the older, riper Goethe than he has said here about the youthful one.

The materials of this volume are drawn in the main from the poet's own autobiography, and from that most attractive collection of Goethe's writings, letters, and conversations in these early years, 'Der junge Goethe,' which was published nearly forty years ago by Michael Bernays, and has recently been re-edited in six volumes by Dr. Max Morris. Particularly effective use is made of Goethe's correspondence and conversations. So far as we can see, the author has not attempted to digest the imposing mass of critical literature, French

as well as German, which has accumulated round the subject. Perhaps, after all, he has done wisely; for it is difficult for a critic to maintain much freshness of standpoint or originality, after spending months over the labours of his predecessors. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that, if Prof. Hume Brown had been in closer touch with what the Continent has been doing and thinking about Goethe in recent years, it would have added to the breadth and finality of his work. This is particularly noticeable on the side of literary criticism; we miss here those wider glimpses which help us to see Goethe in the general perspective of the eighteenth century. We are told, for instance, that 'Götz von Berlichingen' and 'Werther' were books of European significance; but there is little in the criticism of them which justifies such a claim, or shows how it could ever have been made. One feels that Prof. Hume Brown has allowed a personal indifference to these works to affect unduly his judgment of them as a literary historian; while he is strangely unable to see any merit in a drama like 'Clavigo.' On the other hand, we are glad to have the detailed account of several of Goethe's minor poems and fragments, such as 'Der ewige Jude,' 'Satyros,' and 'Prometheus,' works which have never been dwelt upon before by English critics at such length; and we wish space could have been found for a similar discussion of the lyric poetry of the period.

The following points of detail might be reconsidered in the event of a second edition. Goethe could hardly have visited Lessing in Leipsic (p. 84), as, between 1765 and 1768, the latter was in Berlin and Hamburg. In describing the relations of Herder and Goethe in Strasburg, Prof. Hume Brown, we think, has allowed himself to be unduly influenced by the subsequent coolness which sprang up between the two men; Herder's significance for Goethe's development might be more emphasized than it is. October 14th, the date of Goethe's 'Shakespeare-Rede' (p. 120), was not supposed to be Shakespeare's birthday, but was his "Namens-tag" (William). The inference (p. 129) is not justified that Goethe intended Bruder Martin in the first act of 'Götz von Berlichingen' to be identified with Luther. We are not convinced by Prof. Hume Brown's argument that Goethe predated his knowledge of the philosophy of Spinoza. Spinoza's ideas were too much in the air—witness their influence on Hamann and the pioneers of the "Sturm und Drang"—and Goethe's intellectual curiosity too keen, for him to have been ignorant of them, even as early as 1773. We still think that the book Goethe borrowed from Prof. Höpfner ('Der junge Goethe,' vol. iii. p. 43) marked the beginning of his serious study of Spinoza. There was no question (p. 248) of Lili Schönemann belonging to a higher social rank than the son of a "kaiserlicher Rat" and the grandson of the highest official of an Imperial Free City; the barrier was merely a matter of wealth. A careful revision of the German quotations is also

necessary. We have noticed slips on pp. xiii, 19, 67, 91, 99, 166, 200, 258 ("Somner" for Sommer). Some of the translations, too, would bear revision. On p. 159, for instance, we read: "tell Lotte that I sometimes imagine I could forget her; but then comes the recitative, and I am worse than ever"; this is: "sagt Lotten, dass ich manchmal mir einbilde, ich könne sie vergessen, dass mir dann aber ein Rezitiv [i.e., Rezidiv, "relapse"] über den Hals kommt."

The Tragedy of Isabella II. By Francis Gribble. (Chapman & Hall.)

TRAGEDY is not the right word to describe the reign of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, which was rather a farcical and ignoble melodrama. Apart from its title, Mr. Gribble's book—the first biography, as he tells us, of Isabella in English—is a fairly trustworthy account of a miserable episode, in which none of the actors excites much sympathy.

Isabella was unfortunate in succeeding in her third year to a throne which she was wholly unfit to occupy; she had a bad mother in Queen Cristina, and she was forced by her mother and Guizot into a marriage with the worthless Don Francisco. But one looks in vain for any redeeming personal traits in the Queen herself—for true courage or good sense, kindness of heart, or even obstinacy. She was as immoral as Catherine II., but with an utter lack of the mental qualities which made the Empress a great figure in the world. She did nothing to check the anarchy in Spain, but contributed much to the demoralization of Spanish society by her loose conduct and reckless extravagance. Mr. Gribble does not attempt to palliate Isabella's faults, or to make too many excuses for her folly. Nor does he err on the other side by giving needless details of her indecorous private life, as a less discreet biographer might easily have done.

He examines in some detail the sordid negotiations leading up to the Spanish marriages of 1846, and maintains, not without reason, that the British Court was by no means blameless. But Guizot must remain responsible for forcing Don Francisco upon the Queen, with the avowed object of preventing her from having an heir, so that the Duc de Montpensier, as her sister's husband, might succeed to the Spanish throne. It was one of the grossest political scandals in modern history, but the victim of it could not pose as a heroine or a martyr.

It is interesting to remember that Isabella might have found a husband in the Duc d'Aumale. Mr. Gribble has used 'The Letters of Queen Victoria' to good purpose, but he has missed Leopold I.'s letter of October 19th, 1837, which shows that this match was being talked about even then, three or four years earlier than Mr. Gribble supposes. Leopold reports Louis Philippe as rejecting "mille fois" the idea of a future union of the Queen of Spain with Aumale, because he

will not have a son where it is *not* his intention to support him." Cristina revived the idea when she found refuge in Paris in 1840, and it is not at all clear, as Mr. Gribble points out, that Louis Philippe was still unfavourable, although he professed to be. However, Queen Victoria prevented the match; she wrote to her uncle Leopold in October, 1841, to say that Espartero was "strongly opposed to poor little Isabel marrying any French Prince, and I must add that *we* could never allow that." Peel and Aberdeen would probably not have interfered of their own free will; but they were constrained by the Queen to raise obstacles, in face of which the Duc d'Aumale's candidature was abandoned. It is possible that the Duc would have failed to commend himself to the Spanish people, with their intense hatred of foreigners, but he would, at any rate, have been a respectable husband for the young queen, and might have supplied the moral restraint which she sorely needed. Queen Victoria's veto was thus unfortunate; as events turned out, it was unnecessary to prevent a dynastic alliance between France and Spain.

Mr. Gribble's sketch of the years following the marriage is piquant, if not edifying. He quotes freely from the libellous attacks on the Court, and describes some, though not all, of the revolts which, as in Central America to-day, were the recognized methods of effecting a change of ministry. Unlike most English writers on Spain, he does not take these *pronunciamientos* too seriously. But the patience of the Spaniards was at last exhausted by Isabella's frivolity and the corruption and incompetence of her favourites. The final blow was prepared by Prim with the French gold of the Duc de Montpensier, but the Duc did not gain in return the throne of Spain, and Prim was assassinated. Isabella, however, had no reason to be ungrateful to them. The second half of her long life, mostly spent in Paris, was probably happier than the first, though it does not concern the serious historian, and is but briefly touched on here. A misprint, by the way, brings confusion into one of Mr. Gribble's references to this period. "The time," he says,

"was yet to come when they [the Spaniards] would look askance at her Austrian daughter-in-law when she seemed to be trying to make herself a reputation for morality at her Spanish daughter-in-law's expense."

It is an awkward sentence, but the last word but one should be "mother-in-law's," and the meaning is that the Queen-Regent Cristina—confused in the Index with her less reputable grandmother-in-law—sought to contrast her own virtue with the dubious character of Isabella.

Mr. Gribble's outline of Spanish history is slight, but sufficient for his purpose; he does not, however, give the reader any very definite impression of Serrano, Narvaez, Espartero, and O'Donnell, the leading figures in the kaleidoscopic changes of Isabella's reign. The book contains six portraits, and a creditable Index.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Book (The) of the Prophet Jeremiah, TOGETHER WITH THE LAMENTATIONS, IN THE REVISED VERSION, with Introduction and Notes by A. W. Streane, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

A revised edition of this commentary, first published thirty-two years ago, which has been rendered necessary by the great amount of study bestowed by English and Continental theologians on the Book of Jeremiah, as well as the function discharged by the prophets in the development of Old Testament religion. Considerable additions and modifications have been made in the Introductions and Notes, some chapters in the former being entirely new, while others have been expanded.

Hockley (G. W.), THE BLESSED SACRAMENT, some Simple Words on the Holy Communion, 3d. Wells Gardner

This pamphlet contains the substance of an instruction given during a parochial mission. It is simply written, with due regard to the audience for whom, in its spoken form, it was originally intended.

Hodgson (Geraldine E.), IN THE WAY OF THE SAINTS, 3/ net. Longmans

These little essays are written with such simplicity and sincerity, and, above all, with so much common sense, that they should appeal to a wider class even than those for whom they were primarily intended. The second and fourth chapters were delivered to the Girls' Diocesan Association last summer. Whether we agree with the author's conclusions or not, we must, when we have read her book, acknowledge that they are entitled to serious consideration.

Orpen (Rev. Thomas Herbert), SELWYN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SERMONS, 4/6 net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

The majority of these sermons were preached in Selwyn College Chapel during the eighteen years of Mr. Orpen's tutorship, but one or two which were preached before the University are also included. They are full of helpful thoughts, put forward with a simplicity and directness well calculated to appeal to those to whom they were addressed. In their present form they should reach a wider circle.

Stansbury (Hubert), IN QUEST OF TRUTH, a Study of Religion and Morality, 3/6 net. Watts

The author aims, first of all, at sketching the history of religion generally, and of Christianity especially, and arrives at the conclusion that all religion has been produced by human imagination striving to find an explanation for the existence of natural objects and forces for which human reason has been unable to account. He then proceeds to state the tenets of what he considers "reasonable belief," and deals with various aspects of the moral law from the standpoint of the Rationalist.

Vaughan (John S.), HAPPINESS AND BEAUTY, 1/6 net. Longmans

This little book of devotional essays is well named, for it has much of beauty in its thoughts, and many a suggestion of happiness. Bishop Vaughan is a writer entitled to a respectful hearing, and his latest volume should have more than a sectional appeal.

Law.

Laws (The) of Howel Dda, A FACSIMILE REPRINT OF LLANSTEPHAN MS. 116, in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, edited by Timothy Lewis, 10/6 net. Sothoran

This volume initiates a series of texts which are to be issued jointly by the University and the National Library of Wales, and is the first important publication printed at the press of the latter. The manuscript here presented originally formed part of the Shirburn Collection of MSS. brought together by the Rev. Moses Williams about 200 years ago, and purchased by Sir John Williams in 1899. It is a folio, written on vellum.

Students' Leading Cases and Statutes on International Law, arranged and edited, with Notes, by Norman Bentwich, with an Introductory Note by Prof. L. Oppenheim, 12/6 Sweet & Maxwell

The author cites a number of cases of international law, but does not make any attempt to combine them with such an amount of commentary as would supersede the ordinary textbooks. The actual words of the various judgments are given, in place of a digest or summary; and, while the decisions have occasionally been abridged, the material parts which deal with points of international law have been retained. As a companion to the principal English textbooks the volume should prove useful to the student.

Poetry.

Bourdillon (Francis William), MOTH-WINGS, 3/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A charming collection of verses which have, many of them, appeared in various magazines. Mr. Bourdillon has a marked sense of rhythm, and his lyrics show a finished style. He includes a poem that has achieved considerable popularity in a musical setting: 'The Night has a Thousand Eyes.'

Heath (Roger), BEGINNINGS, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

There is a distinguishing quality about these unpretentious pieces which lifts them considerably above the average level of minor verse. Many of the sonnets show the true poetic gift. As an example of the author's style we may quote the opening lines of Sonnet XIV. :—

There is the sea, and it is very old;
It lies and looks for ever at the sky:
Great wonders there it sees and stars untold,
And ancient highways where the birds go by.

Hooley (Teresa), GLOOM AND GLEAM, 1/ net. Fiffeld

These little poems are of unusual merit. They range from grave to gay; both in her deeper and her lighter moments the author is worth listening to, and her lines have a rhythmical grace that falls pleasantly on the ear. It is a book for a reader sitting under the trees or by the river's bank on a summer day, for the verses seem to call for Nature's accompaniment.

Jephson (D. L. A.), A FEW OVERS, with a Foreword by C. B. Fry, 6d. net. Cambridge, Heffer

"If a man has ever won a Gentlemen v. Players match by his bowling," says Mr. C. B. Fry in his Foreword, "he is entitled to write a book of verse about cricket," and in this assertion we willingly concur. If Mr. Jephson's verse is not always so telling as his bowling often was—he will be remembered as a famous "lobster" of recent years—there is, at any rate, nothing "underhand" about the former. It is fresh and healthy,

and forms just the sort of volume to place in the hands of schoolboys. It is somewhat of a novelty, too, to have a bowler's feelings instead of a batsman's.

John (Edmund), THE FLUTE OF SARDONYX, 3/6 net. Jenkins

The spectacle of a poet writing an Introduction to a volume by a brother-poet is uncommon, and in some ways refreshing. Mr. Stephen Phillips is whole-hearted in his enthusiasm for Mr. John's work, though he does not hesitate to criticize on occasion. We cannot altogether concur in the view that it is by 'Salome' that the present volume will stand or fall. There are other pieces that seem to us decidedly preferable—'Before Dawn,' for instance, to which Mr. Phillips also refers. There can be no doubt that Mr. John is a sweet, and at times a powerful, singer.

Rowe (Louise Jopling), POEMS, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

These poems for the most part touch a sombre note, but they are never morbid, and, though they do not reach a very high standard, they have a sincerity that compels attention.

Selections from Ancient Irish Poetry, translated by Kuno Meyer, Second Edition, 3/6 net. Constable

A second edition of a volume which contains adequate translations of the best examples of early Irish poetry. The Introduction provides a survey of the literature from which these little-known poems are taken.

Philosophy.

Cosmic Art, and Other Addresses, delivered by Charles Spencer at the Doré Gallery and Elsewhere, 2/ net. Watkins

The author desires that these lectures should be considered rather as fragmentary hints and suggestions than as an attempt to put forward a complete philosophical system. They are an attempt at an interpretation of Nature and experience from the standpoint of the Absolute, and may be said to open out new vistas of thought and inspiration to students of the doctrine of Absolute Truth.

Key (Ellen), RAHEL VARNHAGEN, translated from the Swedish by Arthur G. Chater, 6/ net. Putnam

Ellen Key is enthusiastic for Rahel, a sentiment shared by Goethe, who declared her to be "a real woman with the strongest feelings I have ever seen, and the completest mastery of them." She is scarcely known in England, even by name, but a bibliography of fifty volumes testifies to the interest aroused in Germany by this woman of Jewish birth. Heine called her "the most inspired woman in the universe," and nearly all the authors of Young Germany confessed that they had received more stimulation and impulse from her than from any other woman.

To be called upon to admire one whose doings were so negligible, but whose being was so potent, is a hard task in these days. The English reader has, moreover, to overcome a national antipathy to Teutonic *Schwärmerei*. The "courageous communication of one's own personality"—so dear to Ellen Key—has not been encouraged in us, and we are none too ready to admire it in others. Still, no student of the power and influence of women can afford to neglect this book. The consensus of contemporary opinion as to the extraordinary magnetism of a physically unattractive personality is in itself remarkable.

History and Biography.

Browning (Oscar), A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. 7/6 net. Arnold

Mr. Browning, as a teacher of history, holds the opinion, that "the study of that subject should begin with the General History of the World, as is the practice in every country but our own." He has accordingly supplied a summary of events in concise form from ancient Egypt up to the death of King Edward in 1910. The work has useful additions in the shape of eight maps, nine Genealogical Tables, a General Index, another of Persons, and a third of Battles, Sieges, &c.

History, APRIL-JUNE, 1/ net. F. Hodgson

Among several noteworthy items in this issue is Mr. Roger A. Soltan's essay on 'Recent Developments of British Foreign Policy,' the aim of which is to emphasize the fact that modern history includes the contents of the morning's newspaper, and to prove that even contemporary controversial topics are amenable to dispassionate academic treatment. Mr. C. H. K. Marten contributes 'Some General Reflections on the Teaching of History,' a paper read before the London branch of the Historical Association, and since revised.

Kerr (John), LEAVES FROM AN INSPECTOR'S LOGBOOK, "Shilling Library."

Nelson

A reissue of the author's second book of 'Memories,' with considerable additions, especially concerning trips to Russia and the Soudan. We welcome a genial and entertaining record which is specially rich in Scottish stories. Not all of them are new, even to a Southron, but that is, perhaps, a tribute to their excellent quality. Dr. Kerr credits himself with good fortune in his career, which has certainly been one of sturdy optimism.

Transactions of the Baptist Historical Society, MAY, 2/6 net.

Baptist Union Publication Dept.

The present issue is largely occupied by a transcription of 'The Fifth-Monarchy Manifesto of 1654,' taken from the original in the British Museum, with notes appended by the editor, who also gives a brief statement of the circumstances that led up to the publication of this manifesto. Dr. J. W. Thirtle contributes a biographical sketch of Dr. Peter Chamberlen, "Pastor, Propagandist, and Patentee" (1601-83).

Ward (Wilfrid), THE OXFORD MOVEMENT, 6d. net. Jack

If a flabby Christianity needs a tonic, it may be found in this volume of "The People's Books," where one might reasonably expect merely the presentation of a phase of modern history. In phrases of admirable lucidity, which make the way easy for those who would understand the Oxford Movement and its significance in the present, Mr. Ward also points the way towards a consideration of the principles on which defenders of Christianity must work in the future in order to maintain its influence.

Williams (H. Noel), UNRULY DAUGHTERS: A ROMANCE OF THE HOUSE OF ORLÉANS, 16/ net. Hutchinson

The lives and adventures of the daughters of Philippe d'Orléans, Regent of France, were recently retold in 'Six Royal Princesses,' by the Count de Soissons. Mr. Noel Williams's biographies of this scandalous family are far more elaborate, and, we must add, more unpleasant. Humanity has little to gain from reading of the gluttonies of the Duchesse de Berry or the eccentricities of the Abbess de Chelles.

Geography and Travel.

Holiday Resorts and Recommended Addresses, 1/ net. Francis Hodgson

A handbook of holiday resorts for teachers, prepared by a committee appointed by the Council of the Teachers' Guild. The addresses, both British and foreign, and the information given with regard to them, have, where possible, been personally verified.

Rhodes's Directory of Passenger Steamers, 1913, 2/6 net. Philip

This useful publication is now in its twenty-sixth year. The present issue, which has been brought well up to date, contains a detailed description of some new steamers built for an American company by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co. of Belfast. There are several illustrations of representative liners.

Richardson (Leslie), VAGABOND DAYS IN BRITANNY, 5/ net. Methuen

We have no hesitation in commending this pleasant little book about Brittany. It is less of a guide-book than a human story, yet it partakes sufficiently of the nature of the former to be a trustworthy companion on a tour through the delightful country with which it deals. The phases of peasant and fisher life which it portrays have a charm that is, no doubt, due in large measure to the joyous spirit of vagabondage in which the whole book is written.

Sports and Pastimes.

Myers (A. Wallis), THE STORY OF THE DAVIS CUP, 1/ net. Methuen

The Davis Cup holds the same place in the international lawn-tennis world as do the imaginary "ashes" in that of international cricket. All who are interested in lawn tennis will be pleased to read this unpretentious chronicle. There are illustrations, four of famous players and two of "doubles" with spectators.

Sociology.

Sociological Review, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

In his illuminating paper on 'French and American Ideals' Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, who is a Foreign Correspondent of the Institute of France, presents a study in comparisons and contrasts, from the commercial, political, moral, aesthetic, intellectual, and philosophical aspects. His conclusions all lead him to the illustration of one great contrast, which he sums up in two phrases. "Freedom guided by insight" is the French motto; "Liberty armed with law" is the American. Sir J. George Scott writes on 'The Position of Women in Burma,' while Mr. R. M. MacIver essays to answer the question 'What is Social Psychology?'

Education.

Ferrer (Francisco), THE ORIGIN AND IDEALS OF THE MODERN SCHOOL, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6d. net. Watts

In this book Ferrer expounded his views on the teaching of children, and described in simple language his own experiments, which lasted for three years. It should prove stimulating to all who are interested in similar training.

Lull (Herbert Galen), INHERITED TENDENCIES OF SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Berkeley, Univ. of California Press

A thesis submitted for the Doctorate of Philosophy in the College of Social Sciences of the University of California. The problem with which the author is primarily concerned relates to the results of instruction, and his

first consideration is the development and reconstruction of the curriculum. His investigation comprises a study of the changing relationships between various educational bodies, together with the effects of secondary education.

Philology.

Hirschfeld (Hartwig), SKETCH OF HEBREW GRAMMAR, 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Intended primarily for beginners, this little "sketch" may also serve as a handbook for undergraduates reading for the Honours course. It sums up all the most important facts, and deals only with results, all reasonings having, for the sake of brevity, been omitted.

O'Neil (Rev. J.), A GRAMMAR OF THE SINDEBELE DIALECT OF ZULU, with Numerous Examples and a Key to the Exercises, 7/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

The present book has been written in response to numerous requests for a Sindebele grammar to follow the author's 'Sindebele Phrase-Book and Vocabulary,' published some time ago. Although the language spoken by the Zulus is grammatically almost identical with that of the Matabele, there are several minor points of difference. In addition, a large number of Zulu words are no longer used by natives of Matabeleland, and in many instances the meanings of Zulu words have been altered, and new words introduced into this northern dialect of Zulu. The need for a grammar of the dialect is therefore clear.

Plautus, AULULARIA, edited by E. J. Thomas, 4/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

This edition is well equipped on the technical side, printing the text and *apparatus criticus* of Prof. Lindsay, and two of the *Supplementa* which attempt to supply the lost fifth act. The notes are adequate in scholarship, and show a special interest in problems of Latin grammar. They appear, however, to be designed for students who have made some advance in Latin, as they frequently refer to other books, and do not supply much translation. The idiom "amabo," for instance (l. 142), is briefly annotated, but not rendered. The English "There's a dear!" is pretty near it. The future with imperative force (p. 402) is seen in the Commandments, and "trivenefica" (86) is like Shakespeare's "thrice-famed," "thrice-worthy." We should be glad to see more notes of this character, and more parallel examples instead of references to grammars. The Introduction says something of the 'Aulularia' in later literature, but nothing of the style or life of Plautus, or of the special merits of this play, which is free from the baser and more brutal characters typical of his comedy. Perhaps Mr. Thomas expects the student to know these things or discover them elsewhere; but we prefer to see a book which is fairly complete in itself, and shows an interest in the life and personality of its author.

School-Books.

Arnold's Junior Geography, by W. Maclean Carey, 1/

This Junior Geography is more in the nature of a précis than a textbook, and, unless it is used carefully, will have a cramping effect on young pupils.

Book of Ballads (A) for Boys and Girls, selected by J. C. Smith and G. Soutar, 1/4 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The selectors have done their work well, and have found room for practically all the best-known ballads that have been handed down to us. For the texts the best traditional versions have been chosen.

Children's Shakespeare (The), Scenes from the Plays, with Introductory Readings: JULIUS CÆSAR, 4d. Macmillan

These scenes from 'Julius Cæsar' are arranged as a continuous reader, with questions and exercises in composition. The series is designed to give children a preliminary grounding in Shakespeare.

Dent's Practical Notebooks on Regional Geography: Book II. ASIA, by Horace Piggott and Robert J. Finch, 6d. net.

Book I. of this series, dealing with the Americas, has already been noticed in these columns. The series aims at providing a complete course of map study and practical exercises in regional geography.

Godfrey (C.) and Siddons (A. W.), ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA, Vol. II., 2/6

Cambridge University Press

This volume completes the authors' work on Elementary Algebra, and with its predecessor covers as much of the subject as is likely to be learnt by a pupil of average ability during a full school course. The authors point out that they have adopted the method of approaching logarithms via indices, regarding it as the one more likely to give good results in the classroom. The book can be had with or without answers.

Godfrey (C.) and Siddons (A. W.), FOUR-FIGURE TABLES, 9d. net.

Cambridge University Press

Useful reference tables, published in a handy form, of squares, sines, logarithms, &c., together with a table of weights and measures and of constants.

Hansel (Carl W.), INTRODUCTORY ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, 2/6 net.

Heinemann

This book is intended to be a complete first course in electricity and magnetism. The subject is developed experimentally, and most of the practical work may be performed by the student with simple and inexpensive apparatus. The earlier chapters in each section of the book deal with purely qualitative phenomena, and involve no mathematics or mechanics. The later ones are quantitative in character and more difficult. These contain such portions of the subject as may be studied conveniently without the aid of the calculus. The book covers the syllabuses of elementary examinations in the subject, and should also be found useful by students preparing for the Lower Certificate Examination of the Board of Education.

Icely (H. E. M.), ENGLISH HISTORY ILLUSTRATED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, 1715-1815, 2/ Black

This historical series has already received favourable notice in these columns. The present volume deals with the most important topics of the eighteenth century, presented from varying points of view.

Laureate Poetry Books, BOOKS XXXV.-XL., 2d. each. Arnold

Reprints, in good, clear type, of well-known poems by Tennyson, Lowell, Whittier, William Morris, and others. Brief biographical notes are appended.

Reynolds (J. B.), THE BRITISH EMPIRE WITH ITS WORLD SETTING, "Junior Regional Geography," 1/4 Black

This book is suited to the needs of pupils in the upper classes of elementary schools and the lower classes of secondary schools. Though it treats mainly of the British Empire, an outline of the rest of the world has been introduced for the sake of comparison.

Whyte (J.), PRIMA LEGENDA, First Year Latin Lessons.

Cambridge University Press

Intended merely as a foundation for oral lessons. For that reason questions and answers, conversations, &c., which can be best supplied by the teacher, have been purposely omitted.

Literary Criticism.

Schelling (Felix E.), THE ENGLISH LYRIC, 6/ net. Constable

In this book the author essays to give an account of the English lyric, its origin in early times, and its progress through the ages to the present day. After dealing with the mediæval lyric, English lyrical poetry in the reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts, and the lyrical decline from the Restoration to the death of Cowper, he passes on to the romantic revival and a consideration of the Victorian lyrists. A Bibliography is included.

Fiction.

Ambler (A. R.), THE LITTLE INN, THE DREAM, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Fanciful little prose sketches, written with considerable imagination, if somewhat thin in matter.

Brown (Vincent), CONSIDER THIS MAN, 6/

Chapman & Hall

A tragedy of timidity. A miserable want of self-confidence characterizes every step in the ministerial career of the former draper's assistant, appointed pastor of a chapel, and his harpy of a wife, even when he is standing in the dock to be sentenced for her sins, describes him as "poor old meek and mild." It is a depressing study on which considerable gifts have been wasted.

Hay (Ian), A SAFETY MATCH, 1/ net.

Blackwood

New edition.

Lippmann (Julie M.), MARTHA BY-THE-DAY, 2/6 net. Grant Richards

Presents a big, strong, motherly Irish charwoman, who starts by saving a friendless and well-born girl from being run over in Broadway. She pays her debts to a boarding-house keeper, and tends her with the care and affection of an old family servant, promoting her marriage with the man she loves. Martha is a striking figure, and her self-help and homely philosophy are vigorously set forth. The story is both pleasant and amusing.

Munger (Dell H.), THE WIND BEFORE THE DAWN, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This is an interesting and brightly written story of life on Kansas prairie farms. It gives a minute description of the routine of the work and the terrible struggle with Nature which the farmers carry on. But particularly it shows the soul- and body-killing grind and monotony of the women's part in it. This apparently is the fault of the husbands, who "own" their wives as they do their beasts, giving them no more freedom and not so much care. The heroine is an exceptionally gifted girl who, through many trials, at last wins the real love and respect of her husband, and there are several attractive folks among her friends.

Pain (Barry), ELIZA'S SON, 1/ net. Cassell

More mildly humorous essays in self-revelation. Ernest, whose mother is already the subject of three books of this sort by Mr. Pain, is a money-grubbing schoolboy whose comments on his parents and on life generally do not strike us as piquant.

Parker (Gilbert), THE POMP OF THE LAVIETTES.

One of Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels.

Roberts (Charles G. D.), A BALKAN PRINCE, 2/ Everett

Recent events in the Near East have provided the author with materials for a breezy romance which, without being too sensational, will appeal to those who enjoy adventures and hairbreadth escapes. The action of the plot takes place a few years before the outbreak of the Balkan War, and the hero is a Servian prince with a genius for intrigue and aeroplaning. The former is natural, the latter acquired, but he turns both to good account in the service of his country, and his exploits in company with an English officer, an American, and a Montenegrin bandit are invigorating. Mr. Roberts goes into the technicalities of aviation, and seems to have a good knowledge of the subject.

Spens (Archibald B.), THE BOND OF FREEDOM, 6/ Everett

This novel is written in an awkward and jerky style. Conversations are interrupted by a description of the personal appearance of the speaker and an account of his life from his earliest days, and then resumed. The heroine is a tiresome young person whose later doings are improbable, even for a musical genius. The best worked-out character in the book is that of a mad singer.

Vernède (R. E.), THE PURSUIT OF MR. FAVIEL. Nelson

One of the "Sevenpenny Library" editions.

Viebig (Clara), THE SON OF HIS MOTHER, Authorized Translation by H. Raahauge, 6/ Lane

It is, perhaps, rather with the scaffolding than the literary edifice itself that we feel dissatisfied in the novel which follows 'Absolution' and 'Our Daily Bread' in an English translation. The couple concerned here forget the proverb about making a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and might have avoided extremes in filling the gap in their childless home. Their excessive faith in environment brings disappointment after disappointment through the untamed child of the woods they adopt. He and they fall hopelessly short of real happiness in their mutual relations, in spite of lavish affection on one side and plastic youth on the other. All this makes melancholy reading, though it provides material for the analysis for which the author is renowned. No one could read this book, with its varied emotional crises, its loves and hates, its religious exaltation and despair, its conventionalities and savagery, and be insensible to her power.

Webster (Jean), DADDY-LONG-LEGS, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

A delightful story, told in a series of letters from a charity orphan girl to her unknown guardian. The development of Jerusha's character, and the growth of all that is sweet and good in her during her four years at college, are cleverly indicated. The end of the story is just what one would wish for a charming girl. The author has a sympathy with the girl-mind which is evidently based on deep understanding.

Whitelaw (David), THE LITTLE HOUR OF PETER WELLS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This is quite a good tale on the lines of 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' but distinct from it in the very different type of its hero. He is a clerk in an orange warehouse, has visited "Bragalia" for the firm and learnt the language, and "duty to him was spelt with a capital D." The author makes us feel the reasonableness of the insignificant little man's part in the rise and fall of the three days' Republic of Bragalia; and his descriptions of the scenery have charm and colour.

Woodruff (Helen S.), MIS' BEAUFY, 5/

Hodder & Stoughton

A tale of a Southern family, in which darkies play a prominent part. Their humour, way of "getting religion," and family devotion are well exhibited, with a freedom alike of spelling and sentiment which is attractive.

Woollen Dress (The), from the French of Henri Bordeaux, 3/6 net. Melrose

The sub-title of the narrative in this charming book is "For each man kills the thing he loves." It describes the slow torture of a woman with a beautiful soul by her husband, a wayward millionaire.

General.

Allison (Sir Robert), LECTURES AND ADDRESSES, 5/ net. Humphreys

These lectures and addresses embrace a study of the House of Commons in the light of fifteen years spent in Parliament, and essays on various subjects, political and literary. That on 'Quotations,' chiefly in Parliament, is of special interest, and those on men of letters are pleasant, though they go over well-trodden ground and are not strong in criticism.

Koo (Vi Kyuin Wellington), THE STATUS OF ALIENS IN CHINA, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," 10/ P. S. King

The chapters contained in the present volume, with the exception of the concluding one, were originally intended to form an introductory part of a treatise on alien claims against China, which is still in course of preparation. After they were written, however, it was found that they constituted, both in substance and arrangement, a fairly complete whole. It was therefore decided that they might advantageously be left to stand by themselves. Although in recent years several monographs have appeared on the position of foreigners of a particular nationality, there is not, so far as we are aware, any work in existence which considers the status of aliens in China as a class, or from the Chinese point of view, and the present work should therefore be welcome, particularly at a time when commerce, religion, travel, and other interests are drawing increasing numbers of foreigners to China. It is interesting to note the author's view that foreigners in China enjoy many privileges which are not accorded to aliens in other countries.

Upper Norwood Athenæum Record, 1912.

We are glad to see that the Norwood Ramblers are flourishing. There are now seventy-one members, an increase of seven on the previous year. The winter programme opened with an address upon 'Timber Churches,' by Mr. H. W. Burrows, in which he referred to the association of bells with Christian worship, and the superstition that their sounds would drive away all evil; "this belief was held in comparatively recent times in France, and as late as 1852 the Bishop of Malta had the bells rung to quell a gale." Among City churches visited was St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, "the Westminster Abbey of the City," on which Mr. Harold F. Murrell read a paper. The first summer excursion was to Great and Little Missenden. Mr. Barnet, in the paper he read on the district, mentioned a Manor House as having been the residence of Dr. Bates, one of the members of the "Hell Fire Club." Mr. T. C. Thatcher, who conducted the Ramblers to Great and Little Bookham, stated that the collecting of his facts "was a less easy task than he expected, for every fact had to be dug out." We welcome this statement, as it shows the care taken by members in collecting informa-

tion, and makes the Records of the Society of real value. Space only allows us to indicate some of the other places visited—Ewell, Cheam, and Nonsuch Palace. Saturday, the 22nd of June, was a ladies' day, and Mr. A. J. Pitman chose Beaconsfield, Hedgerley, and Bulstrode for the ramble. Kensington and its Palace afforded matter of much interest for Mr. Frederick Higgs to talk about, as also did the monastic manor of Cobham to Mr. T. G. Larkin. Mr. Theophilus Pitt is again to be congratulated on his editing. There are a large number of illustrations, and the entire get-up of 'The Record' is a credit to all concerned.

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Hugo (Victor), TOUTE LA LYRE, 2 vols., "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net each.

A further instalment of the cheap and excellent edition of Hugo's works in prose and verse.

History and Biography.

Liebermann (F.), THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

Halle/a/S., Niemeyer

In this paper, dedicated to the recent Congress of Historical Studies, Prof. Liebermann summarizes what is known or believed of the Witenagemot, its connexion with and powers under the Crown, and its membership. He contends that it survived the Conquest as the Great Council, though it became an appendix of the Royal Court and was remodelled, its control being curtailed. There is not a word too much here, provided that the reader will keep his mind free from the modern connotations of such words as legislation, jurisdiction, army, navy, finance, foreign policy, competence, &c. The references make this paper, while embodying the author's view of our early institutions, a most useful compendium of knowledge of the subject.

General.

Deutsche Rundschau, MAY, 2m. 50.

Berlin, Paetel

This number may well command unusual attention from English readers. It contains a long, careful, and instructive discussion of English colonial government, from Durham's time to the present day, by Vice-Admiral Hoffmann. The line taken is historical and explanatory, rather than critical; but it is seldom that any direct criticism, favourable or unfavourable, can be more profitable than the sight of ourselves as seen by a candid and well-informed outsider. Another noteworthy article is Herr Otto Baschin's able study of the problem of ice at sea, with special reference to the catastrophe of the *Titanic*. This, he is inclined to think, was caused by some small elevation, rising to the surface of the sea, on the "foot" of a distant berg. The other articles are for the most part the continuation of serials, but there is a résumé of the present position of philosophy and science, 'Wichtige Probleme der Weltanschauung,' from the pen of Herr J. Reinke.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

MR. J. H. MOORE's remarks on my brief article on his researches regarding the origin of the *Tristan* story are not in good taste. He begins by saying that the "improvements" suggested by me are "taken from some of the many topographical works on Dublin that contain misleading information." This statement is untrue. I based

my discoveries on State documents, and Mr. Moore merely reprints the extract from Sweetman's Calendar. The date 1210 is fairly certain, and I have good reason to believe that possibly the grant goes back to 1195, or even 1190. One thing is absolutely certain, that the lands were in possession of Richard de la Feld before the year 1216. Yet Mr. Moore seriously asserts: "The date is not 1210. I was correct in saying that the name is first seen in 1220." Is Mr. Moore not aware that King John, who granted the lands of Chapelized on lease to Richard de la Feld, died in 1216—that is, four years before 1220?

Mr. Moore next states that my reference to the advowson of the church of Chapelized "is based on a document supposed to have been issued by Pope Innocent III.," and requests to be furnished with the source of the document, as "Dr. Flood and other readers of *The Athenæum* must be warned against believing assertions," &c. The fact is that Pope Innocent III., on July 20th, 1212, confirmed to the Knights Hospitallers of Ireland all their possessions—pointing to an earlier grant. The document is dated from Segni in the year 1212 on the 13 Kal. Aug.—that is, July 20th; and the possessions include "Kilmainham, Ballyfermot, Chapel Ysoudé," &c. Mr. Moore will find it in Abbé Migne's monumental work (iii. 646), but if he does not care to wade through the Latin *Regesta* of Pope Innocent III., he will find a summary of this particular document in the 'Calendar of Papal Registers,' i. 36, issued from His Majesty's Stationery Office in the "Rolls Series."

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

THE BROWNING SALE.

THIS sale was continued by Messrs. Sotheby on Monday, the 5th inst., and the three following days, the chief prices realized being the following:—

Books.—E. B. Browning, *Essay on Mind*, 1826, with R. Browning's signature, 40l.; *A Drama of Exile*, 1845, with inscriptions by the author and her husband, 52l.; *Poems before Congress*, 1860, with interesting inscriptions and drawings, 235l. R. Browning, *Works*, 25 vols., 1871-87, presented to him on his seventieth birthday, 51l.; *Pauline*, 1833, 480l.; *Bells and Pomegranates*, 1841-6, with inscription by the author, 48l.; another set, original wrappers, 96l.; *Asolando*, final proof-sheets, with autograph corrections, 50l. *Columna*, *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*, 1545, presentation copy from Rossetti to Browning, 40l. *Folengo*, *Orlandino di Limerno Pitocco*, 1773, finely bound by Derome, presented by General William Napier to W. S. Lander, by him to Browning, and by Browning to his son, with inscriptions, 104l. Keats, *Endymion*, 1818, with Browning's signature, 51l. Lander, *Gebir*, 1798, 70l.; *Poetry*, by the Author of 'Gebir,' 1802, 50l. (both presentation copies to Browning). Meredith, *Modern Love*, 1862, presentation copy to Browning, 35l. 10s. *Paradise Lost*, 1669, presented to Browning by his father, 1837, 49l. Rossetti, *The Early Italian Poets*, 1861, 34l.; *Poems*, 1870, 50l. (both presentation copies to Browning). Shakespeare, *Works*, 7 vols., 1818, Mrs. Browning's copy before her marriage, with inscription by her husband, 42l. Shelley, *Poems*, 1826, Browning's first copy of his works, with interesting inscription, 39l. Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*, 1861, 56l.; *Queen Mary*, 1875, 58l. (both presentation copies to Browning). Wilde, *Poems*, 1881, presentation copy to Browning with autograph letter, 76l.

Among the works of art which formed the last day of the sale were the following interesting relics: Robert Browning's watch and chain, 270l. A silver shell-shaped reliquary, containing a lock of Milton's hair and a lock of Mrs. Browning's, 80l. A deep-back plush-upholstered armchair, Mrs. Browning's favourite chair at Casa Guidi, 100l. Two large oblong tapestry panels from Casa Guidi, one of which is said to have suggested the description of the horse in 'Childe Roland,' 1,560l. Three upright tapestry panels, also from Casa Guidi, 1,400l. A large carved bookcase from Casa Guidi, 65l.

The total of the sale was 27,934l.

Literary Gossip.

By a small majority Congregation at Oxford has passed the preamble of a statute establishing a commercial diploma at the University. Those who view this as the first step towards reform may expect in course of time a Professor of Advertisement, and honorary degrees for everybody who has made a good deal of money in trade.

The idea that it is the main, if not sole, business of education to give its recipients a ready return in cash has been widely proclaimed of late years, but it is not novel: it was expressed with suitable illiteracy by a rag-picker in Petronius.

After all, a preamble, as we know, does not mean any hurry about "reform," and we think it likely that Oxford will do without this one for some time to come. The city of lost causes is not yet the stronghold of loud cash. It may not supply a good training for business, but we are unaware that that is its aim.

It is not as if any stigma to-day were attached to trade; its plutocrats are welcomed everywhere, and their significance does not need to be emphasized either in academic or other circles. It is the man who sacrifices his worldly chances to conscience or learning who is increasingly despised.

NEXT Wednesday evening at the Albert Hall there will be a reception of members of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition by the Geographical Society, and a lecture by Commander Evans.

WE learn that masterpieces of English literature are now being set to chant music by the West London Ethical Society. Swinburne's 'The Holy Spirit of Man,' Walt Whitman's 'Whoever You Are,' and Wordsworth's 'The Soul that Rises within Us' are among the poems lately thus sung, partly as unaccompanied solo, partly as harmonized chant. Dr. Stanton Coit, the President of the Society, hopes eventually to secure the introduction into the English Church service of readings from the masters of English literature.

The Hungarian Spectator, the first issue of which we noticed recently, is to be published monthly from June 1st. One of its main objects is to deal with the influence of English on Hungarian literature, and articles on Walter Scott and Byron have already been arranged. From time to time supplements containing independent works by Hungarian scholars will be given away to subscribers. The first of these—to appear in the autumn—will be 'Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania,' by Prof. David Angyal of Budapest University.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing 'Jewish History and Literature under the Maccabees and Herod,' by Mr. B. H. Alford. This book is the continuation of one published in 1910 under the title of 'Old Testament History and Literature,' and takes up the story of the Jews where it ceases to be told in Hebrew by the canonical books, and in Greek by the books of the Maccabees.

MR. EDWARD RENDALL'S article last February in *The Cornhill* on the life and work of John Smith at Harrow some forty years since attracted general attention. Old Harrovians, and all who value a character at once quaint and saintly, will be glad to hear that Mr. Rendall in conjunction with his cousin Dr. Gerald Rendall has enlarged his article to a memoir, which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish immediately.

'THE FRINGE OF THE EAST,' an account of a journey through past and present provinces of Turkey, by Mr. Harry C. Lukach, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. on Tuesday next.

The same firm will bring out on the 30th inst. two new novels: Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Inside of the Cup,' and Mr. Algernon Blackwood's 'A Prisoner in Fairyland.'

AMONG the additions promised shortly to the 'Cambridge Manuals' published by the Cambridge University Press are 'Bees and Wasps,' by Mr. O. H. Latter; 'Mysticism in Literature,' by Miss Spurgeon, who ranges from Plotinus to Francis Thompson; and 'English Monasteries,' by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, who has already written in the series on the Parish Church.

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing next Friday Mr. T. R. Glover's Angus Lecture for 1912, 'The Christian Tradition and its Verification.' The author's aim is to suggest a closer study of Christian experience as the real method of verifying Christian tradition.

'BARRY AND A SINNER,' by Mr. John Barnett, is a novel of youth and friendship. It is the black sheep who tells the story. It deals with the fear of a young man of wealth lest he should be married for his money, and with the somewhat unusual course of deception into which he was led by this fear. The book will be ready with Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 22nd inst.

In 'The New World of the South' Dr. W. H. Fitchett tells the story of Australia in the making. The same firm will publish the book on the 22nd inst. Dr. Fitchett will have ready in the autumn of the year a further volume completing his study of the subject. The title of this will be probably 'Picturesque Pages in Australian History.'

THE new edition of Samuel Butler's 'Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and Canton Ticino,' which Mr. Fifield will publish at the end of this month, contains a long and informative Introduction by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild, his literary executor, a new chapter, several shorter additions, and a descriptive index, which Butler left in his MSS. There are eighty-seven illustrations, mostly by Butler.

A BOOK by M. Photiades on George Meredith was well received, both in England and on the Continent, on its appearance. Messrs. Constable now announce an English translation of it.

MISS W. M. LETTS, author of 'A Rough Way' and 'Diana Dethroned,' has made a collection of her Irish verse, much of which has appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine*, *The Spectator*, and other periodicals. The volume will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder about the 22nd inst.

WE greatly regret that in our notice of Capt. Anson's book, 'The Life of John Jervis, Admiral Lord St. Vincent,' published by Mr. Murray, we stated that there was no index. Having had occasion to refer again to the book recently, we found that an index follows the Appendix.

THE death is announced of M. Alfred de Foville, who was born in 1842, had been Director of the Mint of France, and was Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He was the author of a great number of works on economic subjects. His writings include 'La Richesse en France et à l'Étranger' (1893), 'Enquête sur les Conditions de l'Habitation en France' (1894-9), and a volume on Frédéric Bastiat.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- MAY
- Theology.*
- 22 The Christian Tradition and its Verification, by T. R. Glover, Angus Lecture, 3/6 net. Methuen
- Poetry.*
- 22 Songs from Leinster, by W. M. Letts, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder
- History and Biography.*
- 19 Burma under British Rule, by Joseph Dautremere, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin
- 22 How I Became a Governor, by Sir Ralph Williams, 15/ net. John Murray
- 22 The New World of the South, by Dr. W. H. Fitchett, 6/ Smith & Elder
- Geography and Travel.*
- 19 A Tour through South America, by A. S. Forrest, 10/ net. Stanley Paul
- 19 A Naturalist in Cannibal-Land, by A. S. Meek, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- 20 The Fringe of the East, by Harry Charles Lukach, 12/ net. Macmillan
- Education.*
- 20 The Public Schools and the Empire, by the Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D., 6/ net. Williams & Norgate
- Philology.*
- 23 Third Dutch Reader and Writer, by J. Edendijk, "Parallel Grammar Series," 2/ Allen
- Fiction.*
- 19 Brave Brigands, by May Wynne, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 19 The Unworthy Pact, by Dorothea Gerard, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 19 Brineta at Brighton, by Gabrielle Wodnil, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 19 Defiant Diana, by E. Everett-Green, 6/ Stanley Paul
- 19 Corinna, by Rita, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
- 20 The Pyjama Man, by Ralph Stock, 6/ Hutchinson
- 22 Barry and a Sinner, by John Barnett, 6/ Smith & Elder
- 22 The Kingdom, by H. E. Goad, 6/ Heinemann
- General.*
- 19 Everyday Economical Cookery Book, by A. T. K., 1/ net. Stanley Paul
- 19 Sherwood Forester's Annual, 1913, edited by Col. H. Wylly, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Allen
- 20 Customs of the World, Vol. I., illustrated, 13/6 net. Hutchinson
- 22 Socialism Rejected, by Bernard Samuelson, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder
- 22 Portuguese Slavery: Britain's Dilemma, by the Rev. J. H. Harris, 1/ net. Methuen
- Science.*
- 20 Adventures among Birds, by W. H. Hudson, 10/6 net. Hutchinson
- Drama.*
- 22 The "Mind the Paint" Girl, by Sir Arthur Pinero, paper 1/6, cloth 2/6 Heinemann

SCIENCE

The Coleoptera of the British Islands. By W. W. Fowler and H. St. John Donisthorpe.—Vol. VI. Supplement. Illustrated Edition, with 20 Additional Coloured Plates. (Lovell Reeve & Co.)

THE twenty-two years which have elapsed since the fifth volume of this work was published have seen a great increase in the students of the order of which it treats, due in a great measure to the stimulus it supplied. The new species which have been recognized—indeed, the general advance in knowledge of our beetle-fauna—made the issue of a totally new work or the revision to date of the existing textbook imperative. The former is too expensive a project to be lightly undertaken, and the latter alternative has been adopted. Local and county lists, particularly those in the "Victoria Histories," have extended our knowledge, and it was only to be expected that the opportunity would be taken to add materially to the comparatively meagre records available up to 1891. For the last two years announcements of the forthcoming issue of this Supplement have appeared at intervals, and have raised high hopes in those who have been in almost daily contact with their "Fowler" for many years. It is unnecessary to eulogize the work, which has won an assured place, and we shall do the best service by pointing out how the Supplement can be made more useful and accurate than it is.

The initial drawbacks of a supplement are increased here by the curious way in which the book has been put together, and the surprisingly large number of slips it contains. A table of contents, requiring about ten lines, would have made the various items more easily accessible. The spelling throughout the latter part of the book suggests that the proof-reading was of a superficial character. The slips appear to be due to the matter having been taken down from dictation by an amanuensis with little or no knowledge of Coleoptera, who has made phonetic attempts at the words given. There are more of these misspellings in this one volume than in all the previous five put together. These misprints, by the way, are still incompletely catalogued. Many of them had already been pointed out in vols. ii. and v., but at least fifteen others still await tabulation. Their omission from the published list is not, it may be, a matter of much importance, as most coleopterists will have made the necessary corrections years ago, but at the same time, if it was desirable to publish a list of errata, it should have been made more adequate. Notwithstanding the note on p. 319, which excuses the omission, *inter alia*, of *Drilidæ* from p. 279, although it is in the Index, we fail to see why *Drilus*

flavescens, which is on that page, should find no mention in the Index.

The additional localities, notes, &c., provide food for reflection. After going some way through them we fancied we had hit upon the method by which they had been selected, but a complete perusal satisfied us that there was really no method at all, and we were left wondering why some records of rare or local species had been omitted, and others of not uncommon species inserted. To give instances of the former, we may cite a specimen of *Saperda scalaris*, which was taken at Chatsworth by Dr. W. J. Fordham a few years ago, and *Helops pallidus*, taken in plenty at Spurn by Messrs. Stainforth and Walsh last year. They have been duly recorded; the records are accessible; the species themselves have been exhibited, and their identity placed beyond question. No mention is made of their occurrence, though it is of great interest to specialists. The first is one of our rarest and handsomest longicorns, and the other had not up to that time been found on the east coast further north than Felixstowe. It is possible that the latter instance was recorded too late for insertion, but this explanation will not account for many others that could be adduced. The excellent work done by Messrs. W. E. Sharp and J. R. le B. Tomlin on the genus *Longitarsus* is not so much as mentioned. Instead we read (pp. 166-7):—

"The genus requires very careful working out as far as our British species are concerned: there are a great many errors in our collections, and our doubtful examples (of which there are very many) require to be carefully compared with authentic European co-types. We hope that one of our many students of the group will soon undertake the task."

Mr. Donisthorpe's notes are beyond praise, and all too few, proving him to be, if proof were necessary, a shrewd and careful observer. We note specially his essay on the myrmecophilous Coleoptera of Great Britain, which gives the life-histories and habits of several of the species belonging to this most interesting group. It is worthy of remark, however, that no reference is made to the essay on the same subject by Mr. Janson in 'The Entomologists' Annual for 1857.'

The desirability of a new British catalogue is urged, and we heartily endorse Canon Fowler's words when he writes:—

"One thing is certain, and that is that we must bring the British list, as regards names, as far as possible into accord with the European list, even though this may in many cases jar upon our susceptibilities."

The coloured plates in the illustrated edition are mostly satisfactory, but a few are misleading. Fig. 3 on plate 1 is said to represent a variety of *Nebria gyllenhalii*, but the thorax is not *Nebriid* at all. The same defect is to be found in fig. 12 on the same plate. This represents *Læmostenus complanatus*, which is described as being so like *Pristonychus terricola* as to be mixed with it in collections. The tyro could not

confuse the two, if the figure is a correct representation of the insect itself. Fig. 3 on plate 13 is another failure. Instead of being bright black with orange-red markings, the insect shown is of a hazy drab colour with indistinct markings of a slightly lighter shade. In the descriptions of the plates the spelling is of the same distressing character as that in the text. The volume will be indispensable to every owner of the original work, and deserves careful revision.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Cole (Sydney W.), PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. 7/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer; London, Simpkin & Marshall

A third edition of a work which aims at presenting to the student a series of exercises suitable for ordinary classwork. The author draws special attention to analyses, and recommends that all medical students should learn the micro-chemical methods of urinary examination introduced by Folin. He thinks that, if such training were universally adopted in England, an enormous amount of clinical material that is now wasted would become available for research, and a rapid increase in our knowledge of physiology and pathology would follow.

Commercial Gardening: A PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATISE FOR MARKET GARDENERS, MARKET GROWERS, FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGETABLE GROWERS, NURSERYMEN, &c., by Many Practical Specialists, under the Editorship of John Weathers, 4 vols, 36/ net.

Gresham Publishing Co.

This work is designed for those who are engaged, or intend to become engaged, in horticulture for profit, and desire to grow the crops of fruits, flowers, or vegetables likely to yield the most remunerative results. The information given has been supplied by men with practical experience. The volumes are profusely illustrated.

Cullis (C. E.), MATRICES AND DETERMINOIDS, Vol. I., 21/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This volume is an amplification of a course of lectures given by Prof. Cullis in Calcutta University. Starting with the definition of a rectangular matrix and of a determinoid (formed from a rectangular matrix in a manner analogous to the derivation of a determinant from a square matrix), the author develops in logical sequence the fundamental properties of these entities. A large portion of the book naturally deals with the elementary calculus of matrices, but the concluding chapters are concerned with their application to linear algebraic equations. The author might have made his treatise more useful and interesting by the inclusion of historical references to the papers of Cayley, Sylvester, and others.

Hoyt (F. Wilbur), MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS: REAGENT AND COMBUSTION METHODS. 1/3 net. Macmillan

A manual by an American writer which is intended to be suggestive and directive rather than complete or exhaustive. Sample notes and the equations necessary to express the indicated reactions are given for the guidance of the pupil. A few tests for drinking water are included. The book is brief, but practical.

New English System (The) of Money, Weights and Measures, and of Arithmetic, devised and compiled by Engineer Rear-Admiral G. Elbrow, with an Introduction by George Moores. 1/ net. P. S. King

The author here elaborates in logical and lucid fashion a duodenal system of calculation and metrology. There are many practical points in favour of such a system, but the great change involved in calculation and in the values of units militates against its adoption.

Photographic Supplement to Stanford's Geological Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged and edited by Horace B. Woodward, with the Co-operation of Miss Hilda D. Sharpe, 4/ Stanford

Contains over a hundred photographs illustrating the rock features and scenery of the principal formations of Great Britain. Explanatory notes are added to each photograph, and the book, even apart from any particular geological atlas, should prove of educational value.

Researches into Induced Cell-Reproduction and Cancer, and Other Papers, by H. C. Ross, J. W. Cropper, and Others, "The John Howard McFadden Researches." Vol. III., 5/ John Murray

This volume contains an interesting account of the connexion between cancer and the pitch industries. It is known that the pitch derived from gasworks causes cancer, whereas that from the blast-furnace does not. This important difference has been the subject of a Home Office inquiry, and it has been discovered that the irritating substances in the gasworks pitch are certain heavy oils which can be removed by washing it. But this process reduces the value of the commodity; so some other way is sought of ridding the pitch of its noxious quality.

There is also a good description of the work on the problem of cancer from the experimental point of view. We are glad to see that Mr. Ross is beginning to investigate the subject of measles and scarlet fever.

Warren (G. F.), FARM MANAGEMENT, 7/6 net. Macmillan

The author, an American Professor of Agriculture, quotes a saying to the effect that the requirements of a good farmer are at least four: the ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; to rear a family carefully and well; to be of good service to the community; and to leave the farm more productive than it was when he took it. To point the way to the acquisition of these requirements is the object of the present book. It deals mostly with farming in the United States, but the information it gives is so exhaustive that it may well afford British farmers many valuable hints.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Advances in the Production and Utilization of Wheat in England,' Lecture I., Prof. T. B. Wood.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Census of Ireland, 1911,' Sir W. J. Thompson.
— Musical Association, 5.15.—'Rubinstein as Pianoforte Composer,' Dr. C. Maclean.
— Zoological, 8.30.
WED. London School of Economics, 2.30.—'Social Organization and Kinship,' Lecture III., Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.
— Meteorological, 4.30.—'Determination of the Radiation of the Air from Meteorological Observations,' Mr. E. Gold; 'Results of Monthly and Hourly Cloud-form Frequencies, at Epsom, 1903-10,' Mr. Spencer C. Russell.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Religion of Manipur,' Col. J. Shakespear; 'Some Notes on Pokomo Folk-Lore,' Miss A. Werner.
— Microscopical, 8.—Exhibition of Aquatic Life.
— Society of Arts, 8.
— Geographical, Albert Hall, 8.45.—Lecture by Commander E. R. G. R. Evans.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Chemical Advances: I. Molecular Architecture,' Prof. W. J. Pope.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Viking, 8.15.—Presidential Address on 'Orkney and Shetland Historical Notes.'
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Secret of the Permanent Magnet,' Prof. S. P. Thompson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Radio-activity: I. The Alpha Rays and their Connexion with the Transformations,' Prof. E. Rutherford.
— Linnean.—Anniversary Meeting.

FINE ARTS

Cubism. By Albert Gleizes and Jean Metzinger. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS little book (of 60 or more pages of illustrations, and as many somewhat slenderly furnished with letterpress) is difficult to review in the sense of giving any idea of its contents. A rage for condensation and a distrust for the kind of clarity which expresses a general idea under a concrete, but too rigidly binding form have resulted in an orgy of abstract nouns which may mean anything or nothing, according to the equipment which the reader brings to his task. To some extent the authors seem to have contemplated such a result. They wish to suggest rather than to convince. "We will not attempt definitions," they say; "we honestly believe that we have said nothing which is not calculated to confirm the true painter in his personal predilections": a danger rather easily avoided if they cast their suggestions in so vague a form that the reader, if he does not like them taken one way, can take them another. They not only refrain from definitions, but also shirk the occasion for giving instances, even when (as on p. 43) typical examples are really necessary to consolidate the reader's apprehension of the contrasting categories previously described. It would have been well to recognize that the concrete instances of the reasoner, like the concrete images of the artist, are bound up in this compact form for purposes of transit from mind to mind.

We make these criticisms on the style of the book because it would be a pity if it were regarded as meaningless. We have here no dazzle of pyrotechnics verbally plausible, but intellectually void, like the manifestos of the Futurists, nor, in spite of our own occasional failure to hatch anything out, are there, we believe, any merely "lapidary sentences—having the value of chalk eggs, luring the thinker to sit." Messrs. Gleizes and Metzinger follow, we doubt not, a consistent train of thought, but, as in a Cubist picture, it takes so capricious a course, with such sudden breaks in its continuity and unexpected plunges from one plane of thought to another, that we are tempted to abandon our study of the "integration of the (literary) consciousness" of the authors for the collection of aphoristic fragments, more striking than the argument in which they are set. "Let the artist's function grow profounder rather than more extensive" is a saying which has strayed from its position as presenting the case against decoration. Of Impressionism we are reminded, "Here the retina predominates over the brain; but the Impressionist is conscious of this, and to justify himself he speaks of the incompatibility of the intellectual faculties and the artistic sense." Another palpable hit in the same direction is conveyed in the remark that

"the least intelligent will quickly realize that the pretence of representing the weight

of bodies and the time spent in enumerating their various aspects is as legitimate as that of imitating daylight by the collision of an orange and a blue."

Excellent, too, are the use of the word "taste" as "the consciousness of quality," and the repudiation of the terms "good" and "bad" taste: "A faculty is neither good nor bad, it is simply more or less developed."

It will be observed that in each of these fragments our authors rather make contributions to general art criticism than explain the principles of Cubism. With an energy hardly necessary nowadays, they clear a way for an art of design more free from realism than any European art in the past; but, though they claim that Cubism is "the only conception at present possible of the pictorial art," they do not make clear the grounds of their pretension, or the nature of the tenets of the school. "The science of design consists in instituting relations between straight lines and curves," we are told; and again:—

"Form appears endowed with properties identical with those of colour. It is tempered or augmented by contact with another form, it is destroyed or emphasized, it is multiplied or it disappears."

These are dicta which hold good for Cubism, but do not necessarily imply Cubism, as it has in fact developed. For others besides the Cubist "lines, surfaces, and volumes are only modifications of the notion of plenitude." The crux of the matter is only touched in the page or two devoted to pictorial space, which "we have negligently confounded with pure visual space or with Euclidean space." To clear up this alleged distinction "we should have to refer—to the non-Euclidean scientists, we should have to study at some length certain theorems of Riemann's."

In thus shirking the one dubious part of their subject by vague reference to writers with whom neither artists nor critics are likely to be familiar, the authors disappoint us. These theorems should have been quoted or described, for the further arguments adduced cannot be accepted as sufficient to persuade us of the reality of the distinction. We are assured that "the convergence which perspective teaches us to represent cannot evoke the idea of depth." In the ordinary sense of words this is simply untrue, though doubtless, if the pure linear system be complicated with colour and modelling, it may "evoke the idea of space" no longer. Obviously, in that case, "to establish pictorial space, we must have recourse to tactile and motor sensations—indeed, to all our faculties." This does not, however, distinguish pictorial as imaginatively differing in kind from visual space. That "the Chinese painters evoke space, although they exhibit a strong partiality for *divergence*" (i.e., inverted perspective), only indicates that success is dependent not on the elaboration of the mathematical means employed, but on the ratio between those means and the pretensions of the artist. Within the flat convention and calligraphic line of those artists, radiation—whether convergent or

divergent—of lines assumed as parallel, is a sufficient symbol for space.

Neither does it follow that to respect the integrity of visual space implies great circumstantiality in its presentation—still less that it implies the “imitation of volumes.” Forms may be assumed as boldly interpenetrating, the mathematical elements of objects may be disengaged with complete disregard to their actual surfaces, fantastic exaggerations and imaginative reactions may have free play, and the curiosities of optics be exploited for purposes of emphasis or distortion, yet the mathematical idea of pictorial space need not necessarily be other than that of visual space. Why then should all these things, by comparison so readily apprehended, be insisted on, while the fundamental thing is casually mentioned and dropped? Virtually we are told: “These pictures escape your merely geometrical criticism, and obey other principles—as to which we need not trouble you.” With due gratitude to Messrs. Gleizes and Metzinger for a stimulating book, this, we submit, is hardly playing the game.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Dow (Arthur Wesley), COMPOSITION: A SERIES OF EXERCISES IN ART STRUCTURE, for the Use of Students and Teachers, Seventh Edition, 17/6 net.

Batsford

A volume intended to appeal first of all to art teachers, and embodying the fruits of twenty years' experience. Its purpose is to present authoritatively the synthetic method of teaching art, the approach through Design, instead of through Drawing (from nature)—considering art as something built up of synthetic line, dark-and-light, and colour. There are 400 illustrations in line and half-tone, and eight full-page plates in colour.

Gnecchi (Comm. F.), THE COIN TYPES OF IMPERIAL ROME, with 28 Plates and 2 Synoptical Tables, translated by Emily A. Hands 3/ net.

Spink

Reprinted from *The Numismatic Circular*, 1908. The author deals with the Imperial Roman coinage during the four centuries from the beginning of the Empire up to the time of Romulus Augustulus. The numerous plates are well reproduced.

Gray (Harold St. George), FOURTH INTERIM REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER, 1912, 1/ net.

Dorchester, 'Dorset County Chronicle'

A report of the investigations which were conducted in the early autumn of last year. They tend to confirm the views previously expressed as to the history of the site and the character of the work executed at different periods. A sketch-plan of the Amphitheatre, showing the position and extent of the cuttings from 1908 to 1912, is included.

Hands (Rev. A. W.), ITALO-GREEK COINS OF SOUTHERN ITALY, 5/ net.

Spink

Many students of Roman coinage miss the opportunity of tracing the steps by which it was evolved from that of the more ancient and artistic civilization of Greece. It is in this somewhat neglected corner of the numismatic field that the author of the present volume pursues his research.

Head (G. Woolliscroft), THE PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN, a Text-Book for Teachers, Students, and Craftsmen. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, 7/6 net.

Batsford

A new edition of 'The Principles of Design' having been called for, it has been found desirable to supplement the work by the addition of short chapters on the Elementary Principles of Light and Shade, the Laws of Colour Harmony and Contrast, and the Treatment of Drapery, in order to cover more fully the ground of the new examinations in Art instituted by the Board of Education. The old examination in 'Principles of Ornament' is discarded; nevertheless, "Principles" form an important part of the examinations in both Pictorial and Industrial Design.

Short Monographs of the Great Edifices of France: THE CATHEDRAL OF CHARTRES, by René Merlet.

Paris, Laurens

This little monograph is a translation of one of the best of a very useful series. M. Merlet, the author, has himself added much to our knowledge of the early history of Notre Dame de Chartres by his excavations and literary researches, and in this volume, illustrated by two plans and thirty-six photographs, he has provided one of the best short guides to a cathedral that we have ever read. The translation has been made by some one hardly familiar with our language, but presents no difficulty to the reader.

Sizeranne (Robert de la), LES MASQUES ET LES VISAGES À FLORENCE ET AU LOUVRE, 5fr.

Paris, Hachette

M. de la Sizeranne has long been among the foremost writers who concern themselves with the literary side of painting, and this book will rank with his best. The objects of these essays are the Giovanna Tornabuoni in the Botticelli fresco at the Louvre, 'La Belle Simonetta' at Chantilly, the Lucrecia de' Medici at Santa Maria Novella, the Tullia d'Aragon at Brescia, the Bianca Capello at the Pitti, and the Balthazar Castiglione whose portrait now fills the place of the 'Gioconda' at the Louvre. Two of the most important studies in the book are those on Isabella d'Este and the allegories painted for her by Mantegna and Perugino (in the Louvre), and on Mantegna's 'Virgin of the Victory,' with the portrait of her husband. There is in Renaissance Florentine portraiture a psychological individuality of conception equalled only by Holbein and the Flemish primitives, but, while we know next to nothing of the subjects of these painters, there is no period or nationality of which we have fuller details than the Italian Renaissance—a time of little princes and great artists. Round these portraits M. de la Sizeranne has built up a series of biographical sketches, using all the documents which modern historical research has placed at his disposal, and all his skill in writing. The result is a work which will be welcomed alike by readers of history and lovers of art.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF IRISH STONE AND BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, &c., FORMED BY ROBERT DAY, to be sold May 19th–22nd, Illustrated Copy, 2/6

The plates show the attractions of a collection formed by a well-known antiquary, which is particularly rich in early Irish weapons and ornaments, and includes an important series of stone implements from Denmark, America, and other countries.

Vasari (Giorgio), LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, newly translated by Gaston Du C. De Vere, Vol. IV., 25/ net.

Medici Society

The fourth volume of this handsomely illustrated edition of Vasari's 'Lives' begins with Filippo Lippi, and ends with Domenico Puligo. The period covered is one of the most brilliant in Italian art, including as it does Francia, Perugino, Carpaccio, Catena, Luca Signorelli, Verrocchio, Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, Correggio, Piero di Cosimo, Fra Bartolommeo, and Raphael. All of these are represented by coloured plates in the present volume, which also contains numerous plates in monochrome. The illustrations are well chosen, and the colour-reproductions of the quality we have learnt to expect from the Medici Society. The less-known 'Figures in a Landscape,' from Prince Giovanelli's collection at Venice, has wisely been selected as the coloured illustration for Giorgione—wisely, because this picture, in which figures are used merely to lead up to the focus of interest in the stormy sky, marks the beginning of pure landscape painting. Special commendation may also be given to the colour-reproductions of Verrocchio's 'Baptism in Jordan' and Correggio's 'Jupiter and Antiope' at the Louvre.

Vis'vakarmā: EXAMPLES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, PAINTING, HANDICRAFT, chosen by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy: Part IV. APRIL, 2/6

Luzac

Contains twelve plates illustrating examples of Indian sculpture, in continuation of a series which has already received notice in these columns.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

SIR WILLIAM EDEN'S water-colours at the Dowdeswell Galleries show an excellent instinct for seizing the design latent in accidental groupings of objects, and a habit of placing a drawing on his paper so as to stress by use of blank spaces the important contour, the most interesting feature of his subject. His elaborate interior (25)—of pottery on a mantelpiece and "a picture by Francisco de Ribalta"—is a fine performance, as accomplished work as any living water-colour painter can show. This and the two figure studies (2 and 19) have a steadiness and bluntness of structure which support admirably the artist's sometimes dangerous deftness of hand. Water-colour is a difficult medium because of the readiness with which it offers something almost like the intrinsic delicacy of transition of Nature. Modulation maintained right to the limit of visibility is all very well if the great obvious and visible quantities are perfectly stated, but if the gradation implied by the distribution of the well-differentiated tones of a design be the least bit less perfect than the final blending of the tones themselves, flimsiness results. This is rarely the case in this exhibition. Undoubtedly fluency is the artist's danger; instinctive estimate of the kind and degree of variety of colour which goes with a given scheme of form, his strength. In the latter respect the Whistlerian portrait *Lady Eden: Study in Brown and Gold* (62) is, for all its daintiness, the least successful, the few colours being somewhat tired by the number of changes of angle they have to express. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be given to Lady Scarborough for the benefit of her hospital.

To Mr. J. D. Innes's exhibition at the Chenil Gallery have been added in the upper room some paintings by Mr. Augustus

John and Mr. Derwent Lees. *The Red Skirt: St. Chamas* (45), by the former, is one of the most obviously attractive pieces of colour he has ever done, but its challenging splendour has still the touch of the unforeseen which separates it from mere virtuosity. *The Girl on the Hill of Olives* (46) is less brilliantly executed, but more *particulier* in its minor key of neutral but biting colour.

Mr. Derwent Lees is naturally compared with Mr. Innes as a landscape painter. He does not float liquid paint on to the canvas with quite the ease of the latter artist, but his colour is more definite in its significance, and no less, rather more, luxuriously decorative. No one could wish for more entrancing subjects than these of Mr. Lees, or for a finer estimate of the kind of paint, just heavy enough in body, just precise enough in touch, which suits these little oil paintings. Among the best things we should mention the *Étang de Berre* (61), the full, handsome forms of *Mas Catalan* (62), the dim, remote snow on *Welsh Hills* (58), the union of spaciousness with quaint pattern in the *Métairie des Abeilles* (55), and the cool gleam of green, blue, and yellow on the *Cheval Blanc, Basses Alpes*.

PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

THE EXHIBITORS at the three great *salons* now open in Paris may be roughly classified into two main divisions, the first consisting of artists working in styles known and practised in Great Britain, the second of exponents of various styles as yet unfamiliar in this country. Members of this second class are to be found chiefly at the Société des Artistes Indépendants, which, though six years older than the "new" *salon*, has preserved its youth far better than the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. The perennial youth of the Indépendants, now in their twenty-ninth year, may be due to their constitution, which abolished the selecting jury, and allowed anybody to exhibit who could pay the small subscription demanded. This Liberty Hall of art includes, as might be expected, much that is incompetent, a good deal that is wilfully perverse and eccentric, but always a fair sprinkling of work that is serious and capable, fresh and original. Here have been made some of the most interesting of modern reputations, for it was at the Indépendants that Maurice Denis and many other artists now generally accepted had their first triumphs.

Ignoring for the moment the vagaries of the Cubists, Futurists, and other extremists, we find the exhibition still dominated by the influence of Cézanne. The majority of his followers find it easier to imitate the defects than the virtues of the master, but the few who emulate his research and honesty—and not his mannerisms—have their reward. The most conspicuous success this year is gained by M. Marquet, whose clear-coloured, strongly drawn, and well-designed painting of a quay by the Seine has been purchased for the State. Cézanne once said that his aim was to make of Impressionism something solid and durable, like the art of the old masters. This also appears to be the aim of M. Marquet, who dwells on the permanent rather than any fleeting aspect of the scene he depicts. There is no emphasis on high lights in any of his works, but, on the other hand, they contain no conventional shadows. All is expressed, rather summarily and very vigorously, in clear light tints, and attempts at rendering the chromatic vibrations of light have been abandoned in favour of a plain statement of essentials. M. Marquet

has arrived; MM. Maurice Asselin and Picart-Ledoux are rapidly arriving. M. Asselin is already a master of direct colour-statement in his brilliant water-colours, and his seated woman (107) proves both a capacity in oil painting and a grasp of form and colour that is not confined to landscape. The water-colours of M. Ludovic Rodo have a similar distinction in their convincing directness of statement and rather closer analysis of colour. M. Picart-Ledoux is also accomplished both in landscape and figures, but so far his greatest distinction has been won by his exquisite drawings of the nude, which express the refined vision of a Western mind with the calligraphic charm of an Oriental master. All these artists, together with M. Doucet when he is not wilfully perverse, can claim that they are building something solid and durable on the achievements of the earlier Impressionists, and they are doing it in a way that England has yet to learn.

M. Paul Signac continues to give wonderful analyses of light in his views of the port of La Rochelle, but his dogmatic division of tones attracts few new adherents of promise. The most notable exhibitor primarily concerned with the vibration and colour of light is the Belgian artist M. Lantoine, whose *Le Bain* (1749) and *Femme à la Toilette* (1750) prove that there are still victories to be won by the painter who adopts this intimate rendering of nature. M. Lantoine, especially in his second work, gives us all the linear grace of the female form, as well as a masterly rendering of its aerial envelope. His style of painting is not far removed from that of an early Le Sidaner, or of some members of the Camden Town Group, but it has a distinction of drawing rarely found in the first, and a refinement of vision by no means common to the last. A few English exhibitors help us to gauge the stages of progress attained respectively in France and England. Mr. Ginner's *Piccadilly Circus*, which looked crude and violent in colour when shown in London, appears quiet and even heavy in colour in Paris. His juxtaposition of a red motor-bus and a green taxi-cab loses vividness in its new surroundings, and this fact alone brings home to us the higher pitch of colour now commonly in vogue at Paris. The painting of a nude in an interior with still-life, which Madame Renée Finch showed some while ago at the New English Art Club, also appears much more reticent here than it did in London. A cleanly drawn, sober-coloured portrait of a lady, by M. Le Serrec de Kervilly (3275), tells us what an unusually refined portrait by Mr. Henry Lamb might look like in Paris.

To judge the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts by the "new" *salon* of 1913 would hardly be fair, for MM. Blanche, Bonnard, Maurice Denis, and other interesting members, both native and foreign, abstain from exhibiting. Though considerable honour is paid to Spanish painters, neither Anglada nor Zuloaga is exhibiting, but we may trace the influence of the latter in *The Dead Toreador*, a grimly powerful portrait group by Senhor Vasquez-Diaz. Moderately characteristic works, which will neither increase nor greatly damage their reputations, are shown by MM. Aman Jean, Cottet, La Touche, Lhermitte, Lucien Simon, and Raffælli; but M. Le Sidaner, in his pursuit of vagueness and mystery, has altogether lost that sense of form and design which gave cohesion as well as charm to his earlier works. His once subtle observation of lights and half-lights has deteriorated into a general foggiess expressed by woolly paint.

Against many disappointments we have few successes to set. M. La Gandara has excelled himself in his life-sized *Don Quixote* (702). The figure of the threadbare knight is presented with both dignity and pathos, while the allegorical figures floating above his head are treated with praiseworthy restraint. Low in tone and almost colourless, this canvas depends for its effect on its dignity of conception and the clean silhouette of the standing figure.

Boldini's portrait of a lady (138) is an amazing piece of dexterous actuality. If painting went no further than the representation of surfaces, there would be no greater living master than this Italian, who plays Frans Hals to Signor Mancini's Rembrandt. Boldini's observation is as keen and unerring as that of Mr. Sargent, while his hand is so light that beside his work a Sargent would appear heavy and almost clumsy in handling. Boldini's art is the quintessence of worldliness—brilliant, vivacious, witty, illusive—what you will, except profound. For profundity, for that penetration into character which dives below the surface, no portraits at the new *salon* are more impressive than those by Madame Mela Mutermilch (944, 945), in which a certain asperity of colour, ruggedness of pigment, and passionate drawing are only signs of an irreproachable honesty both of vision and expression.

Hardly a trace remains of Puvis de Chavannes, who was so great an ornament of this Society when it was founded in 1890. Among the few exhibits which betray his influence are three decorative panels by the late Boutet de Monvel. These illustrate episodes in the history of Joan of Arc, and have a real distinction by reason of the rhythmic line and flat decorative treatment of a multitude of figures. A delicate decorative landscape, *Calme* (224), by M. Maurice Chabas, resembles the style of Mr. Cayley Robinson, to whom, no doubt, the painter is related through Puvis de Chavannes.

Mr. Oberteuffer's *Windsor Castle* has a kind of brilliance and glitter that we have learnt to associate with the name of Phillip Connard; but since Paris is not visited for the sake of what we may see in London, it would be idle to dwell on the British and American artists represented in these galleries.

Respect for the greatness of M. Rodin's achievements in the past should not blind our eyes to the deficiency of his shapeless figure in the centre of the entrance hall, which can only be justified by blind idolatry. His marble mask, though containing some wonderful passages of modelling, is an abuse of his material, the marble being treated as if it were wax. It is admirably placed so as to derive every possible advantage from the lighting; but all this care only serves to emphasize the wilful negligence which has allowed the mask to be exhibited with two bumps on the forehead. No doubt they were once necessary for the pointer to rest upon, but their continued existence is an impertinence. M. Aronson's portrait busts of the three Boer generals, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, are admirable in their vigour and discriminating characterization; while an impressive, monumentally decorative statue of *Youth* (2104) in black marble is the work of a Swiss sculptor, M. Sandoy. The interesting sculptures by Indenbaum, Joltkevitch, and others at the Indépendants' prove that it is here we must look for rising artists in every medium. Failing to attract new talent, and by no means certain of the loyalty of its older members, the "new" *salon*, like the "old," is becoming each year more of a social function and less of an artistic event.

F. R.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Church Music Society, OCCASIONAL PAPERS, No. 3: ELIZABETHAN CHURCH MUSIC, a Short Inquiry into the Reasons for its Present Unpopularity and Neglect, 2d. Frowde

A paper reprinted from *The Times*, in which the writer maintains that one of the chief causes for the present neglect of Elizabethan church music is the fact that its true mode of performance is universally disregarded, and that, over the question of rhythm particularly, modern interpretation has gone astray.

Clements (E.), INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INDIAN MUSIC, 6/ net. Longmans
The sub-title is

"an attempt to reconcile modern Hindustāni music with ancient musical theory, and to propound an accurate and comprehensive method of treatment of the subject of Indian musical intonation."

The neglect of centuries and the renewed patronage of a few decades have alike led to the degeneration of Indian music in the opinion of Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, who contributes a Foreword. The Oriental style has been contaminated with the European, and the Oriental intonation has been neglected. The author regards the study of this intonation as the key to Indian theory in music, and examines it principally in what is known as the Hindustāni School, suggesting an appropriate form of notation.

Jackson (Vincent) and Duncan (Edmons-toune), THE ART OF PIANOFORTE-PLAYING, in Four Parts: Parts I. and II., 2/6 net each. Dent

The elements of piano-playing are clearly explained here. A special feature of these two parts is the selection of music from old masters, English and foreign, also old song and dance tunes for exercises and pieces; even for simple five-finger exercises folk-songs are pressed into service. Pupils thus become acquainted from the beginning with names and music which, as a rule, they only learn at a much later stage. Many useful explanations of ornaments frequent in old music are added. Absolute pitch, we are told, "can be readily mastered in the early days of a musician's study." That is so, but when afterwards a child hears at concerts different pitches, he is apt to be uncertain, though he is seldom more than a semitone out.

MacDowell (Edward), CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS, Lectures delivered at Columbia University, edited by W. J. Baltzell, 6/ net. Elkin

Edward MacDowell, when he was studying in Germany, met many men of the new, so-called Liszt-Wagner School, and some of them—even Liszt occasionally—spoke disparagingly of the predecessors of Beethoven. The lectures here printed show the same tendency. Mozart's piano sonatas, we read, "are entirely unworthy of the author of 'The Magic Flute,' or of any composer with pretensions to anything beyond mediocrity." Comment is needless. Then Haydn's music is "an art consisting of the weaving together of pretty sounds." MacDowell's statements, too, are open to question; for instance, this of Beethoven: "After taking a few lessons of Haydn, he went to another teacher." Again, of Bach's clavichord piece

illustrating his brother's departure he says: "I believe this is the only instance of his having written actual programme music." He touches on Handel's borrowings of themes, but it was not for that he was styled a "grand old robber." His remarks on nationalism in music are peculiar. There are many good and interesting things in the book, the matter of which belongs to 1896. Had MacDowell prepared it for the press, he would, no doubt, have made careful revisions.

Parry (C. H. H.), GOD IS OUR HOPE, Anthem for Double Choir, Bass Solo, and Orchestra, composed for the 259th Anniversary of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, 1/6 Novello

The two opening bars, afterwards sung to the words "God is our hope," supply a theme heard during the anthem and again at the close. Various troubles which might cause fear are mentioned by the Psalmist, and the composer expresses them by realistic effects after the manner of Purcell and Bach—i.e., they are duly subordinate. Life and strength are prominent features of Sir Hubert's music; about his skill there is no question.

Patterson (Annie W.), HOW TO LISTEN TO AN ORCHESTRA, 5/ net. Hutchinson

This book is addressed to the multitude of listeners to music who would never think of reading an academical treatise on instrumentation. The author has attempted to introduce each separate member of the family of sound-sources which constitute the orchestra. She maintains that there is an art in listening to an orchestra which, once learnt, adds immeasurably to the delights of concert-going. She writes clearly, but in a somewhat florid and mechanical style.

Rees (Leonard), STORIES OF THE OPERAS AND THE SINGERS, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 6d. net. Long

A popular handbook to the operas, containing brief epitomes of the plots, together with miniature biographies, photographically illustrated, of the singers who are sustaining the principal parts. The writing is occasionally slipshod, as, for instance, when Signor Caruso is made to say that to Guglielmo Vergine and Nature "are attributable much of my success."

University of Liverpool Students' Song-Book.

Liverpool University Press

The aim of the compilers of this volume has been to produce a song-book with words and music which not only contains within a small compass all that is best of its kind, but also is likely to appeal to every type of student, and especially to those of Liverpool University. The songs are divided into sections, comprising Hymns, Student Songs, Country Songs, Sailors' Chanties, and songs about Liverpool City and University. Many of the songs included are familiar friends, but some are here introduced for the first time.

Venables (Leonard C.), EAR-TRAINING, 4/ net.

Curwen

Considerable attention is at the present time being given to the training of the ear to recognize and name musical sounds. Within recent years many of the leading examining bodies have added to their requirements the subject of "Musical Dictation," which has called forth a number of books upon ear-training. The present manual is one of these, a special feature being its employment of the aids to the awakening and cultivation of a musical ear included in the tonic sol-fa method of John Curwen.

Musical Gossip.

'DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER' was given at Covent Garden last Saturday evening. Wagner wrote the Senta Ballad, words and music, and felt inclined to call it a Dramatic Ballad. Thus he did not from the first sketch the whole of the book, and that fact partly accounts for the mixture of styles. There is too much of the old for those who admire his late works, yet the opera is deeply interesting. Had it proved a great success, the real Wagner might have been lost to the world. Mlle. Emmy Destinn, who made her first appearance this season, impersonated Senta. She was in splendid voice, and what little acting she had to do was well done. As the Dutchman Herr Rudolf Hofbauer was good, though in the first act his intonation was doubtful. Herr Hensel as Erik deserves praise; it is a most ungrateful part.

'LOHENGRIN,' which has not been heard for some time at Covent Garden, was revived on Tuesday. The performance was not a happy one. Fräulein Perard-Petzl gave promise in the first act, but her voice as yet lacks the power and pathos needed to render justice to the later acts. Even Madame Kirkby Lunn was not at her best as Ortrud. The Lohengrin of Herr Hensel was not sufficiently dignified, neither was his voice in good order. The conducting of Dr. Rottenberg failed to reach his usual standard: it was often slow and pointless.

THERE seems just a chance of hearing M. Gustave Charpentier's new opera 'Julien.' It is now in active rehearsal at the Paris Opéra-Comique. There are eight tableaux in it: Une Chambre à la Villa Médicis, La Montée des Poètes élus, Le Groupe des Poètes maudits, Le Temple de la Beauté, Une Plaine du Pays slovaque, Un Site breton, Une Fête à Montmartre, and Le Temple de la Beauté.

THE KING AND QUEEN have given their patronage to the concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon next, in aid of the League of Mercy.

THE first performance of the "opera-within-the-play," as it is called, will take place at His Majesty's Theatre on the 27th inst., under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. The play is Hofmannsthal's version of Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme'; the opera, Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos.' In the play, given in English, Sir Herbert Tree will impersonate M. Jourdain.

A STATUE of Joachim, to be placed in the vestibule of the Hochschule für Musik, Berlin, where he was director for many years, will be unveiled in a few days.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SEN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Auriol Jones's Concert, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
— Max Darewski's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Julia Hostater's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Lena Maitland's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
TUES. Casals-Bauer-Thibaud Trio, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Gwendolen Mason and Percy Heming's Harp and Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Wesley Weyman's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Elisabeth Muntze-Kaas's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Renée Feutray and Marcel Bonnemain's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Ruby Holland's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Frederick Grisewood's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre.
— Betty Callish's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Hans Ebells's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Tamini's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Stacy Annonier's Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
THURS. Paul Reimers's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Maggie Teyte's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Wagner Centenary Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— Hans Neumann and Percy Sherwood's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Paul Draper's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Gertrude Longdale's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI. Isolda Menges's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— London String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Contesse He'cène Morsztyn's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
SAT. Wessely String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, reprinted in Facsimile from the Edition of 1654, with an Introduction and Notes by Herbert F. Schwarz, 5/ net. Putnam

In the Introduction to this facsimile Mr. Schwarz has been principally interested by the violence and trickery the play is founded on, and in adducing examples (some not very germane to the purpose) of similar violence in history or literature. In discussing the execution of Alexander he has missed a point: hanging by the heels is the peculiar punishment of traitors, and is one of the subjects of the tarot pack, where the *impiccato* is labelled 'Judas.' The box on the ear given as a sign on entering freedom and manhood is much more than a merely German custom. The "fine dramatic qualities" of the play need for their perception an editorial enthusiasm which we are not able to share.

Baring (Maurice), GASTON DE FOIX; and PALAMON AND ARCITE, 2/ net each.

Oxford, Blackwell

Of these two plays 'Gaston de Foix' was originally published ten years ago, and is now reprinted with certain revisions. 'Palamon and Arcite,' which Mr. Baring describes as "a Play for Puppets," appears in print for the first time. Both plays reveal characteristic qualities of the author; both are poetic in conception, if somewhat lacking in dramatic power. The snatches of lyrical song in 'Palamon and Arcite' reveal another, and by no means the least pleasing, side of Mr. Baring's undoubted gifts.

Rolland (Romain), LES TRAGÉDIES DE LA FOI: SAINT LOUIS, AËRT, LE TRIOMPHE DE LA RAISON, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

These three plays, written between 1893 and 1898, have their central inspiration in the faith in religion, the feeling of nationality, and the belief in reason, which are in some respects the dominant feelings in the young France of to-day. In a short Preface the author shows that these sentiments, which he has developed more fully in 'Jean-Christophe,' were as strong twenty years ago as to-day. Two of the plays were produced at the time in the theatre of "l'Œuvre," but we can hardly consider them dramatic; they are essentially works of the study, not of the theatre. Their framework only is historical—the atmosphere is too charged with modern thought to be true to the epoch. But they are interesting, as showing the intense idealism underlying all the author's work.

Sienkiewicz (Henryk), QUO VADIS? written in a Concise Form and illustrated with 75 Pictures from Photographs from the Film by the "Cines" Company of Rome, 1/ net. Hutchinson

The illustrations, made from enlargements of various portions of the remarkable film now being exhibited at the Albert Hall, show that considerable ingenuity and skilful stage-management have been exercised in this cinematograph version of Sienkiewicz's famous novel. The principal scenes and incidents of the story have been cleverly presented, and those unfamiliar with the plot will find the résumé here provided of service. This, we take it, is the sole object of the booklet.

Stopes (Marie C.) and Sakurai (Prof. Joji), PLAYS OF OLD JAPAN: THE "NŌ," 5/ net. Heinemann

The Japanese rank among the greatest and most characteristic treasures of their native literature their ancient "lyric dramas," the Nō, which may truly be said to represent the old spirit of Japan. The texts of these dramas, all of which were written before the sixteenth century, are collected in a work, the 'Yokyoku Tsukai,' various editions of which give as many as 235 to 262 *utai*, as the librettos of the Nō are called. The present volume gives some account of the Nō and of the place it takes in Japan to-day, and includes translations of four plays.

Trask (Katrina), IN THE VANGUARD, 5/6 net. Macmillan

With its doggerel and weak diction, as a play this tract against war is impossible, but it may well be read for some fine ideas and sane argument.

Dramatic Gossip.

MISS HORNIMAN'S company is with us once more, domiciled at the Court Theatre, the present season having opened there on Monday night. The Manchester players bring with them a repertory of plays new and old to London, the programme for the first three nights of the week consisting of Mr. Galsworthy's 'The Pigeon,' which belongs to the latter category, and a one-act piece by Mr. W. P. Casey entitled 'More Respectable,' which is of the former.

With regard to 'The Pigeon' as a play, there is little to add to our notice of February 3rd last year, on its production at the Royalty Theatre. A second hearing only serves to accentuate the impression which it left upon our minds then—that of a curiously undramatic play (so far as technique and plot are concerned), yet one full of shrewd observation, philosophy, and humour which make an undeniable appeal. The present production, which is, perhaps, a trifle over-elaborated in parts, makes its undramatic qualities stand out in even greater relief.

So far as the acting is concerned, we have nothing but praise to offer. Mr. Brember Wills gave a well-nigh perfect rendering of the part of Christopher Wellwyn, and Miss Muriel Pratt's study of the flower-girl was a wonderfully vivid piece of acting. If the French vagabond of Mr. Jules Shaw lacked something of the fire of Mr. Dennis Eadie's impersonation, it amply atoned in other respects, for he managed to invest it with a considerable amount of subtle individuality. The other parts were all effectively filled, though Mr. Lewis Casson and Mr. Russell Thorndike were naturally unable to do much with the hopelessly conventional parts (strangely out of place in so unconventional a play) of Prof. Calway and Sir Thomas Hoxton.

In 'More Respectable' Mr. Casey, like Mr. Galsworthy, provides ample food for reflection, and his little play is similar to 'The Pigeon' in one respect, in that it appears to present a social problem and then leave us without the suggestion of a solution. It presents the impossible struggle of a girl, who has a child to maintain, to live on a salary of eight shillings a week and keep "respectable." The girl in this case has left her husband, who ill-treated her, and rather than go back to him she is on the verge of crossing the border-line of respectability, urged thereto by a girl friend who has left that border-line behind her, when the husband puts in an appearance, and at

length persuades her to return to him. The curtain falls on her words to the disappointed friend, "There's not much money in it, but it's more respectable." That, as will be seen, is no solution of the general problem; its effect is to leave us wondering and more than a little sad. But the piece is cleverly written, with a commendable absence of preaching, and beautifully interpreted by Miss Mary Byron as the wife, and Miss Muriel Pratt as her "non-respectable" friend. Mrs. Albert Barker is responsible for an effective little character-sketch of a landlady.

'THE SEVEN SISTERS,' an original comedy from the Hungarian of Ferencz Herczegh, translated by Ferike Boros, was put on last Wednesday at the Savoy.

Mr. Norman Trevor was responsible for the production, and will share with Miss Laura Cowie the responsibility of what success the play obtains. The love-match of the piece is between these two. Three elder sisters, however, block the way to their union, since husbands have to be found for them. The ingenuity displayed by the hero in accomplishing this feat within a year wears somewhat thin, though it provides plenty of diversity in scene and action. Those who enjoy—and there were many such on the first night—rollicking farce mixed with a little musical comedy, and flavoured with some real comedy, will be well satisfied.

THE CLARISSA COMPANY, which consists of five young ladies, is this week giving four performances at the New Rehearsal Theatre of dramatic poems written and staged by Miss Hester Sainsbury. The poems, especially when dealing with the lighter side of life, are clever and original, full of quaint imagery and unexpected turns of phrase and thought. The more tragic pieces were a trifle stilted, and suffered in the acting, which was inclined to become monotonous on account of the endless repetition of its unconventional pattern. In such pieces, however, as 'Mammon' and 'The Coquette' the effect was light and charming. The costumes, which were designed by Miss Sainsbury and executed by the company, were as gorgeous as a lively imagination could make them, and a good deal of thought and ingenuity must have gone to their fashioning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — A. M.—E. C. B.—H. D.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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Education Office, Town Hall, Swindon.

May 21, 1913.

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May 21, 1913.

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Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

April 28, 1913.

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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

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LITERATURE

A Selection from Goldwin Smith's Correspondence; comprising Letters, chiefly to and from his English Friends, written between the Years 1846 and 1910. Collected by his Literary Executor Arnold Haultain. (Werner Laurie.)

GOLDWIN SMITH'S is no longer a name to conjure with, yet there are still alive enough people who knew him to make a circle of readers for anything as yet unpublished that he wrote. For his old friends he preserved to the last something of the flavour of brilliant and inconsequent chivalry, of a knight of the pen who boldly set forth his opinions, his critics would say, with just that air of self-confident omniscience which justified Disraeli, if nothing else did, in labelling him as the Professor. Curiously enough, there is, we note, a little letter in this volume resenting the charge of fondness for great persons made in 'Lothair'; and as we go through the volume the constant references to some great person or other as "my friend" may show the amount of superficial justice there was in it.

The vigour remains in the letters of over sixty years which Mr. Arnold Haultain, as literary executor, has piously collected. Vigour, dogmatism, inconsistency, would no doubt be the three marks of the whole, if we were to sift and analyze all that is written. Inconsistency it is natural to expect in so many years of what was practically a public career. Dogmatism, one might suppose, would survive through all the changes of a life which was practically sheltered; but the undiminished vigour is surprising. Up to eighty-seven Goldwin Smith could write with the confident determination of twenty-five.

When we look back at him as a conspicuous figure in the literary history of the Victorian age, it is difficult to think of him as having left a permanent impress. His historical work has largely been discredited. His political writing was so uneven, his theories were so individual and unbalanced, that no one can make a consistent philosophy out of them. We need not wonder that nothing like a coherent story of life or mental development can be made out of the letters which Mr. Haultain has succeeded in collecting. Mr. Haultain thinks that Goldwin Smith "was a most far-seeing man": there is hardly proof of it in the letters, but we agree that "he made huge generalizations." That is not quite the same thing. He had many friends, and many acquaintances among the eminent personages of his day; but his letters hardly show the intimacy of his knowledge or that greatness and prescience which Mr. Haultain claims for him. They belong, it is to be observed, chiefly to the latter part of his life. When he finally left England he destroyed all his correspondence. He was then forty-five. Most close friendships are made before that age.

Many great names come before us incidentally, often in no satisfactory way: Tennyson, for example; Tyndall, to whom we have a single letter; Jowett, of whom there is a tantalizing little memory; Herbert Spencer, who comes in to receive a filip of criticism; Lord Coleridge, from whom there is one very interesting letter; and the eighth Duke of Argyll, of whom we would gladly have heard more from Goldwin Smith.

But we must be content with a goodly number of excellent scraps. Of continuous correspondence there is little, except a series of letters to Mr. J. X. Merriman, interesting, but not of any great importance; some (we think) more valuable letters from the third Earl Grey, and a few to the fourth Earl.

A few years later we find Goldwin Smith much interested in English education and (as always) in University reform. He urgently dissuades Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, from undue encouragement of research, or what he called "intellectual sybaritism, shirking duty under pretence of devotion to special research." He added (March 25th, 1876) words which are by no means unmeaning now: "Overendow a man, give him no fixed duties, and the chances are he will waste life in fancied preparations for an effort which will never come."

In 1878 he is trying to persuade Gladstone that Lord Dufferin's energies in Canada had "been devoted to cultivating popularity by speeches and entertainments," and that he had done the country harm "by filling the people with exaggerated notions and by stimulating social extravagance and ostentation"; and in the next year he finds Toronto "in a paroxysm of vulgar funkeyism" during the visit of the new Governor, and assures his correspondent

in England that at a State ball a Minister of State, a Chief Justice, and a Bishop were drunk.

We find letters to the first Lord Selborne separated by some fifty years, addressing him in the forties as "My dear Roundell," and in the nineties as "My dear Lord Selborne." At the earlier date Goldwin Smith shows that he was not so prescient as his editor thinks, by choosing for Palmer rather to be "engaged in politics with a comfortable fortune" than the highest places in the Law, and believing the Saxons to be sighing for union with Prussia. At the later time he gives the Lord Chancellor much advice on politics. In 1870 he is pressing on Lord Salisbury the wisdom of supporting the colonization of Virginia by English farmers, and believing that to send the stream of emigrants to Canada is "only to turn it into the States through a circuitous channel." Thus early he began his persistent cry that Canada's future must unquestionably be annexation to the United States.

More interesting are the few literary references: to Froude, about whom he wrote, it seems, not half so severely as he spoke; and to Carlyle, of whom he says that belief in his "judgment of men and things could hardly survive a day's intercourse with him." By 1886 he is in the full flood of the Irish question, thinking "Gladstone's manifesto an unprincipled appeal to party spirit"; sometimes corresponding in a friendly way with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and then before long denouncing him in language as bitter as ever he used of Disraeli; declaring that Gladstone had evoked Socialism, from which "the next generation will see some sport," and then attributing the same policy (or something very like it) to Lord Rosebery "in his desperate eagerness to win the political Derby." But he engages with Lord Rosebery before many years in the most friendly correspondence, imploring him to save the country from the Liberals and Conservatives.

To Sir John Mowbray in 1896 Goldwin Smith sent a very interesting suggestion for the reform of the House of Lords, which may still survive to be considered. It required special service from a peer to fit him for the House, allowed life peers to sit, and abolished the disqualification for membership of the Commons.

Then we come to the period of the Boer War. Nothing is too bad for the English Government: Mr. Chamberlain, "a shallow and vulgar politician," and Lord Milner receive torrents of invective; and even President McKinley, when he seemed to be cordial to England, "is a hypocrite, half deceived by his own hypocrisy. His Presidency is a misfortune to the world." The favourite aphorism is that "since the burning of Joan of Arc nothing in English history has been so ignoble as the attack of the Empire, with all its dependencies, on these two little Republics."

Interspersed among the politics are some ecclesiastical judgments of interest. Lord Coleridge wishes that Disraeli could

appoint Tait's successor, though he thought the Archbishop "let every real question drift"; and Goldwin Smith was puzzled by Temple, the erstwhile contributor to 'Essays and Reviews,' "enacting the highest orthodoxy and framing hideous appeals to God to patronize rapine and carnage in South Africa."

The close of his life finds his interests concentrated in disapproval of Home Rule, dislike of Mr. Chamberlain, and fear of the financial policy of doles which he saw beginning to corrupt British politics. An excellent letter from Lord Minto in 1909 has special value.

In later years a very friendly greeting was sent him by old admirers at Oxford; he had long kept up a correspondence with Max Müller. It seems that in 1881 he was practically offered the Mastership of his old college, and he may have regretted that he did not take it, for in 1904 he spoke of George Brodrick as having occupied "the happiest, as I should have thought, of all positions." Beyond this, and a mention of his happy marriage, there is little that is autobiographical in the letters.

Mr. Arnold Haultain is not a faultless editor. He misdates, by at least ten years, a letter to Lord Mount Stephen which contains obvious references to the Boer War (No. CLXXI.), and he prints the following without a hint of surprise or correction: "Lord Rosebery is evidently a jurist of the Jeffreys breed. I see it stated that he was counsel for Eyre."

Names are sometimes misspelt, like that of Sir Henry Acland. The Index, too, needs supplementing in many points. The portraits, however, are admirably chosen.

Lore of Proserpine. By Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan & Co.)

Most people have been prepared by Nature to believe in more than meets the common eye that sees by daylight, or else they have failed to learn the lessons of dreamland; yet it is still conventionally assumed that "courage" is needful for the relation of supernormal experiences. Mr. Hewlett, it seems, has acquired courage, by reading Mr. Wentz's 'The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries,' to put into book form his ocular impressions of fairies, oreads, and even the great Hermes himself. The result is an uneven book, fascinating, irritating, and not altogether convincing.

Mr. Hewlett tells his stories as fact, but takes little trouble to keep the reader's scepticism at bay. For instance, in a story entitled 'Beckwith's Case,' we are told that in 1888 Beckwith, after his child had been abducted by a fairy, had to face "the ordeal of *The Daily Graphic*," and other London journals, though *The Daily Graphic* did not start until 1890.

Again, in a part of his book professedly autobiographical, Mr. Hewlett tells us that he "looked out of a window at the

Army and Navy Stores into a mean bedroom across the way," and saw a maid-servant who, after sundry prosaic acts, suddenly knelt and prayed. "The soul went streaming from her mouth like blown smoke." May not the reader ask how Mr. Hewlett contrived to see so much out of such a window?

The present writer, who has seen in broad daylight sudden and unexpected manifestations attributable to discarnate intelligence, and has repeatedly conversed and corresponded with occultists, is not inclined to disbelieve that Mr. Hewlett has seen a rogue-fairy tormenting a rabbit, a dryad bathing in light, and an oread lying by her little one. He states that he has, and his circumstantiality and seriousness invite credence. Yet a few unconvincing lines about places so steeped in reality as the Army and Navy Stores and the dwellings confronting that building make one meditate on the self-deceiving power of auto-suggestion. It is noteworthy that none of the figures who appear as fairies, oreads, &c., in the narrative part of this book has spoken to Mr. Hewlett in its characteristic form, though he tells us that he has talked with the "fairy wife" (supposed by him to be one of more than 250,000 fairy wives existing in England) who is the heroine of his best story. Those who have suffered from hallucinations know that by noticing and criticizing the lack of individuality in such hauntings the spell may be broken. In Mr. Hewlett's case, however, there would, as a rule, be no wish to break such a spell. Intensely sympathetic with sexual love, beauty, and the display of Nature in woman, he may have found joy instead of sorrow in the pictorial results of externalizing day-dreams.

Respectful readers may, of course, accept the ingenious theory which he thus formulates:—

"They [the spirits of natural fact] take on such form [as is needed for our apprehension of them]...through our means.... Some persons have the faculty of discerning spirits, that is, of clothing them in bodily form, and others have not; but, of those who have it, all do not discern them in the same form, or clothe them in the same body."

This theory would, however, reduce the nymphs seen by Mr. Hewlett very nearly to the rank of soap-bubbles, and most people will prefer to think that, if a fairy is to be seen, it is visible after a fixed and definite fashion, as is, for instance, a candle-flame or a cherry blossom. There was, indeed, an old unguent for seeing fairies, composed partly of a "pint of sallet-oil," to be washed with rose-water and marigold-water made of flowers "gathered towards the East," till "the oil becomes white." The complete recipe is remarkably ritualistic, and may be conceived, like other occult recipes demanding labour and minute attention, to have achieved the effect of publishing in Fairyland the desire of the person who followed it. Has Mr. Hewlett, by some kindred ritualistic process, obtained visions superior in intellectual result to those sketched in the narrative part of his work?

We do not know, but we note tantalizing references to Despoina, "with whom I myself have conversed," and to whom his dedication pays gigantic tribute.

In conclusion, we advise the reader to accept the book as a volume of fantastic tales associated with the autobiography of an adorer of Greek mythology. In spite of faults in technique and taste, it is memorable.

Poems. By Alice Meynell. (Burns & Oates.)

AN intense regard for quality, rather than any difficulties with the Muse, makes this volume of collected poems, written over a period of twenty years, slender and its contents precious. With its twenty new poems the book comes to an end on p. 117, but we are very grateful for what has been given us.

The poems which now appear for the first time in book-form have all those distinguished qualities which have already placed the author of so few verses so high among the poets of to-day. They have all the wonderful compactness of their predecessors, made epigrammatic on occasion by a skilful union of sense and sound, as in the first two stanzas of 'Two Boyhoods':—

Luminous passions reign
High in the soul of man: and they are twain.
Of these he hath made the poetry of earth—
Hath made his nobler tears, his magic mirth.

Fair Love is one of these,
The visiting vision of seven centuries;
And one is love of Nature—love to tears—
The modern passion of this hundred years.

Here, as elsewhere, Mrs. Meynell practises a rigid economy of words, yet scatters a generous largesse of meaning. The peculiar and essential individuality of Mrs. Meynell's poetry is accentuated by comparison with any writer—from George Herbert to Francis Thompson—with whom she has much in common. Thompson sometimes shouted his ecstasies from the mountain tops; while Mrs. Meynell, with none of his clamant qualities, is yet able to make her readers feel that she too has penetrated the human soul. But, though she has searched within, and knows well the nature of inner strife and turmoil, her verses have an indefinable repose. There may be heat and passion in them, but there is no fever.

The attainment of this heritage has been beset by doubts and difficulties. These have found repeated expression, but have never ended in surrender to misgivings, or yielding to any of the varieties of pessimism, luxurious or self-tormenting:—

Though thou tame a bird to love thee,
Press thy face to grass and flowers,
All these things reserve above thee
Secrets in the bowers,
Secrets in the sun and showers.

Yet in the fullness of time,

Earth, set free from thy fair fancies,
And the art thou shalt resign,
Will bring forth her rue and pansies
Unto more divine
Thoughts than any thoughts of thine.

The epithets which imply daintiness, charming in their origin, have been depreciated by frequent employment in advertising the obvious and the sweetly sentimental. We should rather say that Mrs. Meynell's verses had the qualities of a magic crystal: clear and polished to outward appearance, yet with the power of exhibiting to the close observer what is actually passing within his own mind. A graceful humour preserves her from the frigidity of one who has merely a message and some technique. Delicacy of diction and strength of thought unite in an intense appeal which has not one line of preaching. Poetry such as this should succeed, where thousands of sermons fail. The Word, interpreted by Mrs. Meynell, places her high among religious teachers.

Pax Britannica: a Study of the History of British Pacification. By H. S. Perris. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

MR. PERRIS'S interesting book reached us almost at the time that Sir William Ramsay was delivering his Romanes Lecture on 'The Imperial Peace,' and there is much in common between their views, although Sir William Ramsay was dealing with an ideal in European history, and Mr. Perris's writing is largely concerned with our relations with the United States. The most serious difficulty in the path of European progress visible to Sir William Ramsay was the want of sympathy between Slav and Teuton, but he was able to praise what the late Lord Salisbury called the Steam-roller of Europe; in other words, the Concert of Europe, "a growing infant, although its growth is slow"; and Mr. Perris has some good words for the Hague tribunal and those who have worked for peace.

Mr. Perris writes from the point of view of one who has been secretary of various Peace Societies, and he gives a history of the progress of our civilization towards peace. He suggests that modern science has eliminated distance, and brought to every breakfast-table the facts upon which a real understanding of wars' origins and incidents may be based. We do not dispute his statements, but it might be possible to argue against them that in recent years there has been retrogression, and that we now know far less of the incidents of modern war than was the case in the seventies or even later. War correspondents in these days have often to rely on hearsay, and are permitted to tell their papers only what the commanders of armies wish the outside world to believe.

Mr. Perris considers that the growth of peace sentiment into an influential body of opinion cannot be said to have manifested itself decisively earlier than the first decade of the present century. His date is fixed in an arbitrary fashion, for the work of Bright, Cobden, and Tolstoy (to which he alludes) was of an earlier time; and the steady growth of arma-

ments, in the United States as well as all Europe, is a fact which tells against the views he puts forward.

One of his contentions is that

"the race for naval 'supremacy' will lead inevitably to a stalemate, and then to the adoption of that co-operative policy under the sanction of international law, by means of which the highways of the ocean will attain their proper liberation and security."

Mr. Perris is full of hope for the future, and thinks that the tumults of the past will now end. He sees signs of peace, and states that the "old anarch of internal strife" will soon be no more.

After chapters on geographical and racial influences, early English conceptions of law and order, and the feudal phase, Mr. Perris devotes himself to the 'Foundations of Domestic Peace,' and attempts to prove that, for English-speaking people, the process of pacification rests upon the element of a balance of religious liberty, political powers, and social status. He is able to put aside the doctrines of General Bernhardt and other warlike soldiers and writers, whose ideas are that, having a huge fighting force, you must use it, and use it quickly—quarrel or no quarrel—to destroy the army or the navy of your neighbour or your rival.

Mr. Perris shows that it is to England and the United States that the cause of peace owes most, and that in their character resides the most serious hope for the future. He admits that the soil of both countries has been soaked with blood, and that there are "powerful factions whose trust is in rifles and warships"; but he sees signs that the best minds in both countries are increasingly preoccupied with the task of substituting the rule of law for the misrule of arms. The idea of a United States of Europe makes no progress; yet even some who laugh at the proposals of Sir Max Waechter admit there is no reason why Europe might not adjust her differences by peaceful means, as North America has done for a hundred years.

An excellent chapter—the best in the book—is devoted to Anglo-American relations, and those on both sides of the Atlantic who are interested in the present dispute about the Panama Canal should read the whole of Mr. Perris's plea for arbitration and peace.

We do not find his figures always satisfactory. The losses at Crécy as here represented agree, we think, with Froissart, but no record was kept of the numbers of the common soldiers, and other historians give results which are widely different. The author elsewhere quotes figures from a Parliamentary Paper of 1911, and should have given those from the Return of the following year; but it is far worse to use the United States census of 1900, when that for 1910 was at hand. A few misprints should be corrected; for instance, one, several times repeated, in the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Mulberry Tree. By Winifred James. (Chapman & Hall.)

AN accomplished French author once made a voyage of discovery round his sitting-room, and wrote a book about it. There was not, if we remember aright, very much about the room, but a great deal about the author's sensations. Miss James, in her *impressions du voyage*, treats the world very much as the French writer treated his chamber. She travels, she says, for fun, not to gather statistics. She has no desire to read the book, only to look at the pictures, and a voyage to the West Indies is, for her, merely an excuse for writing about frocks and frivolities, about herself and her fellow-travellers. So that at the end of 280 pages, of which 70 are as innocent of print as the map in the 'Hunting of the Snark,' the reader, if it were not for the photographs, would have learnt very little of the history, commerce, or scenery of the West Indies, but a great deal about Miss James—her wayward, imaginative, sympathetic, wise, sometimes witty, and always very feminine outlook upon life. We know now, for instance, after reading the two chapters devoted to these subjects, that the author likes cocktails almost as much as she dislikes cockroaches. People, indeed, and the inquiry how they live, rather than the places they live in, interest her; and she writes with easy good-humour and vigorous common sense upon Jamaican negroes and derelict victims of the White Slave traffic as well as frocks. The "advanced" view of the Jamaican negress on the marriage ceremony and the impositions it carries with it, which she knows herself to be better without, is well put:—

"As long as they are not married the man works for her... Directly they marry it is a generally understood thing that she will have to keep him. There may be neglect and desertion and promiscuity among them; but is there no neglect or desertion or promiscuity among us?"

Her answer to the argument against easier divorce, that it would break up home life, is "It would. It would break up the unhappy home life, that is what it is for; and the sooner the better."

As a rule, Miss James is content to be light as gossamer, but for all that she is at her best when she comes to grips with a solid subject—for instance, the Panama Canal or the banana trade at Almirante. Here is a delightful passage on those revolutions which occur as regularly in Central and South America as golf championships in our more placid lives:—

"The stevedore I knew most intimately at Almirante had been engaged in eight revolutions in Nicaragua. He gave up his hobby when he married, out of deference to his wife, who, poor foolish twit, was afraid for his life... There was an invoice he had at home that was worth keeping. It was made out to Capt. Jesse Grant, and was a reply to his request for more men with which to carry on the revolution. The goods came all roped stoutly together, and with them the invoice 'Herewith I send you 180 volunteers. If you want more, send back the ropes.'"

Life of the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, K.C.B. By Sir Mortimer Durand. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN the life of Sir Alfred Lyall there were two careers: the first, that of a brilliant Indian civilian; the second, a literary and social life following his retirement. Sir Mortimer Durand, in his straightforward biography, has confined himself almost entirely to an account of the Indian period, which began in 1856 and ended in 1873: a life spent in administrative work, which brought Lyall into close daily contact with the natives of India, and gave him a knowledge of that country that could hardly have been acquired otherwise. His early letters home, full of his first impressions of India, and accounts of sport, are fresh, independent, and original. In writing to his sister he speaks of the pleasure of freedom, and his former "vagaries at Canterbury.... I mean at home the complete quiet and want of incident, and especially the intense respectability of every visitor, always worried me." "I never read over anything I write," he says, but his style is already attractive in its dry good sense. He is always asking for books to be sent to him, such as De Quincey's 'Essays,' Shelley, Gibbon, and Voltaire. He writes free-thinking replies to his parents' advice on religion, and he resents their recommendations to him to be thrifty.

By the beginning of May, 1857, his letters are no longer full of general news and comments, but are concentrated upon the sudden storm of the Indian Mutiny. For the next two years his life was one of warfare. To be in action, to a youth of his age and temperament, was delightful, and there is a tone of exhilaration in all his letters home. At the end of the two years he was left in charge of his district, with general instructions to re-establish the authority of the British Government. He was severe in the performance of his duty; murderers were hanged daily, and he insisted always on the criminal folly of any weakness at such times. In later life, in a letter to Lord Morley, he lashes out on the subject of the Phoenix Park murders (strong Liberal as he was). He is said to have had a tendency to see too many sides of a question, and to have been slow in making up his mind, but he never had the smallest doubt that every Government is bound to maintain order with a strong hand.

It is impossible here to follow even the main events of his life—his marriage; his transfer to the central provinces; his writing of verse, and work under Sir Richard Temple; his rise to early distinction. A furlough at home won for him the friendship of Leslie Stephen and Lord Morley. His correspondence with the latter upon literary subjects and Indian affairs is frequent.

"I believe we are safe in India if we make no blunders [he writes]; but.... in India anything like democracy, above all the sham democracy of the crude Bengalee who has no strength behind his words, may yet drive us prematurely into some confusion."

At the end of a third period of rather uncongenial and uphill official work he had completed a term of fifteen years' service. He was now 36, and a contemporary describes his appearance thus:—

"His head was that of a Kouhani Brahmin. His eyes were wonderful, and he had an indescribable charm which attracted men and women alike."

In 1874 he was appointed Agent-General in Rajputana, and finally he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. In the early period of his Lieutenant-Governorship the so-called Ilbert Bill roused intense resentment among the Europeans all over India. It was a measure which gave to native magistrates in certain circumstances jurisdiction over Europeans. Though the root principle of the Bill was sound, Lyall's comment upon it was that he disliked "setting fire to an important wing of the house to roast a healthy but small pig."

In 1887 Lyall said farewell to India, and the rest of his life was spent in England. He still kept up his old interests as a member of the Council for India, but he was free to devote his time chiefly to literature. His 'Asiatic Studies,' and his volume of poems; his 'Tennyson' in the "English Men of Letters" Series, and frequent essays in *The Fortnightly Review*, are his best-known works. Sir Mortimer Durand gives us no more than a plain picture of Lyall's life in India; but he conveys successfully the impression of a man who was at once a sound governor, a poet, and a thinker. In Lyall the charm of personality was as remarkable as the subtlety and firmness of his intellect.

Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission. By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. With Introduction by Harry Mayne [sic]. Translated by Gregory A. Page. (Heinemann.)

SOME three years ago a good deal of excitement was raised among literary circles in Germany by the announcement that a manuscript copy of the original version of 'Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre' had been discovered in Zurich. The task of editing this MS. was entrusted to Mr. Harry Mayne, Professor of German in the University of Berne—it is unfortunate, by the way, that his name is misprinted in the present volume—and after some delay three different editions were published in quick succession in 1911: a "Luxus-Ausgabe," a cheap edition with the Introduction which is here translated, and finally the Weimar edition. It need hardly be said that, since the appearance of the work, there has been not a little throwing about of brains regarding it among German savants.

'Wilhelm Meister's theatralische Sendung,' as the original title runs, is but a fragment, for only the first half of the work was written in the early form. The six books of which it consists correspond to the first four books of the 'Lehrjahre,'

but between the time when Goethe laid aside the 'Sendung' and set to work upon the 'Lehrjahre' his point of view had altered very considerably—it must be remembered that his residence in Italy and the critical years succeeding it fall in the interval—and the differences between the two versions are accordingly pronounced. In fact, those early books of the 'Lehrjahre' represent a thorough recasting of the 'Sendung,' and a comparison between the two is of great interest as a study in Goethe's artistic development. It should, however, be frankly admitted that the interest is one which will appeal chiefly to the Goethe-philologist proper; the general reader, and especially the reader who is unacquainted with German, is hardly likely to bother himself about the earlier version, when the completed romance lies ready to his hand. It is undoubtedly gratifying that England should have been so prompt in producing a translation, but we confess to a certain feeling of curiosity as to who will make use of it.

It is true that a fair amount of new matter is to be found in the 'Sendung.' In Book I., for instance, Wilhelm's childhood is dealt with at greater length than it is in the 'Lehrjahre,' and several of the chapters, embodying, as they evidently do, reminiscences of Goethe's own boyhood, are decidedly attractive. Books III. and IV. also contain a good deal that is fresh, and incidentally give us some interesting information about Goethe's early dramatic compositions. But on the whole we cannot help thinking that what is best in the 'Sendung' has been incorporated in the 'Lehrjahre,' while a great deal that is distinctly dull has been rejected. Some German critics have, indeed, maintained that the earlier version is positively superior to the later, but such a view is really not tenable; personally, we confess to agreeing with Herr Erich Schmidt that the 'Sendung' is in parts "erstaunlich unreif," both in style and characterization, as compared with the 'Lehrjahre.' Its literary style, however, is well worth studying, were it only for the purpose of noting the differences between it and Goethe's later prose. The advantages are not by any means always on the side of the latter: in the 'Sendung' Goethe was certainly not so apt to take himself too seriously and indulge in the stiffly elaborate diction and unconscious humour which Samuel Butler made fun of in his delightfully malicious fashion.

Apart from the merits of the respective versions, the discussion of the German scholars has chiefly centred round the somewhat unprofitable question as to whether or not the 'Sendung' was meant to champion the ideal of a theatrical career—whether, that is to say, Wilhelm's mission for the theatre was regarded by Goethe as valid, and was to find a successful accomplishment. Professor Mayne inclines to think that it was; but other critics consider that the title is ironic, and that from the beginning Goethe had in his mind some such

conclusion as that which he worked out later. We think the latter view much the more probable, though it must be acknowledged that the theatrical world supplies a more definite and homogeneous background in the 'Sendung' than in the 'Lehrjahre.'

Mr. Page's translation is on the whole a capable piece of work, being fluent, spirited, and accurate, though there are occasional awkwardnesses of diction and even blunders now and then. For instance, it is somewhat startling to come upon a sentence like this:—

"When in his arms she unsuspectingly dedicated the white night-gown, in which she looked quite English, what else could he do than, satiated with present pleasure, sweep her along with him into the glad future?"

Here "dedicated" is surely an unintelligible rendering of "einweihte," and as for "English" we are afraid that it is an unwarrantable reversal on Mr. Page's part of the "Non Angli sed angeli" adage.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1913. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS indispensable book has reached its fiftieth issue, and the name of Mr. Epstein now appears on its title-page as assisting Dr. Scott Keltie with the editorial work. It grows in size every year, and we hope that it will not be allowed to become more bulky than it is now, especially as it is padded with advertisements at the end.

In all important matters it is accurate and as up-to-date as ever. The revolutions in Mexico are duly chronicled, as are recent changes in the French and Spanish Ministries. Tripoli has been cut out of the Turkish section, and transferred to that of Italy; but no attempt has been made to deal with changes caused by the Balkan War, and it was obviously necessary to leave the recasting of the Balkan section for another year. There is a mere foot-note to explain that "at the conclusion of the war" the "Turkish possessions in Europe will be considerably lessened."

In details of little moment there are many mistakes, and some which have been pointed out in reviews are allowed to remain uncorrected. St. Pierre (p. 815) has been so given for three years at least, when St. Pierre is meant. "Mrs." Durham is a misprint for "Miss" Durham, and this slip has long existed. Sir Charles Eliot is not yet given as the author of the best book on Turkey, though his work, originally published anonymously, has borne his name for years. On p. 1054 a work on Montenegro is ascribed to "F. Seymour" instead of to Mr. F. S. Stevenson. We have twice remarked that the 1907 edition of Baedeker's 'Eastern Alps' is not the latest issue, but the reference remains. In the bibliography of Greece a curious misprint that any proof-reader could correct is left as it was some years ago, and the list of non-official pub-

lications relating to Greece is still imperfect.

The total population of Argentina in 1911 is given as 7,171,910. A recent investigation (reported in February last) gives the total as 9,710,000. We do not pretend to know which figure is right, but merely note the striking difference. The population of Tristan da Cunha is wrong. In 1909 there were exactly 100 people on the island, and the figures of 1903 should long ago have been modified. The latest Parliamentary Paper relating to the island (much out of date) is omitted in the list here given.

Maps are always a special feature of 'The Statesman's Year-Book,' and this year an attempt is made to show how far the various countries of the world were developed fifty years ago as compared with to-day. But the maps are on too small a scale to be interesting. A postage stamp will cover the space occupied by the United Kingdom, yet there is a pretence to show the railways of our islands.

We continue to regret that no attempt is made to give a better Index. There are at the beginning of the book many valuable tables which tell a good deal about cotton, tobacco, rubber, tin, and so on; but all this useful information is deliberately omitted from the Index, as are important additions and corrections which cover many pages. If we point out trifling defects, it is merely to try to improve a book which is admirable, yet could easily be improved.

Aberdeen: Topographical, Antiquarian, and Historical Papers on the City of Aberdeen. By John Milne. (Aberdeen, 'Aberdeen Journal' Office.)

THE writer disarms criticism by observing that these notes were published by him unwillingly at the request of friends, who wished them preserved in a more lasting form than he gave them in the pages of a newspaper. Even so, it is regrettable that the book should contain neither plan nor comprehensive index. It is impossible to praise too highly the minute care with which he traces in the modern city the features, submerged or occasionally emerging, of the ancient substratum of its strength. In the peculiar name "Canny Sweet Pots" (head of the settlement, [ceann na suidhe Gael.] + pools) he detects, by a process of his own, possibly the very first designation of the home of fisher-folk who settled at the mouth of the Don. Aberdon, in the same neighbourhood, became the seat of a bishopric and cathedral in 1132. Round it grew up the town and burgh of barony, since the fifteenth century known as Old Aberdeen. Its history is that of the cathedral and King James IV.'s, or rather Bishop Elphinstone's, university. The flourishing modern city—anciently called Aberden—was made a royal burgh by David I., and is mentioned in the Book of Scone in the time of his predecessor, Alexander I.

Dr. Milne thinks that the name is derived from the Den Burn, the influx of

which into the river is very near the mouth of the Dee. In going thoroughly into the history of the cathedral he discounts the theory that Malcolm III. founded a bishopric at Mortlach, which was afterwards transferred to Aberdon. Both Fordun and Boece mention the bishopric of Mortlach; but the document on which they relied, the first charter of the Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis, is regarded by the editor, the late Cosmo Innes, as a forgery, though he believed in the "tradition" about Malcolm Canmore. Probably the charter was concocted to support a claim by Aberdon to the Mortlach lands and revenues. Dr. Milne is a good deal of an iconoclast, but in this instance he has good reason for his views. Another point he makes is the forgery, as he holds it to be, of the famous Bull of Adrian IV. His arguments on the Registrum generally are acute, and his suggestion that a critical examination of it should be undertaken by the University is worth considering.

For the rest, the book fulfils its purpose of treating on the

"names of the two towns, their Armorial Bearings, Boundaries, Rivers, Burns, Bridges, Mills, Lochs, Wells, Water Supplies, Sewers, Churches and Universities, the Harbour and Docks, the Aberdeenshire Canal, and the Railways which enter the city."

The Cathedral and the Chanonry are also described. The geological work is excellent, and the topographical researches have evidently been a labour of love. The author's style cannot be commended, but this may be partly due to the circumstances of publication. Modern taste may reconcile itself to the fact that hardly a suggestion of individual humanity finds a place in the dry narrative. Yet we are relieved occasionally, as when glass-making, ancient querns and water-mills, or the habits and uses of black-headed gulls in the loch, are mentioned.

The Invincible Alliance, and Other Essays, Political, Social, and Literary. By Francis Grierson. (John Lane.)

THE sales of certain popular, but to the educated taste unreadable novels, bear witness to a vast class of readers to whom such essays as those before us must be caviare indeed. It is all the more our duty and pleasure to call the attention of "those who know"—the aristocracy of letters—to the presence in their midst of just one of those accomplished, experienced, thoughtful essayists whose absence is frequently deplored; a writer whose style is in itself a compliment to the intelligence of his audience, and whose survey of the art and politics of modern civilization is sure to stimulate, even though it may frequently fail to convince.

Mr. Grierson's experience of the world is wide, and he has travelled far, not only in the golden realms of literature and art, but also through the physical globe. But the east of his mind is too mystical and artistic, too much influenced by the sound

of words and the balance and assonance of phrases, to allow him, in his political essays, that clear thought and penetrating vision which he finds deplorably absent in the statesmen of to-day. He writes, indeed, of practical politicians with a supercilious contempt which is hardly justified by his own contributions towards the solution of the problems they have to face. As the interpreter of that "spiritual will" which is the chief element in the progress of a people, and which, he warns us, the "material eye" of mere politicians cannot penetrate, he explains how a visit to the palace at Gatschina revealed to him that

"there will be no Russian question in Western Europe, but the time will come when Germany will possess the whole of North-Western Russia, and Constantinople will belong to Austro-Germania."—P. 13.

Such a development would bring the yellow races to the doors of Europe, and, Mr. Grierson thinks, will compel England and America to form that "Invincible Alliance" which gives the title to his book, and which alone can enable America to grapple with the Yellow Peril, and England to avoid the menace of starvation. A hundred pages later, however, the much-abused politician will rub his "material eye" when he is told, in spite of this prophecy and the events of the last year, that when the "so-called Christian Nations throw off their masks and engage in an Armageddon of slaughter," it is the Russians who are most likely to win in Europe, the Turks in the Near East, and the yellow races in the Far East. "For these people still believe they have souls," whilst "Christian civilization has been descending lower and lower for four centuries." Apart from the fact that these two prophecies are mutually contradictory, one cannot too strongly protest against the suggestion that the civilization of the sixteenth century was higher than that of to-day, or that now "nothing but a hatch separates us from primitive barbarism." The events of the last year have at least proved the presence of a new factor in civilization, the reasoned resolve of Christian peoples and their representatives not to plunge into war recklessly, but only as the last resource. This fact and a glance at the statute book must surely dispel the illusion of the sixteenth century as a heaven from which we are falling.

This dread of the Yellow Peril is ever present to Mr. Grierson, who knows Australia as well as America, and it inspires in this book a series of clever dialogues on the political future of the latter country, in which the following striking passage is put into the mouth of an American Senator:—

"Meditate on the marvels of the past, think of Rome, Carthage, the invasion of the Moors, the Spanish Conquest, the Declaration of Independence, the apparition of Bonaparte, the advent of Abraham Lincoln, the freeing of the slaves, the war with Spain, the acquisition of the Philippines, the imbroglio with Japan, the incommensurable theme of the yellow race wrenched from the rock of Asia to be cast before us as a token of defiance, or a stimulus to conquest, and then

tell me whether you are sleeping or waking; whether you are standing on the brink of a precipice, or dreaming in a fool's paradise of transient pleasures and ephemeral passions. Gentlemen, we are at the dawn of a new era. We resemble Columbus and his crew just before they sighted the shores of the New World. The tide of Empire is rising. Whither will it land us? When it recedes, will it carry us with it far beyond the islands of the Pacific? Will it sweep us on and on till it touches the shores of Eastern Asia?"

Mr. Grierson, in fact, seems to think that America is almost ripe for the coming of an emperor—which we, on the contrary, think exceedingly unlikely. Nor, on the other hand, can we regard the idea which underlies his chapter on Tolstoy as anything but an absolute misconception. He suggests that Tolstoy owes his influence in England to his title, and that, if he had arrived here shorn of his cash and countship, no lion-hunting hostess would have cared to receive him, and only the working-classes would have hailed him as a seer. This is about as true as to say that men like Mr. Shaw, or William Morris, or Ruskin, or Browning have no following amongst the upper classes, because they did or do not happen to be rich baronets; and that Tennyson was only recognized as a poet when he was raised to the peerage.

The chapters from which we derived most pleasure, amongst many which are stimulating, deal with music as the new refuge of the soul of a people deluged with materialism. It is a subject upon which Mr. Grierson's musical career entitles him to speak with authority:—

"As opinions become more positive, music will become more imperative. Society having become chaotic, people will be more and more attracted to the harmony created by rhythmic sounds."

It would have supported rather than injured his argument, had Mr. Grierson admitted the popularity of music in the eighteenth century, and considered the position of Purcell and Handel in relation to the Age of Reason. It is an exaggeration, we think, to say that the first popular expression of music in England was shown in the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is an exaggeration, again, to say that "with the advent of the husky, blatant German school of singing musical art has all but vanished among tenors." The modern tenor does not lack art; he is really a tenor in pitch, but of baritone quality, and must be, because the operatic tenor of to-day has to express music which could not possibly be interpreted by the light, clear, pure tenor voices of the Italian School, such as Fancelli and Campanini, who took London by storm in the early seventies. New music demands a new voice. Fancelli could no more have sung through an opera by Wagner than Madame Melba could sing the parts of Madame Saltzmann-Stevens. But that is no reason for denying musical art to the last-named, any more than to Bella Bellincioni, whose performance of *La Gioconda* in Rome twenty years ago we, like Mr. Grierson, well remember as the supreme expression of Italian opera.

British Borough Charters, 1042-1216.
Edited by Adolphus Ballard. (Cambridge University Press.)

It is with considerable pleasure that we welcome a book on this subject from Mr. Ballard. The lamented death of Miss Bateson in the midst of her work on the early history of our English Boroughs has left a gap in the ranks of our working historians none too easy to fill, and it is no disparagement of Mr. Ballard's carefully thought-out Introduction to say that it does not leave on us the impression of completeness produced by her preliminary essays to the two volumes on 'Borough Customs' for the Selden Society, and her studies on the Law of Breteuil and its grant to English and Irish boroughs. The present book is, however, a continuation of Mr. Ballard's previous work 'The Domesday Boroughs,' not a completion of her scheme, and is a further step on the way to the solution of the question "What is a borough?"

Mr. Ballard takes every borough charter from the Conquest to the death of John, analyzes it into its constituent clauses, and rearranges these under appropriate headings founded on the classification of burgess privileges of the thirteenth century in Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law.' The consideration of these charter privileges shows two common features only which differentiate the borough from the manor: a borough court, and the grant of burgage tenure to all lands within the jurisdiction of that court. But to bring all the places called "boroughs" by the Chancery clerks into line with the ordinary criterion of a borough in relation to the hundred, Mr. Ballard is forced to postulate three classes: "extra-hundredal," those separately represented in the hundred, and those not represented except by the vill in which they were situated, these last not being reckoned as boroughs for purposes of taxation. A very interesting feature of the Introduction is the examination of French and German charters, the customs of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and of two Spanish cities; it proves, contrary to the popular idea, that English municipal life was more advanced than either French or German in the twelfth century. The borough court was the pivot of the English borough, as the commune was in Northern France, and round it grew the civic personality.

A careful perusal of this book gives us a deeper sense of the complexity of English borough life than ever, and a strong feeling of the value of the work that Mr. Ballard has put into it. We are now able to see at a glance the line of development of municipal privileges and the sources of their inspiration, while the classification is so minute and the Index so good that it is easy to verify the existence of any particular privilege in a borough charter. Each reference is accompanied by a translation, adequate if free, which will be a help to the general reader, and there is a welcome absence of generalizations from insufficient bases.

Later Reminiscences. By J. L. Story.
(Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

THERE are only a few men and women in each generation whose memories deserve a permanent literary form, and through lack of talent, energy, or egotism they often fail to enrich the world of letters. Like most writers of this class of literature, Mrs. Story has not always selected her material to the best advantage, and at times some chaff has mingled with the wheat. There is a good deal in these reminiscences after married life that will interest few; there is a small part that will interest everybody; and the bulk of the book will interest a special class—those conversant with university and ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland during the last fifty years. There are many stories and incidents that might well have been omitted, but everything is written with perfect taste. Indeed, the charm of the book lies in the kindly, humorous fashion of its narrative.

A Principal of a Scottish University may or may not be a person of importance in regions beyond his own country, but in it he is always to be reckoned with. Dr. Story held a secure position in the minds and esteem of his fellow-Scotsmen, and Mrs. Story almost worshipped him:

"How often I have sat and admired the rows of beautiful old heads in the Assembly Hall; always returning in the end to one black head deeply streaked with grey which... was far more precious to me than head of emperor or saint."

Naturally, then, her reminiscences gather round her husband's life-work, and tell us of parochial life in Rosneath parish, his Professorship at Glasgow University, his Clerkship and Moderatorship of the General Assembly, and his Principalship. Mrs. Story's heart warms as she writes about her first home after marriage—a home in which she "passed more than a quarter of a century of almost unbroken happiness," and she has much to say that should interest all who care to study the changes of Scottish manners in Church and home. The book is lit up with flashes of a lively fancy and delicate wit. Mrs. Story hits off Scottish patriotism or provincialism by her anecdote of the dying man whose last question to his minister was:—

"Weel, sir, it's just this. You see you have made me hope that when I die God will take me to heaven; do you think it's any way possible that I nicht gae round by Aberdeen?"

But the most delightful story concerns John Brown, Queen Victoria's favourite Highlander. Dr. Story and a few personal friends of the Duke of Argyll were invited to Inveraray Castle to meet the Queen, and during their visit a fishing excursion was arranged, in which John was asked by Lord Archibald Campbell to take part. The answer was most characteristic:—

"No, A'm no' going. I was speakin' to the Queen aboot it, an' she said I wadna care for 't."

Mrs. Story during most of her life has been in a singularly fortunate position for making friendship with well-known

ecclesiastics, and she has something to say regarding their talents and eccentricities. Spurgeon impressed her with his "impassioned eloquence that carried all before it," but his pulpit manners offended her. Moody "had in him the elements of better things" than sensational preaching, and he could tell a story "in a manner impossible to surpass." Dr. Tulloch was a "born orator, and his support ensured the success of every cause he advocated." That "liberal, large-hearted, cheery soul" Norman Macleod was also one of her favourites. Then there were John Stuart Blackie and Mrs. Bishop, Henry Irving and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, all of whom she knew and admired.

Le Masque de Fer (Énigmes du Grand Siècle). Par E. Laloy. (Paris, H. Le Soudier.)

THE mystery of the Man in the Mask is still unsolved, and the present work, interesting as it is, does not profess to have solved it. The author, however, indicates the necessary starting-point: "c'est parmi les gens disparus en août 1669 qu'il faudra chercher."

M. Laloy, who is Conservateur-adjoint at the Bibliothèque Nationale, says that his main purpose was to make known the interesting results of Monsignor Barnes's investigation of the problem. But a month after his own first edition was finished chance brought him a discovery which overthrew the Prignani theory advocated by the English writer, and nearly a third of his book had to be rewritten. And even before the first edition had been put into circulation, he intimates that he had been obliged to recognize that the remarkable coincidences which had made the theory so plausible did not constitute proof.

Till within the last few years the Matthioly "system" had held the field as the most likely hypothesis; and, although M. Laloy certainly seems to us to have done something towards shaking it, it is probable that many will be reluctant to abandon it definitely. Whatever one may think of his results he has done a good service in offering a conspectus of the present state of the problem.

A certain Eustache Dauger, who was arrested, probably at Dunkirk, in August, 1669, and taken to the citadel of Pignerol with the most careful precautions, is the new candidate. It is not considered probable that this was anything but a prison-name, such as that of Lestang, which is known to have been given to Matthioly. But in his case, unlike that of the latter, we know nothing as to his real name or what was his offence. One of Louvois's letters, while giving Saint-Mars, Governor of Pignerol, the most stringent orders as to the safety and secrecy of his custody, declares that the prisoner is "only a valet," and "Dauger" was, in fact, employed in that capacity for some time to wait on Fouquet. But in spite of this, which led Andrew Lang on a false scent, the treatment accorded to the new prisoner was that of an ecclesiastic

rather than a menial. Such M. Laloy is satisfied that he was, although he can only explain away the War Minister's description on the hypothesis of official duplicity. Whatever or whoever Dauger was, it is certain that he was regarded as a prisoner of great importance; and it is a point against Matthioly that, when Saint-Mars, the model state-jailer, left Pignerol for Exiles, the Italian was left behind, but Dauger went with Saint-Mars. Even if Matthioly did not die, as M. Laloy thinks, soon after his transference to the Îles Sainte-Marguerite-Honorat in May, 1694, it seems improbable that he was the masked prisoner whom Saint-Mars took with him to the Bastille in 1698.

The description *ancien prisonnier*, which was admittedly used with regard to the captive of the Bastille, will undoubtedly bear the interpretation placed upon it by the present author, at least as well as that given it by M. Funck-Brentano, the champion of Matthioly. As to the trump card of the Matthioly system, the burial certificate in the name "Marchioly," it is here objected that the age given, "forty-six or thereabouts," is quite inapplicable to a prisoner of such long standing as the Mask (1669-1703), and that, as there is available evidence of the practice of the Bastille in substituting *noms de fantaisie* in these documents, one may infer an official substitution of name also.

But, even if all this satisfies the inquirer as to the relative claims of Dauger and Matthioly, there is, on the admission of M. Laloy, a weak spot in the case for the former. Saint-Mars took with him from Pignerol to Exiles two prisoners—Dauger and a certain La Rivière, who had also been Fouquet's valet. One of these two died of dropsy, and it is not certain which. M. Laloy himself points out that MM. Lair and Funck-Brentano and Andrew Lang were in error when they asserted the existence of official statements that La Rivière had been long subject to dropsy, and his own argument that Dauger was the survivor who went to the Îles-Sainte-Marguerite scarcely carries complete conviction.

That Jacques Stuart de la Cloche was an impostor may now be accepted, and he, the Abbé Prignani, and Roux de Marsilly may all, for different reasons, be dismissed from the investigation, as well as Martin, the valet of the last-named. Still, the account of their several careers which the author has here brought together is none the less of substantial interest, as throwing light upon the negotiations of Charles II. with France and the Pope, and illustrating the temper and administrative methods of Louis XIV. M. Laloy has made some mistakes as to English personalities. The Penderells were not "peasants," but substantial yeomen; Clifford (of the Cabal) was never Chancellor of the Exchequer; and there seems to be some confusion between the two Bellings, father and son, the latter of whom was secretary to Queen Catherine, not to Henrietta Maria. Catherine de Suède (p. 24) should be Christine.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Church Quarterly Review, APRIL, 3/

Spottiswoode

In the first article Dr. A. C. Headlam turns his guns upon 'Foundations,' the recent statement of theological views by a group of Oxford men. He admits their candour and ability, but takes note of their youth and limitations. Like Oxford men, they are "not afraid of letting us see their mind in the process of formation." Dr. Caldecott writes on 'The Religious Philosophy of Rudolf Eucken.' He shows how Eucken insists upon the transcendence of the Cosmic Spirit, and therein dissociates himself from the classical German Idealists. The most serious deficiency is found in his treatment of the origin and persistence of the alien part of the Cosmos, viz., physical nature and the lower ranges of mental life. The deficiency is due to his want of interest in psychology. An article on 'Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools,' to which several writers contribute, argues against the examination stimulus in religious instruction, and gives a useful list of books for teachers.

Journal of Theological Studies, APRIL, 3/6 net.

Frowde

The *Journal of Theological Studies* contains much interesting matter, including a consideration of the 'Fourth Oxyrhynchus Saying,' by Mr. Evelyn-White, and 'Is Hermas also among the Prophets?' by Mr. C. H. Turner. Dr. E. A. Abbott writes on 'The Oriental Language of the Odes of Solomon.' The leading place is given to Sir H. H. Howorth, who denies the claims of the Damascene decretal to be a genuine document, and reverts to the view that the first official pronouncement of the Latin Church on the question of the Canon was made not at Rome, but in Africa, in the Synods of Hippo and Carthage held in 393 and 397. The number contains several reviews of important books.

Law.

Bennett (T.), LAWS AGAINST NONCONFORMITY, 1/ net.

Roberts & Jackson

Practically all the enactments inimical to Nonconformity that have passed into law, from the earliest times to the present day, are included in this paper-covered volume.

Hyamson (Rev. M.), MOSAICARUM ET ROMANARUM LEGUM COLLATIO, 21/ net.

Frowde

This is a complete study of an early compilation of Christian and Roman law made at the end of the fourth century (390-438), and, according to the editor, by some obscure official of a bishop's court, perhaps at Milan. Dr. Hyamson gives a facsimile of the Berlin MS., a transcript, an extended text, and a translation with full notes and references; a comparison of the Biblical quotations with the Vulgate and Itala versions, showing that the latter was used by the compiler; some notes on points of Jewish law; lists of textual variants, of the titles, &c., of the chapters, of the sources of the 'Collatio,' and a Bibliography. We have rarely seen a better planned or more carefully executed piece of work. As a contribution to the study of Roman law, it is mainly valuable as showing the range of questions that were regarded by the jurists of the time as important in their practice, and as

a considerable part of the Ante-Justinian juristic literature which has offered problems to scholars from the sixteenth century onwards. It is no small distinction to follow Mommsen and improve upon his work, as Dr. Hyamson has done.

Poetry.

Dargan (Pegram), ALMS FOR OBLIVION.

New Orleans, Graham

A voluminous collection of verses, some of inordinate length, some short; some grave, and others gay. The book appears to be modelled on the poetical works of a century ago; many of the verses, on the other hand, are up to date, and pretend to a humour which does not appeal to us. The first poem, on 'The Atlantes,' in Byron's mock-heroic style, reaches to the 108th page of the book, and in the last stanza the author rhymes "do then" with "Newton," and remarks that here he grows verbose. The volume is limited to an edition of 250 copies.

Holliott (B. L.), LIFE'S LOTTERY, 1/6 net.

Fifield

Musical little verses in which the author exhibits a delicate fancy and a considerable gift of imagination. Often he obtains his effects by the simplest methods, as, for instance, in the poem entitled, 'The Cotswolds,' from which we quote the following stanza:—

In little hollows 'neath the hills
The nestling hamlets smile,
While each its page of history fills
To haunt our minds awhile.

Fletcher (John G.), VISIONS OF THE EVENING, 3/6 net.

Erskine Macdonald

Mr. Fletcher's work is unequal. Here and there a poem compels attention, or a line lingers gratefully on the ear, but too often his ambition has outrun his ability. There is much in the volume, however, that is worthy of commendation.

Goodwin (C.), THE FEAST OF THE UNIVERSE.

Erskine Macdonald

Included in this volume is a long, ambitious poem on 'The Creation,' written in blank verse interspersed with rhyming lyrics. The author's poetic abilities are scarcely commensurate with the greatness of the subject, though some of the shorter pieces show signs of promise.

Perceptions of Robert Bowman Peck.

Elkin Mathews

These verses are disappointing in a sense, for they frequently arouse an expectation in the reader's mind which eventually goes unfulfilled. Some of them, however, are pleasing, though the author should avoid faults such as those which appear in his poem to "Bobbie" Burns, where the accent often goes astray, notably in his use of the word "to" at the end of the second line.

Ratcliffe (A. V.), A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP, and Other Verses, 2/6 net.

Erskine Macdonald

Apart from occasional expressions and words which savour of "preciousness," we have nothing but praise for this book of unpretentious verse. Mr. Ratcliffe is a singer who more often than not strikes just the right note, and strikes it with the true poetic touch.

Spencer (Sherwood), THE FLOOD OF YOUTH, 1/ net.

Fifield

The first published verses of one who is still quite a young man, and was till lately in the Navy. They are full of the freshness, and likewise the exaggeration, of youth, but they contain sufficient promise to make us look forward to maturer work from the same pen.

Sphinx, OXFORD: A TRIBUTE, 6d. net.

Oxford, Blackwell;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

A long poem in praise of Oxford, of no great merit. Awkward lines such as

Unto thee are our souls given

frequently mar the rhythm and the effect.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, Vol. X. Part II. 21/ a year.

Karslake

The sales recorded in the present issue include those of Baxter Prints and of the publications of the Arundel Society. Mr. A. D. Euren contributes an article on 'Books and Bookmen of Norwich.'

Philosophy.

International Journal of Ethics, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Allen

In the current issue Mr. Arthur O. Lovejoy writes on 'The Practical Tendencies of Bergsonism.' The philosophy of Bergson, he maintains, has ceased to be merely a body of arguments and conclusions contained in certain books; it has become an influence to be reckoned with in the life of our time. Other papers of note are 'A Statistician's Idea of Progress,' by Mr. Walter F. Willcox; 'The Problem of Christian Ethics,' by Mr. John M. Mecklin; and 'The Sociological Era,' by Mr. M. E. Robinson.

Transcendent Speculations on Apparent Design in the Fate of the Individual, translated from Schopenhauer by David Irvine, 2/6 net.

Watts

Towards the close of one of his essays, Wagner recommended that there should be a popular edition of Schopenhauer's treatise on 'Apparent Design in the Fate of the Individual.' The present translation is now published as a contribution towards celebrating the centenary of Wagner's birth.

History and Biography.

Betts (Arthur), CORONATION STUDIES: THE GREAT GOLD SPURS; III. THE DESCENT OF THE CUSTOMARY RIGHT, 1/ net.

50, Bedford Row, W.C.

The author continues his series of Coronation Studies, reprinted from *The Juridical Review*. In the present volume he gives a history of the right to bear the spurs—one of the few Coronation rights of service which remain—showing how it has existed since the time of Richard I., and has always been performed by those of "Marshal" blood, except where higher services were performed by that family, or for other reasons which he mentions.

Brawley (Benjamin Griffith), A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, 5/6 net.

Macmillan

In this book the author sets forth the main facts about the American negro and his history. In so doing he presupposes on the part of the reader an elementary knowledge of American history. He traces the development of the negro from the beginning of slavery in the Colonies to the day of his disfranchisement in the majority of States, and concludes with a study of the negro as a soldier, and a brief review of his achievements in literature, art, and invention.

Brotchie (T. C. F.), THE BATTLEFIELDS OF SCOTLAND, THEIR LEGEND AND STORY, 5/ net.

Jack

This book tells in an attractive manner the story of the national struggles associated with the battlefields of Scotland, from Culloden in the north to Flodden in the south. Though fully conscious of the

romance of his subject, the author has aimed at strict historical accuracy, so that his book should be of value to the student as well as of interest to the general reader. He is his own illustrator, and some sixty of his drawings are included in the volume.

Dautremer (Joseph), BURMA UNDER BRITISH Rule, with an Introduction by Sir George Scott, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin

M. Dautremer was French Consul in Rangoon for several years. He aims at showing that Burma offers much that both the French Government and the settlers in Cochin-China and Tongking might copy with advantage. His book is written from a practical point of view, and his conclusion is that, while French Indo-China has a great deal to learn from Burma, the latter is not progressing so fast as it might and should do.

Denison (Col. George T.), A HISTORY OF CAVALRY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, with Lessons for the Future, 10/6 net. Macmillan

Though the first edition of this book was published in 1877, it is here reprinted exactly as it originally appeared, without note or alteration. There is one error, however, which the author is anxious to correct, namely, his description of the capture of the Dutch fleet, when frozen in the ice at Texel in 1795, by a force of French Hussars. He is now satisfied, on the authority of the Dutch historian General F. de Bas, that the fleet was handed over to the French cavalry by order of the Dutch Government, and that there was no capture or military operation at all. It is instructive to note that in his chapter on the use of firearms by cavalry—an idea which in 1877 was comparatively new—Col. Denison predicted that in the next great war “whichever nation employed mounted rifles extensively would be found winning decisive campaigns by the wise adoption of a necessary reform,” a prophecy that was confirmed in a remarkable degree both in the Boer War of 1899-1902 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904.

Fitchett (W. H.), THE NEW WORLD OF THE SOUTH, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

In writing the story of Australia Dr. Fitchett had not the abundance of material to work upon that would have been available in the case of the other great dominions of the Empire. But Australia, though young in comparison, has a story that is equally interesting in its own way, offering, as it does, the spectacle of the evolution of a nation lying so near to us in time that the process can be studied with scientific minuteness. Dr. Fitchett's vivid style is too well known to need description, and it suffices to say that he has made good use of his opportunities in the present book.

Haggard (Lieut.-Col. A. C. P.), LOUIS XI. AND CHARLES THE BOLD, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

The painful consolidation of France under Louis XI. is here dramatically described. The book begins with a study of the state of France after the death of Joan of Arc, and continues to the death, in 1483, of Louis XI. The author has made the best of his opportunities for presenting in graphic outline the somewhat complicated entanglements of the members of the French royal family and their adventurous careers during this period, but he handles his materials discreetly.

Heatley (D. P.), STUDIES IN BRITISH HISTORY AND POLITICS, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

Studies on Bacon, Milton, and Laud; an ‘American-Independence Group,’ F. W.

Maitland, and two more general subjects. The author's writing is lucid and occasionally suggestive, but somewhat inconclusive.

Herkless (John) and Hannay (Robert Kerr), THE ARCHBISHOPS OF ST. ANDREWS, Vol. IV., 7/6 net. Blackwood

This volume deals with David Beaton. The authorities for the biography include the ‘Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.’; the ‘Rentale Sancti Andree’; and the correspondence of Mary of Guise.

Macdonell (Lady), REMINISCENCES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE, 7/6 net. Black

These reminiscences throw some side-lights on a diplomatic career, and give a picture of life in the Argentine half a century ago. The author was successively in Rome, Berlin, Munich, Rio de Janeiro, Copenhagen, and Lisbon. She writes simply, but has not very much to record, as the book, in unusually large type, does not reach 300 pages.

Mackenzie (W. M.), THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN, a Study in Mediæval Warfare, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLehose

This book is an elaboration of a paper read to the Glasgow Archaeological Society, and published in their *Transactions* of 1910. The author's account of the battle differs radically from that generally accepted, but he claims that it is based in every particular upon contemporary material, and he supplies references to support his contention, which is backed by the opinion of Prof. Tout, that he has provided the right solution of the tactics of Bannockburn.

Milner (Lord), THE NATION AND THE EMPIRE, BEING A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, with an Introduction, 10/6 net. Constable

The speeches and addresses of Lord Milner contained in this volume cover a period of sixteen years, from his appointment as High Commissioner of South Africa to the present time.

Pearce (E. H.), SION COLLEGE AND LIBRARY, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

Canon Pearce gives a full account of the foundation of Sion College, the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and the work it has achieved, together with a biography of its founder, Thomas White. Of the future of the College he writes optimistically, “because its present is full of usefulness as a centre to which the clergy may resort ‘with their faces thitherward’ and find peace within its walls.” The book contains much of interest apart from the foundation with which it is particularly concerned.

Tappan (E. M.), IN FEUDAL TIMES, Social Life in the Middle Ages, 5/ net. Harrap

The author's endeavour has been to reproduce as far as possible the atmosphere of the Middle Ages, and to describe only those customs which were most characteristic of the times, and have left the strongest impression upon the life of to-day. He writes in a bright and attractive style, and his work is eminently readable. There are a number of illustrations, largely reproduced from contemporary sources and old manuscripts.

Van Loon (Hendrik Willem), THE FALL OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC, 12/6 net. Constable

The author describes his book more as a preliminary sketch than as a finished picture of the circumstances and events which led to the fall of the Dutch Republic. He includes some account of its early development on the political and economic side.

Geography and Travel.

Grenfell (Wilfred T.) and Others, LABRADOR: THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE, New Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan

Dr. Grenfell has given us a new edition of his interesting book on Labrador. He loves the country of which he writes, and seems to have spent much of his life there. He is an optimist with regard to the future of this vast undeveloped land, but some remarks about the greatest plague of Labrador are calculated to frighten tourists. The grasshopper may be a burden in some lands, but he is “a small angel of light” compared to the “incredible mosquito or black fly” of Labrador. In spite of such troubles the country nowadays attracts sportsmen, and those who want to know where to find the best fishing, the greatest number of geese, ducks, deer, bears, or caribou, should read Dr. Grenfell. Those who wish to study the Eskimo are advised to go to Nain, and then further north, while the Nascaupsee or Montagnais Indians should be sought at Northwest river. There are also chapters about geology, botany, and mineralogy.

A quarter of the whole surface of Labrador is estimated to be covered with fresh water, and the lakes are so intersected by rivers that any one can canoe over most of the country with little portage. A chapter by Mr. A. P. Low gives excellent advice about the best kind of canoe for exploration, camp equipment, and provisions. Mr. Grenfell is himself responsible for chapters on the people of the coast, on reindeer, dogs, cod, salmon, and other fish; while Mr. C. W. Townsend has written on the birds, and Mr. Delabarre on the flora. There are many useful appendixes, and little that is of interest to the traveller or sportsman is omitted; but a better map would have been welcome.

Liberty (Arthur Lasenby), A DAY IN TANGIER, 7/6 net. Black

Sir Arthur Lasenby Liberty went over to Tangier from Algeciras in the month of March, and his little book describes, in the lightest and most good-humoured way, the experiences of his party in a tour which lasted only about four-and-twenty hours. The hundred pages are filled with humorous sketches by Mr. John Hassall, and attractive snapshots by Lady Liberty and others, though in one of them the buildings lean more weirdly than any tower of Pisa. The little book is printed on fine paper and bound in limp leather, in the best “Liberty” style.

Education.

Educational Ideals and a Valiant Woman, by M. F., 3/6 net. Harrap

Though all may not be in thorough accord with the opinions expressed, with considerable fearlessness, by the author of this book, there should be few to deny its value. Among the matters which it discusses are the present condition of literary instruction in schools, the right and the wrong methods used for acquiring foreign languages, and the systems in vogue of imparting scientific and historical knowledge. It is a work that should be read by those who are endeavouring to improve the methods of modern education, and by thinking people generally.

Philology.

Table of German Nouns (A), arranged by M. L. Perrin and F. E. Hastings, 4d. Harrap

A table of German nouns arranged according to declensions and genders. It does not claim to be exhaustive in the matter of technical terms, idioms, provincialisms, or rare and obsolete forms.

Fiction.

Adams (W. H.), THE DOMINANT RACE, 6/
Smith & Elder

Mr. Adams was formerly a District Commissioner of the Gold Coast, and the scene of this novel is laid for the most part in that region. The book contains much that is fresh and interesting, and the author, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the natives, has contrived to invest his story with plenty of local colour and no little excitement. The hero is a plucky young man who, though at first rather raw, eventually proves his worth. The best character-sketch Mr. Adams gives us, however, is that of an older and more experienced man whose fortunes hold our interest throughout. He is scarcely so successful with his women, and his concluding chapters are not up to the level of the rest, being loosely written and somewhat overburdened with sentiment.

Bashford (H. H.), PITY THE POOR BLIND, 6/
Constable

This is a somewhat remarkable novel. Mr. Bashford has a message to deliver, and he is an observer with a keen eye for human nature. His style is alternately humorous and bitingly satirical, though sometimes a little obscure; he has the gift of realistic description, but sometimes abuses it. His characters have individuality, and have been drawn with a sure, if somewhat ruthless touch, though they do not always strike us as representative types. The book concerns the spiritual experiences of a talented, but insincere young curate, and a somewhat hoydenish girl devoted to sport and athletics. The author has handicapped a thoughtful piece of work by his ultra-smartness and unnecessary frankness.

Begbie (Harold), RISING DAWN, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Begbie has chosen for the scene of his novel the last quarter of the fourteenth century. This is a period rich in romance, yet pregnant with promise. The glamour of Crécy and Poitiers and the glory of Edward III. are still alive, though waning; Chaucer and Langland are writing; Wyclif and John Ball are preaching; John of Gaunt is at the height of his power. With such material Mr. Begbie has made an interesting book.

Frankish (H.), DR. CUNLIFFE, INVESTIGATOR, 6/
Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

The quality of imagination is not lacking in these rather blood-curdling detective stories, but the author has not troubled greatly about plausibility, and he generally discloses the plot too early. The investigator himself, who relates the adventures, is somewhat pretentious, and the writing is not improved by the frequent use of clichés. However, Mr. Frankish has plenty of ideas, and may entertain those who do not mind half a dozen or so murders in each tale.

Hamilton (M.), MRS. BRETT, 6/
Stanley Paul

The scene is India, and the atmosphere one of games, picnics, and flirtations. Mr. Brett is a fussy and ill-tempered official. He forgave his wife for a serious fault, but never ceased to punish her by referring to it. At the opening of the story their daughter, who has played with many men, is taken up with the love of a clean-living young soldier. It would not be fair to reveal the sequel; it is sufficient to say that the author is one of the few who know how to write, and is particularly effective in dialogue. We doubt if even the modern Don Juan is so free-spoken as he is made out, but the story shows ample knowledge of human nature.

Maltby (Arthur), DETAINED BY THE KING, 6/
Ham-Smith

The story is laid in the time of Monmouth's rebellion. It is brisk, but lacks distinction.

Moore (Frederick Ferdinand), THE DEVIL'S ADMIRAL, 6/
Grant Richards

Reading this story is like lifting an empty bucket that one had thought to be full. The plot concerns the adventures of a war correspondent, in the Russo-Japanese War, on board a cargo-boat sailing from Manila to Hong-Kong; but so much of the book is taken up with warnings and preparations that, when the night of horror eventually arrives, we feel as if we could have borne worse things without a tremor.

Mordaunt (Eleanor), LU OF THE RANGES, 6/
Heinemann

A vivid story of Australian life in town and country. Lu is a figure of compelling interest, who reminds us of Mr. Hardy's Tess. She is left as a small girl in a lonely hut on the Ranges, to look after her young brother as well as a baby boy, and she shows throughout a fine capability and zeal for work. We see her as a model slavey; then in the maternity hospital; and then, after a brilliant period as a dancer, returning to pastoral work. The author has given us one of the books which count, and expressed all the bitterness of feminine revolt against sensual man. She is not so successful with her *flâneur*, who loves and leaves, and keeps on quoting poetry, as she is with Lu, and we hope that she has overdone the savagery of some of her uncivilized men. Her slighter sketches of women are notable, and her writing is always effective.

Morris (Mary Husband), THE BASTARD, 6/
Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A tale of adventure and smuggling in the days of George III. Cornwall is the scene for the most part, and the author has pictured with some skill the awe inspired by Bonaparte's threatened invasion. The hero is a young man who begins his career as a smuggler, but afterwards enters the Navy and becomes an admiral. A better title could have been found without much difficulty.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), MR. LAXWORTHY'S ADVENTURES, 3/6
Cassell

Mr. Laxworthy is an amiable old gentleman of eccentric habits with a thirst for adventure which the author has attempted to assuage. The stories deal mainly with the detection of crime, but they are not so logical as some "detective" novels, though they are brisk.

Pasture (Mrs. Henry de la), MICHAEL FERRYS, 6/
Smith & Elder

Lady Clifford writes pleasantly about pleasant people, and her latest story, though perhaps somewhat sadder in tone than some of its predecessors, will be welcomed by all who appreciate a skilfully handled theme. Michael Ferrys is a young and light-hearted millionaire who, in order to please his fiancée, tries to accept the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The author states the case for the Anglican, the Agnostic, and the Roman Catholic with great fairness; indeed, the book as a whole has a strong religious flavour. It would be impossible to describe the plot in a few words; it must suffice to say that we are kept in suspense until the end, and that the characterization throughout is excellent.

Rhodes (Kathlyn), THE STRAIGHT RACE, 6/
Holden & Hardingham

A beautiful young girl is thrown friendless on the world to earn her own living. From a shop she gravitates to the stage,

and her temptations and trials there go to the making of this story. A strong and masterful man, with exceedingly bad manners, and morals to match, livens up matters for a brief span, but he is foully murdered about the middle of the book, and the rest of the story lingers unnecessarily, and dies away in conventional flatness.

Schmalz (F. M.), MONK OR SOLDIER, 6/
Melrose

This story begins well. In Paris an earnest young count falls in love with the daughter of his father's friend, with whom he is staying. The necessary "roughness" in the course of their love is supplied by the young man's belief that his father's dying wish compels him to become a monk (this belief being strengthened by his enemies), and the girl's betrothal to a rich manufacturer. The story fails in its promise of interest, because parts of it move too slowly; and, though it is well written and the situations are clearly described, the characters do not convince us that they live.

Taunton (Raymond), THE PRESENCE OF THE KINDLY PATRIARCH, 2/ net.
Fifield

These little sketches are written with a certain amount of insight and humour, but the thread of interest is scarcely sustained to a sufficient extent to make them appeal to the average reader.

Villiers-Stuart (Gerald), THE LOST DESTINY, 6/
Stanley Paul

The degradation pictured here is due to gambling and drug-taking, and it is all the worse because the failure sees another man taking the chances he missed. Yet Destiny provides something like the daemon of Socrates with warnings alike for the villain and the heroine. There are possibilities in the theme, but it is spoilt by highfalutin and superficial moralizing; and the characters do and say things which are some way off life. In his showy detail the author occasionally reminds us of Ouida.

Wakeford (Mrs. T. M.), A SOUTH AFRICAN HEIRESS, 6/
Long

A rather uninteresting Colonial love-story. The heroine contracts a foolish marriage, and discovers afterwards that she loves another man. Few people will require to be told the conclusion. The writing is poor.

Watt (Lauchlan Maclean), THE HOUSE OF SANDS, 6/
Martin Secker

A tale of adventure in Charles II.'s reign, but the author lacks dramatic power, so that, though the plot is fair and there is enough in the way of horrors and hair-breadth escapes, yet not one scene has power to stir us, for they all appear to be leading up to something that never comes. The Laird of Sands is a cruel pirate who falls in love with and marries his pretty neighbour. A young courtier travelling with the king also loves her, and is persecuted by the Laird. In the end the lady's eyes are opened, and, her husband meeting with a violent death, she quickly bestows her love on his victim.

White (Fred M.), HARD PRESSED, 6/
Ward & Lock

A story of horse-racing, in which the usual villain (supposed to be fabulously rich) makes great play for a time, but is unmasked at the end. He secures a hold over a baronet and his only daughter; but she, of course, has other views concerning a lover; and the end sees them both happy with a horse first past the post. The story has the elements of popularity; it is fluent, but shows no striking ingenuity in its working out.

Pamphlets.

Norwood (Gilbert), EURIPIDES AND MR. BERNARD SHAW, 1/ St. Catherine Press

From Euripides to Mr. Bernard Shaw may seem a far cry, but it is Mr. Norwood's object to bridge the gulf of centuries that lies between them, and to point out certain characteristics which he considers common to both. Thus he maintains at the outset that each has been the voice of an age of reaction, an age which stood in marked and recognized contrast to the era immediately preceding it. Both, he says, are imbued with a spirit of challenge to all accepted beliefs; both handle the subject of revenge in a like manner; both display a style which is distinguished by directness, wit, and athletic brilliance. These are only a few of the apparent similarities on which the author insists in this entertaining pamphlet.

Penal Reform League, QUARTERLY RECORD, APRIL, 6d.; MANUAL TRAINING, by T. C. Horsfall, 2d.

The League, 1, Harrington Square, N.W. The present issue contains, besides the usual notes, an Open Letter to Medical Officers of His Majesty's Prisons on 'Forcible Feeding.' Dr. H. Corner and Dr. M. D. Eder contribute articles on the New Mental Deficiency Bill; and a Speech on Prison Reform in Ontario, delivered by the Hon. W. J. Hanna before the Canadian Club, Toronto, in January, is also included.

Mr. Horsfall's pamphlet is a reprint, slightly altered, of an article which appeared in the issue of *Manual Training* for June of last year.

TO MY WIFE

UPON HER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS.

We have been wounded oft so sore
By Godly folk who set no store
On any God except their own,
Grim worshippers, with hearts like stone,
That seldom do we say the name
Of God at all. Yet when the flame
Of health waned low upon thy cheek,
Lately agone, I strove to speak
A prayer unto some Deity
For the recovery of thee,
Although methought "What will be must,"
And tended thee with heart like dust,
In a great agony. But when
I saw the light return again
In eyes and cheek, there broke from me
Thanks to Almighty God for thee.

FREDERICK NIVEN.

JOHN KEATS AND MR. ABBEY.

ABOUT the year 1907 (I have no note of the exact year or month) there came up for sale at Sotheby's a document throwing light on the relations of Keats with his guardian Mr. Abbey, the tea merchant, of which I have tried in vain to recover the trace. Perhaps some of your readers can kindly help me.

The document, to the best of my recollection, was in the form of a letter, addressed by Mr. Abbey either to the publisher John Taylor, or to his adviser and Keats's special friend, Richard Woodhouse, and formed part of one of those batches of Taylor-Woodhouse papers of which not a few have at different times found their way into the market, through various heirs and representatives of Mr. Taylor. The particular points of the document in question were a personal account of the poet's mother differing essentially from any hitherto printed, and a lively verbal report from

recollection of the conversation actually held between Keats and Mr. Abbey, when Keats threw off his guardian's authority, and decided to be a poet and not a surgeon.

Pressure of other work prevented me from following the fate of this document at the sale or afterwards. Being now engaged on a new, and what I hope to make a complete critical biography of the poet, I should be particularly obliged to any reader who could give me information as to its whereabouts.

SIDNEY COLVIN.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS AT CARDIFF.

AN important exhibition of early printed books, the first of the kind ever held in Wales, was opened recently at the Public Library, Cardiff. It has been undertaken as part of the scheme of the Bibliographical Society for cataloguing all the incunabula in the United Kingdom. The collection consists of 182 exhibits, of which as many as 150 belong to the Cardiff Library, the rest being lent by a few private owners: 9 by the Marquis of Bute, from the library at the Garrison, Millport, Buteshire; 6 by the Earl of Plymouth, from Hewell Grange Library; and 13 by Mr. T. E. Watson, of St. Mary's Lodge, Newport. All except 4 were printed before 1520, about 120 before 1500, and 19 before 1480. There are 35 specimens of German printing, representing 27 presses and 15 towns; while the Italian examples number 93, representing 54 identified presses and 11 towns, Venice alone accounting for 61 books from as many as 36 different presses. France contributes 23 specimens, the Swiss presses of Basle and Geneva 9, the Low Countries 5, England 4, and Spain 1, namely, the second volume of Plutarch's 'Lives,' printed by "the four Germans" at Seville in 1491.

The two earliest books shown are 'Expositio Canonis Missæ,' printed by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg in 1469, and the 'Summa Collationum' of Johannes Gallensis, printed by Ulrich Zel at Cologne in 1470, probably the first book by a Welshman ever printed. Five other editions of the latter are exhibited, and there is also shown another work partly written by the same author, but completed by Thomas de Hibernia: 'Manipulus Florum,' printed at Venice in 1494. Other items of Celtic interest are 'Les Prophecies de Merlin' (1505) and two editions (1508 and 1517) of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History (one with an illustration of a printing press), all three printed in Paris.

Mayence, the birthplace of printing, is represented by two specimens: one, dated 1478, from the press of Peter Schoeffer (Johan Fust's partner); the other, a fine copy of the first printed book of travels, the 'Itinerarium' of Breydenbach (1486). Noteworthy also are two works of Augustine's, printed at Lauingen and Esslingen respectively (1472 and 1475); Voragine's 'Legenda Aurea' (Ulm, 1478), the 'Cologne Chronicle' (1499), the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' (1493), a very fine perfect copy of 'Poliphili Hypnerotomachia,' an Aristophanes from the Aldine press, and a finely illuminated copy on vellum of the Book of Hours according to the Sarum Use, printed in 1497 at Paris for Thielman Kerver, bookseller, being the first to bear his mark.

A small collection of illuminated manuscripts is also shown, so as to illustrate the development of the printed from the manuscript book. Among these is a fine copy of the Arras Breviary, written about 1230, and lent by the Cheltenham Ladies' College, to which it was presented by Ruskin. The exhibition is to remain open till the end of September.

A LETTER BY GOLDSMITH.

May 20, 1913.

By the kindness of Lord Blyth an interesting autograph letter of Oliver Goldsmith has been added to the treasures of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is now exhibited there beside the fragment of window-glass on which the poet scratched his name when a resident student in the College.

The letter has already been given in facsimile in Forster's 'Life of Goldsmith,' edition of 1871, vol. ii. pp. 46-8. It was found among Colman's papers at the Haymarket. The play alluded to is 'The Good-Natured Man,' which Garrick had rejected, and which Colman produced. This information I copy from a note of Mr. Edmund Gosse to Lord Blyth, who adds that the hand-drawn facsimile in Forster's 'Life' is considerably reduced to suit the size of the page, and therefore in many respects an imperfect representation of the original.

The Board of Trinity College have received this interesting gift very gratefully.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MAY *Theology.*

27 Divine Transcendence, and its Reflection in Religious Authority, New Edition, 6s. Macmillan

Poetry.

27 England's Garland, by George Bartram, 2/6 net. Macmillan

History and Biography.

26 A Short History of English Liberalism, by W. Lyon Bleasdale, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

26 Maximilian the Dreamer, by Christopher Hare, 12/ net. Stanley Paul

27 Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist: his Life and Work, by H. W. Dickinson, illustrated, 10/6 net. Lane

29 Men around the Kaiser, by Frederick W. Wile, 6/ net. Heinemann

29 Two Admirals, by Admiral John Moresby, New Edition, Methuen's Shilling Library.

Fiction.

26 Hunt the Slipper, by Oliver Madox Hueffer, 6/ Stanley Paul

26 Columbine at the Fair, by Kate Horn, 6/ Stanley Paul

26 The Long Hand, by Sir William Magnay, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul

27 A Summer Quadrille, by Mrs. Hugh and Hugh Fraser, 6/ Hutchinson

29 The Secret of Sarm, by the Hon. H. B. Money-Coutts and W. R. Macdonald, 6/ Smith & Elder

29 That which was Written, by Mrs. Cormack Smith, 6/ Methuen

29 Stempenny, by Shalom Aleichem, translated from the Yiddish by Hannah Berman, 6/ Methuen

29 James Hurd, by R. O. Prowse, 6/ Heinemann

30 A Prisoner in Fairyland (the Book that "Uncle Paul" Wrote), by Algernon Blackwood, 6/ Macmillan

30 The Inside of the Cup, by Winston Churchill, illustrated, 6/ Macmillan

General.

26 Prestige, a Psychological Study of Social Estimates, by Lewis Leopold, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

29 The Caravaners, by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden,' New Edition, "Waterloo Library," 3/6 net. Smith & Elder

Science.

27 The Bodley Head Natural History, by E. D. Cuming, illustrated by J. A. Shepherd, Vol. I., 2/ net. Lane

Fine Arts.

26 A B C of collecting Old Continental Pottery, 5/ net. Stanley Paul

Music.

27 Chamber Music, by Thomas F. Dunhill, "The Musician's Library," 10/6 net. Macmillan and Stainer & Bell

Drama.

27 The Play of To-day: Studies in Play Structure for the Student and the Theatregoer, by Elizabeth R. Hunt, 5/ net. Lane

Literary Gossip.

HENLEY was a native of Gloucester, and was educated at the Crypt Grammar School, owing much to his head master, T. E. Brown, "the one teacher," says Mr. Cope Cornford in his recent biography, "out of all the world fitted for his needs." The Old Cryptians' Club now proposes to perpetuate Henley's memory by establishing a scholarship from the school to the University, as well as some permanent record in Gloucester. At least 1,000*l.* will be required, and the scheme should appeal to many who have rejoiced in one of the most vigorous personalities of recent years in art and letters. Contributions may be sent to the Mayor of Gloucester at the Guildhall, or the Head Master of the Crypt School, Dr. J. H. E. Crees.

NEXT Friday two accomplished artists are lecturing on congenial subjects: Mr. Edmund Gosse at 5 to the English Association on 'The Future of English Poetry,' and Mr. Owen Seaman at 9 at the Royal Institution on 'Parody.'

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE is holding its general anniversary meeting next Wednesday afternoon.

PROF. HENRI BERGSON will deliver a Presidential Address to the Society for Psychical Research at the Æolian Hall on the same afternoon.

LAST Tuesday, in *The Daily News and Leader*, Mr. James Douglas published a severe indictment of a book of verse, and two days later it was withdrawn. In these days, when newspapers go in fear of the law of libel, it is very satisfactory to find a reviewer expressing his views frankly. The publishers, too, have done well in recognizing without delay the objectionable matter in the volume.

THE memoir of J. W. Clark upon which Dr. A. E. Shipley, the Master of Christ's College, has been engaged will be published on June 4th by Messrs. Smith & Elder, under the title of "J.": a Memoir of John Willis Clark, Registrar of the University of Cambridge, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Tuesday a volume of poems by Mr. George Bartram, entitled 'England's Garland,' and a sixpenny edition of Dr. J. R. Illingworth's 'Divine Transcendence and its Reflection in Religious Authority.'

MR. W. H. HUDSON, an admirable writer and observer, is publishing shortly with Messrs. Hutchinson his 'Adventures among Birds.'

MR. MURRAY will publish this month 'The Two Irish Nations,' the last work from the pen of the late W. F. Monypenny. It contains the series of articles he contributed to *The Times* on the movement in Ulster, and an analysis of the Home Rule Bill.

MR. RAFAEL SABATINI is writing a study of 'Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition,' a subject which should suit his vivid pen.

MR. JOHN MASEFIELD has revised and greatly enlarged his nautical stories 'A Mainsail Haul,' which will be published immediately by Mr. Elkin Mathews. The same publisher will issue at the same time, and in a similar style, a new edition of Mr. Masefield's 'Salt-Water Ballads,' which have long been out of print, and have commanded high prices at second-hand.

'WAR IN SPACE'—an aerial Franco-German invasion—is the subject of an exciting book which the Walter Scott Publishing Company are issuing. The author is M. Louis Gastine, who is regarded as an authority on aircraft as instruments of destruction in a modern war.

The next issue in "The Scott Library" of the same firm will be Newman's 'Apoloogia pro Vitâ Suâ,' which will be in two volumes, and will include the controversy in letters with Kingsley.

MESSRS. HARPER are shortly issuing a pocket-book by Mr. H. W. Slauson, entitled 'Motor-Car Troubles: their Symptoms and their Cure.' There is certainly room for such a book, though many of the difficulties which confronted the pioneers of motoring in this country have now been removed.

THE second volume of 'The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley,' edited by her grandson, Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, will, it is hoped, be published by Mr. Murray before the end of May.

'THE SECRET OF SARM,' by Mr. H. B. Money-Coutts and Mr. W. R. Macdonald, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 29th inst. The story tells of a yachtsman who is an inventive engineer as well as a Naval Volunteer who serves in the manœuvres, a secret-service agent, and his lovely daughter.

THE success of Mrs. Stopes's lectures on the Burbages has induced her to write a small volume entitled 'The Burbages, Founders of Shakespeare's Stage,' which will appear early next month from the De la More Press.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN & MARSHALL are publishing shortly a translation by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie of a novel by a Spanish writer, Vincent Blasco Ibanez. The book is entitled 'Blood and Sand,' and is concerned throughout with the bull-ring and bull-fighting, the hero being a matador.

WE are sorry to notice the death, in his seventy-fifth year, of Sir Robert K. Douglas, well known as a writer on Chinese subjects. After working in the Chinese Consular Service for some years, he took charge of the Chinese Library in the British Museum, and later of the Oriental Printed Books and MSS. His own books range from 'The Language and Litera-

ture of China,' 1875, to 'Europe and the Far East,' 1904.

Of late he had been living in retirement in consequence of failing health, but he kept up till a year or two ago his work as a reviewer in our columns. His genial personality will be missed by many friends.

THE death is announced of Giustino L. Ferri. 'La Camminante,' his best novel, at last won him the recognition which the quality of his work as critic and novelist would doubtless have obtained earlier, had he not preferred to write under pseudonyms.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE June part of *Chambers's Journal* will contain the following stories and articles:— 'The Vindication of Paton,' by J. Morton Lewis; 'The Citizen Soldier: Past, Present, and Future,' by the Rev. C. Parkinson; 'Atlantic Gold,' by J. J. Bell; 'Sport and Ornithology on the Baltic Coast,' by A. Landsborough Thomson; 'Diana and the Destroyer,' by G. F. Cotton; 'The Storm-Track in Turkey,' by R. A. Scott-James; 'Child Life in Palestine'; 'Cane-Sugar Manufacture,' by F. T. Seard; 'An Act of God,' by Robert Machray; 'Solar Heat for Human Use'; 'New-foundland,' by the Hon. P. T. McGrath; 'An Experiment,' by Francis Vipond; 'L'Acquario,' by J. S. Huxley; 'In an Austrian Castle'; 'Wills, Wise and Otherwise'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley,' by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald; 'The Honeymoon Hotel,' by Norfolk Lodge; and 'Landmarks of American Progress.'

IN *The Cornhill* 'Michael Ferrys,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, comes to its conclusion, the other serial, 'Thorley Weir,' by Mr. E. F. Benson, being continued. Mr. A. D. Godley contributes humorous verse 'To a Graven Image.' A centenary article is 'Vittoria and its Historic Field,' by Col. E. Macartney Filgate. 'Audacia,' by Sir James H. Yoxall, is a sketch of the "eternal feminine" in a modern phase. Mr. Joseph Wells, a Fellow of Wadham, writes on 'The Annals of a College Book Club.' 'The Little Brothers of the Pavement,' by the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge, is a study of artists in mendicancy. Archdeacon Hutton contributes another of his literary reconstructions, 'On Shakespeare's Deathday.' Sport is represented by Mr. F. L. Farrer's 'A Wild-Goose Chase'; and short stories by 'The New Matron,' by Miss Margaret Sherwood, and 'The Angel,' a tale with the setting of a Council school, by Mr. B. Paul Neuman.

Harper's will contain: 'Cayenne: the Dry Guil lotine,' by Charles W. Furlong; 'The Sea Hounds,' a poem by Dora Sigerson Shorter; 'Mr. Warner,' a story by Jane Anderson; 'The Marble House,' a poem by Ellen M. H. Gates; 'The Mosque of Eyoub,' by Sydney Adamson; 'The Man in front of Mannerings,' a story by Cornelia A. P. Comer; the continuation of 'The Cryston Family,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward; 'The Old House,' a poem by Ethel Augusta Cook; 'The Geniuses,' a story by V. H. Cornell; 'Some Sevillian Incidents,' by W. D. Howells; 'Slim Uncle Piet,' a story by Victor Rousseau; 'The Equity in a Job,' by John L. Mathews; 'David,' a story by Lucine Finch; 'Loss,' a poem by Jessie B. Rittenhouse; 'Exploring the Atom,' by Henry Smith Williams; 'Huntford's Fair Nihilist,' a story by Howard Pyle; 'Linguistic Causes of Americanisms,' by Thomas R. Lounsbury; and 'Merry Andrew,' a story by Marie Manning.

The Positivist Review will contain articles by Mr. Frederic Harrison on 'Some Good Books of History,' and by Mr. S. H. Swinny on 'Portugal Revisited.' Mr. Gordon Jones writes on 'Scientific Monism,' and Dr. Desch on 'The Uniformity of Nature.'

THE June number of *Scribner's* contains further instalments of the novels by Mr. John Galsworthy and Mrs. Edith Wharton, and of Mr. Charles Eliot Norton's journals entitled 'English Friends.' In addition there will be an illustrated article on 'The Land of the Incas,' by Mr. Ernest Peixotto; an account of 'New Passes in Tyrol'; and a series of drawings (reproduced in colour) of 'Birds of Passage.'

SCIENCE

THE LIFE AND WORK OF FABRE.

THE two publications we notice to-day are both connected with the name of M. J. H. Fabre, whose masterly writings on his special subject we have noticed from time to time. 'Les Merveilles de l'Instinct chez les Insectes' consists of extracts from his 'Souvenirs Entomologiques,' and will doubtless soon appear in an English translation, like several other volumes from his pen. It shows once more the wonderful results of an original and patient investigator.

M. Fabre, who gained the high encomium of Darwin as "that inimitable observer," and was described by Victor Hugo as "l'Homère des Insectes," is a classic among naturalists, as one who has withdrawn the veil which shrouded the manners and lives of many insects. Now, at length and in his lifetime—he has happily lived far beyond the Psalmist's limit—he has found a biographer. In the struggle for notoriety, in which the fittest do not always come to their own among their contemporaries, he has been both admired and neglected: he has been regarded as beyond compare in his particular work, but the world has passed on with the consideration that for so sincere a student the work must have been its own reward, and that his private needs and responsibilities might be philosophically ignored. Dr. Legros, "un Disciple," has told us much in a 'Vie' which is perhaps more of an appreciation than a biographical dissection, and this is well; we cannot fancy the literary scalpel applied to so modest and serene a spirit as that of his master. When we reflect on the present financial rewards for economic entomologists, M. Fabre remains to illustrate the old attitude of the savant whose labours have no fixed pecuniary assessment, but who is rewarded by the admiration of the specialist, the interest and wonderment of the amateur, and the neglect of the world.

Having read and enjoyed this excellent appreciation by Dr. Legros, we still think M. Fabre will be best known by his published writings, for in them we discern the man of culture, the tireless observer, and the inspired student. He will go down to posterity as one of the great naturalists whom France shares with the world; he has emphasized the value of bionomics in zoology, has set a high standard in the best method of observation, and eschewing theory has reached conclusions which any patient student can verify for himself. His writings have been composed in the fields, and bear the imprint of nature.

Les Merveilles de l'Instinct chez les Insectes: Morceaux choisis extraits des 'Souvenirs Entomologiques,' et Histoires inédites du 'Ver luisant' et de la 'Chenille du chou.' Par J. H. Fabre. (Paris, Delagrave.)

La Vie de J. H. Fabre, Naturaliste. Par un Disciple (Dr. G. V. Legros). (Same publisher.)

Vegetation of the Peak District. By C. E. Moss. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS work is not a mere flora dealing with plants as individual species, and recording their habitat, station, abundance, or other details. On the contrary, "vegetation" as used in the title comprises the grouping of the species into ensembles termed vegetation units or plant communities. In stretches of uncultivated land plants tend to arrangement in definite groups; in the Peak district, for instance, the gentle slopes of the edges of the moors are almost monopolized by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), the higher peat moors by cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), and the highest and most exposed ridges by bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). Such associations are constant in their composition and their general conditions. Studying the flora from this point of view, the author is enabled to construct vegetation maps which show the distribution of these and other associations.

It will be seen that the difference between an ecological work such as this and an ordinary scientific flora is considerable. The flora is often of more interest to the student of botany than use to the economic cultivator, but the present work is the first guide one would turn to before undertaking any radical measures for developing the district by selective planting. The maps show the various habitats and the natural flora or plant community of each. With these and the text it is possible to obtain accurate knowledge of the geological formation, the kind of soil, and the character of the vegetation.

Since the Peak district embraces a considerable amount of waste or uncultivated land, it is interesting to note the conclusions reached by Mr. Moss respecting opportunities that exist for making the district more productive, by afforestation and other means. He states that much of the waste land is utterly unfitted for immediate afforestation, especially the peaty moorland where the cotton grasses, bilberry, crowberry, &c., thrive. The peat would have to be removed first, and this operation would be far too costly unless some means were found of putting it to profitable use. But most of the calcareous grassland, and much of the siliceous area dominated by the mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*), might be put down to timber after very little preparation, and there seems to be no reason why the plantations should not yield a profitable return. A word of caution is given in respect to the planting of exposed places, and the author claims that the numerous derelict plantations to be seen on the Pennines prove conclusively that proper care has frequently been lacking. In many cases the plantations have consisted of a few trees only so that the winds could blow through from any direction, yet foresters should know that the success of large plantations in mountainous districts is due in a measure to the fact that the interior of the wood is sheltered by the trees situated at the outermost parts.

In a few concluding words the author states that heather and bilberry could be encouraged to grow in many places now covered by cotton grass, and that the change would be all the better for grouse. He further says that efforts should be made to find a use for the peat, as is the case in Sweden; then, by its gradual removal, the surface laid bare could be reclaimed or afforested.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bastin (S. Leonard), FLOWERLESS PLANTS, HOW AND WHERE THEY GROW, 6/ net.

Cassell

So far as we are aware there is no popular handbook to the study of flowerless plants, and the present volume should prove an admirable introduction to the technical textbooks for any one who desires to pursue this branch of nature-study. The author presents his subject in an entertaining manner, and the excellent plates add considerably to the attractiveness of the text.

French (Margaret), BABIES, A BOOK FOR MATERNITY NURSES, 1/ net. Macmillan

The author is a Sister at the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, and her little book has been written at the request of the nurses there. She deals fully with the proper treatment of babies and their ailments, and includes a classification of patent foods based upon the analyses of Leeds.

Hardy (M. E.), AN INTRODUCTION TO PLANT GEOGRAPHY, "Oxford Geographies," 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A study of vegetation as it affects the study and teaching of geography, an important relationship which, the author says, is gradually being recognized. Thus, from descriptions of the different kinds of vegetation, it is natural on the one hand to pass to the climatic conditions associated with them, and, on the other, to the way in which they have influenced human lives and occupations. The book is well illustrated.

Hatton (J. L. S.), THE PRINCIPLES OF PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY APPLIED TO THE STRAIGHT LINE AND CONIC, 10/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

Written with a view to encouraging the student not to neglect the methods of pure geometry. While the author has primarily considered the subject from the projective point of view, he has taken considerable trouble to deduce the more important metrical properties of Conics from the projective theorems to which they are related, and his work should prove useful to those Honours men in Mathematics who have already mastered the portions of Euclid usually read.

Pratt (A.), WILD FLOWERS OF THE YEAR, 3/6 R.T.S.

New edition. The style of the book is now somewhat old-fashioned, though it gossips pleasantly about selected flowers month by month, and occasionally goes beyond the British flora. We can support the contention that nightingales do not imply abundance of cowslips, but we should not describe hemp agrimony as "of a pale flesh colour," unless we allowed ourselves the licence of a Post-Impressionist. The descriptions in the text are nothing like so clear as the illustrations, which give views both of plants and their details, and are annotated in a scientific appendix by Prof. Henslow.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, APRIL, 5/ net. John Murray

A noteworthy item in the present issue is Mr. C. T. R. Wilson's paper on 'Radio-activity Visualized,' the reprint of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution in February. In the number also appears a review of Prof. Soddy's book 'The Interpretation of Radium.' Mr. Spencer Pickering continues his series of articles on 'Horticultural Research,' the present one dealing with 'The Action of Grass on Trees.' 'The Logic of Darwinism,' by Mr. Archer Wilde, and 'The Projected Revival of the Flax Industry in England,' by Dr. J. Vargas Eyre, are other interesting contributions.

Tweddell (Francis), ABOUT BABY, British Edition, revised and edited by W. Barkley, 1/ net. Mills & Boon

This book has already achieved a considerable popularity in America. The present edition contains a few alterations due to the different conditions of life in this country. In view of the terrible infant mortality that prevails with us there is ample room for such a book as this, which should be in the hands of all young mothers and nurses of children.

White (Charles Powell), PATHOLOGY OF GROWTH: TUMOURS, 10/6 net. Constable

Perhaps the highest praise that can be given to a book on the Pathology of Growth and Tumours is that it is inspired and directed by the work of John Hunter. Such praise can be given to Dr. C. P. White, for the work is truly Hunterian both in its character and arrangement. Development, growth, and the performance of function are first dealt with, because they are the primary properties of physiological units. The processes of regeneration are then considered, and the author afterwards treats at length of the different forms of tumours—innocent as well as malignant—which grow in animal bodies. Their structure, origin, life-history, and causation are reviewed in the light of modern knowledge. Finally, there is an Appendix containing a glossary of the scientific terms used in the book with their classical derivations, where—and this is rare in medical works—the Greek words are properly accented. The illustrations are numerous. They are made from the untouched negatives of photomicrographs, and are thus valuable as the actual record of individual specimens, but in some cases they are unsatisfactory as illustrations, since a considerable amount of knowledge is required to interpret them. It is noteworthy that in writing about cancer, the most important of tumours, Dr. White rejects the parasitic theory of causation, and contents himself with the statement that it is the result of an unstable condition of physiological equilibrium. There is a good Index.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Surveyors' Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern Architecture,' Mr. T. Hastings.
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Advances in the Production and Utilization of Wheat in England,' Lecture II., Prof. T. B. Wood.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Discussion on 'Sub-Crag Flints,' opened by Sir E. Ray Lankester.
- Wen.** Society of Literature, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Age of the Suffolk Valleys, with Notes on the Buried Channels of Drift,' Mr. P. G. H. Boswell; 'The Internal Structure of Upper Silurian Rugose Corals, from the Grindrod Collection,' Mr. D. E. Innes.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Chemical Advances: II. Chemistry in Space,' Prof. W. J. Pope.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Acinetos tuberosa: a Study on the Action of Surface Tension in determining the Distribution of Salts in Living Matter,' Prof. A. B. Macallum; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Irrigation Works in India,' Sir John Benton. (Indian Section.)
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri.** English Association, 5.—'The Future of English Poetry,' Mr. Edmund Gosse.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.30.—'Practical Application of Telephone Transmission Calculations,' Mr. A. J. Aldridge.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Parody,' Mr. Owen Seaman.
— Royal Institution, 3.—Radio-activity: II. The Origin of the Beta and Gamma Rays and the Connexion between Them, Prof. E. Rutherford.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Cox (J. Charles), COUNTY CHURCHES: CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND, 2/6 net. Allen

Dr. Cox is an indefatigable student of English churches, with a long course of experience in examining their details. The present volume is another example of his careful and thorough workmanship, and provides a noteworthy addition to our knowledge of the subject. There are numerous illustrations from photographs.

Fonseka (Lionel de), ON THE TRUTH OF DECORATIVE ART, New Popular Issue, 2/6 net. Fiffeld

A new edition, issued at a popular price, of a book on Sinhalese art, intended as a protest against the modern tendency of the people of Ceylon, under Western influences, to abandon their traditions in art and in life.

Scott-Moncrieff (Philip David), PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

At the time of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's death, at the early age of 29, the present work was all but completed, though the final corrections had not been made. This task was undertaken by Mr. L. W. King and Mr. H. R. Hall, who have also supplied a summary of the author's other work during his service in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum. Apart from its value as a handbook, this volume possesses a special interest, owing to the novel way in which the subject is treated.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS, THE PROPERTY OF F. A. WALTERS, to be sold May 26th-30th, Illustrated Copy, 2/6

This collection is mainly confined to coins issued during a period of 200 years after the accession of Edward III. Within these limits it offers some remarkably fine specimens worthy of Mr. Walters's skill and zeal in numismatics.

Weaver (Lawrence), THE 'COUNTRY LIFE' BOOK OF COTTAGES, costing from 150l. to 600l., 5/ net. 'Country Life' Office

An addition to the already large amount of literature on the subject of country cottages. There should, however, be ample room for it, since it is, in effect, a review of what has been done to produce types of true cottages at a moderate price. There are a number of illustrations and plans.

PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 8th and 9th inst. the following works:—

Drawings: J. Downman, Mrs. Abbott, in white muslin dress and white headdress, 157l. H. G. E. Degas, A Female Figure, seated (pastel), 178l.; Landscape with a Sandpit (pastel), 105l. J. M. Whistler, A Woman holding a Child, 225l.

Pictures: Early German School, Portrait of a Gentleman, in white doublet, holding his gloves in his right hand, 325l. J. van Goyen, View of Dordrecht, a sailing-boat and a rowing-boat in front; on the further bank of the river the cathedral and town, 420l. A. Cuyp, An Extensive Landscape, with three peasants conversing on a road, 483l. G. H. Harlow, Mrs. Bridges and her Three Children, 210l. Lawrence, George Dance, R.A., in brown dress, with white vest and stock, 204l. S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, in the foreground two peasants driving cattle; on the left, two peasants, seated, angling under an old tree, 682l. E. Manet, Head of a Lady, in hat with blue veil, 220l.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE contents of the two rooms at Burlington House devoted to sculpture, while largely free from the absurdities to be found amongst the paintings, do not give much support to the demand—periodically made—for a fuller representation of the art in these exhibitions. It is strange, in the centre of an empire in which gigantic building operations are constantly going on, to find sculpture almost unrepresented by work of any architectural utility, and almost the whole space given up to dalliance with the amateurish ideal of the "exhibition-piece," or to the display of rows of busts, extraordinarily alike, whether done by representative artists within the Royal Academy, such as Mr. Pomeroy (1870) or Mr. Pegram (1875), by an immediate follower like Mr. Harold Parker (1880), or a sculptor reputed to belong to a more modern school like Mr. Tweed (1883). These and many others are respectable practitioners of the bust in the sense that they produce literal likenesses with a certain tact in dealing with surfaces, so that bronze and marble—essentially different in texture and quality from flesh—have an aspect not too grotesquely unlike life.

A look of anxious labour always accompanies this compromise—the attempt to unite in as high degree as is possible literal truth of form and literal truth of aspect, either of which, of course, if really attained, is incompatible with the other. Mr. Havard Thomas's marble, *Mrs. A. B. Horne* (1851), is probably by severe measurement very close indeed to the actual form of the sitter, but for that very reason, being made of marble, does not look like her; it is perhaps the one honest attempt here to follow literal sculpture by measurement to its logical conclusion. On the other hand, we know in many works of Rodin how vividly the appearance of the light falling on a head may be conveyed by the same light falling on a piece of bronze of outrageously different form. The classic ideal is that of expressing a few of the main structural elements of life as perfectly as possible in a form adapted to the sculptor's material, without pretence of reproducing the model closely, either to the eye or the touch. Looking back dispassionately on the beginnings of picturesque modelling in the last century, we can understand the resistance to Carpeaux's innovations as having some soundness, though doubtless the eighteenth-century tradition had then grown so formal as to need the change. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's two groups, *Agriculture* (1791) and *Famine Relief* (1795), for the Earl Curzon Memorial at Calcutta, look like a cautious following of Carpeaux; and though Mr. Tweed's *Capt. James Cook* (1793) makes, by its mere simplicity of subject, a better mass, it may be ranked in the same category of picturesque modelling rather than sculptural design. In each instance the form is lightened by broken surfaces instead of bold interpenetration. Both these artists, however, have vitality in comparison with Mr. Reynolds-Stephens, whose methodical piecing together of patiently wrought still-life, negatively inoffensive by its vaguely Italianate grace in the *Memorial to the late Canon Brooke* (1815), becomes incongruous and undignified patchwork in the *Memorial to the late Sir William Q. Orchardson* (1971), which is inappropriately destined for the severe stylistic setting of St. Paul's Cathedral. Doubtless we might pursue such comparisons further, to the absolute negation of monumental quality in Mr. Drury's *Unity* (1814) for the Edward VII. Memorial at Aberdeen, or Mr. Albert Toft's *Peace*

(1838) for a similar memorial at Birmingham. Even the essay in eighteenth-century allegory, *Painting* (1799), is somewhat of a disappointment as coming from Mr. Henry Poole, who with Mr. Hodge is among the few exhibiting here who have done capable work in architectural stone carving.

Mr. Albert Hodge's group, *A Mighty Hunter* (1821), is not a complete success either. It has his customary superficial brilliance and somewhat insistent *joie de vivre*, but his delight in clear, strong chiselling is leading him to over-decoration, and, still worse, to an occasional carelessness of structure, so that in the child's face we have violently modelled features set, not on the skull, but on a flat plane—a mask instead of a head. Mr. C. L. J. Doman's panel, *Love and Vanity* (1887), appears to have been influenced by the work of Mr. Hodge, and is still more lavish in the decoration, recalling the cloying attractiveness of the decorations placed over the entrance to the Burlington Arcade by some degenerate successor of Jean Goujon. Mr. Frank Bowcher's plaque, *Dr. Victor Tourneur* (1905), shows a similar influence in a more satisfactory form since it evinces a taste for clear line and large spaces of light. Mr. Hampton's bust of *General Booth* (1811) and Mr. A. Fisher's *The Spielmann* (1894) both show some craftsmanship rather overloaded with literal realism; while among the nude studies one—*Psyche* (1817), by Mr. Turner—has more idea of plastic unity than the others.

WATER-COLOURS AND PAINTINGS BY MR. WALTER W. RUSSELL.

THE best works in this show at the Goupil Gallery are a series of paintings of subjects on the Medway in the neighbourhood of Chatham, which satisfy to an unusual degree the demands at once of the easel picture for close allusion to nature and variety of interest, and of the decorative painting for simplicity and intelligibility of mass. In the brisk and promptly eloquent *Breezy Morning on the Medway* (30) mass and weight are secured without loss of clarity of draughtsmanship. In *The River Bend, Rochester* (50), an extraordinarily diversified panorama is controlled with an authority quite free from swagger or pretension; while the rather simpler subject of *The Medway, Breezy Day* (51), is rendered with almost greater vividness. For actual accomplishment these pictures are not surpassed by any landscape painting which is being done to-day. They have not quite the look of spontaneous improvisation of the works of Mr. Wilson Steer, on which a few years back Mr. Russell seemed to be forming his style, but they are free from the unsteadiness and structural vagueness which sometimes made admiration of the pictures of the older artist a matter of critical temperament; and they are more genial than the landscapes of Mr. Nicholson or Mr. Orpen, with which from another side they naturally challenge comparison. As a landscape painter Mr. Russell at his best is master of an admirable prose style—spirited, intelligent, and technically sound. It will not readily be discredited by the vagaries of modern fashion. Two other paintings—No. 59, *The Harbour, Looe*, and No. 53, *Wharves and Shipping, Rochester*—may be mentioned for their executive ability, though each of them as a design is inclined to split in two.

The one or two figure pictures included are somewhat disappointing, for they abandon in pursuit of mere prettiness the study of character which is Mr. Russell's

true vein. The water-colours are on the whole good, Nos. 6, 17, and 29 being worthy of special commendation.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY.

THIS exhibition of "Irish Art" consists of a creditable attempt to give some idea of the retrospective part of the subject. The *Gold Bell of St. Senan*, apparently about contemporaneous with the famous 'Book of Kells' manuscript, is the principal exhibit; but the large collection of paintings by Irish artists does not show any distinctively native characteristics. Art students may learn a salutary, if melancholy lesson from the condition in which Mr. Orpen's *Merc Fracture* (3 in the Upper Gallery) appears to-day as a consequence of repainting. We shrewdly suspect, moreover, that Mr. Orpen was guilty in this early work of painting on the top of an old picture. We have only to compare it with Mulready's large canvas *The Carpenter's Shop* (72) to realize the enormous technical distinction of the earlier artist. The figure painting here is poor enough, but there are passages of still life worthy of Chardin, and the picture, whatever its faults of conception, is in perfect condition—a beautifully modulated skin of paint. Mr. Orpen is more worthily represented in the astonishing exploitation of decadent Italian tradition, *Hamlet*. It is one of the most brilliant examples of student cleverness extant.

Other notable works are the two portraits of Nathaniel Hone, R.A. (27 in the Small Gallery, and 59 upstairs), the landscapes of James O'Connor (Small Gallery 21) and G. Barret (54 upstairs); and among living artists the admirable *West Bay, Dorset*, of Mr. E. L. Laurensen (44, Small Gallery), and the characteristic piece of impressionism by Mr. Mervyn Lawrence, *Afternoon—a Dublin Interior* (35, Upper Gallery). The group of works by H. B. Brabazon fails singularly to give an adequate idea of his talent.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Leicester Galleries M. J. F. Auburtin shows a series of gouache drawings on toned paper which have the negative qualities of decoration, careful distribution of a few tones and angles, and the discretion to refrain from intrusive realism. It cannot be said that the artist gets much more than this, though the obvious characteristics of the places he has visited (Brittany, Belle-Ile-en-mer, &c.) are fairly well retained.

His colour and form alike are soothing, however, in comparison with Sir Hubert von Herkomer's impressions of English rural scenery in the next room. The restless triviality of these sketches makes them fatiguing, yet they are like England, and people who regard landscapes purely as reminders of actual scenes, and have no thought for the intrinsic beauty of the works themselves, will find them satisfactory. No. 58, *Watching for Barges*, is, on the whole, the best from an artistic point of view.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery the drawings by Alastair strike us as simply careful and, on the whole, clever copies of the style of Aubrey Beardsley. Nos. 12, 21, and 44 are the most accomplished.

At Mr. McLean's Gallery Mr. Montague Smyth shows a number of loose sketches which are vague in intention. He displays occasionally, as in Nos. 36 and 56, a certain virtuosity in the use of whipped paint, which may be described by the evocation—somewhat unduly flattering to Mr. Smyth—of the name of Cazin.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Crisenoy (Carl de), LE SENS INTIME DE LA TÉTRALOGIE DE RICHARD WAGNER, LA CHUTE—LA RÉDEMPTION, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

M. Crisenoy points out that Wagner was an optimist, then a pessimist, and finally ended in a "christianisme sincère mais vague"; one therefore conceives that he passed successively through these three phases. Yet his 'Jesus of Nazareth, a poetic draft,' was written in 1848-9, long before the pessimistic stage. Many simply enjoy the 'Ring' without troubling about its meaning, just as children enjoy 'The Pilgrim's Progress'; but M. Crisenoy feels, and justly, that that is not sufficient. He explains the 'Ring,' so far as possible, by quotations from the words of the poem. His remarks are thoughtful, but scarcely offer anything novel.

Cutter (Benjamin), FIRST STEPS IN VIOLIN PLAYING, 2 parts, 2/6 net each.

Lengnick

The author is well known in America, both as an excellent violinist and successful teacher. It will, therefore, suffice to say that these 'First Steps' are useful, while the numerous exercises in the form of little pieces are bright and melodious.

Masterpieces of Music: MEYERBEER, by Arthur Herve; VERDI, by Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, 1/6 net each. Jack

We have here further numbers of an excellent series. Mr. Herve has written a defence (as it might be called) of Meyerbeer, but it is a fair one. His comments on the harsh judgments of Schumann and Wagner deserve note. Schumann placed 'Il Crociato' higher than 'Robert le Diable' or 'Les Huguenots,' and therefore, says the author, "he [Schumann] at once discounts any value his article might otherwise possess." Wagner, considered Meyerbeer's "greatest antagonist," was, we are reminded, at one time one of his "greatest admirers." The selection of operatic airs, together with a detached song, is very good.

Sir Alexander's 'Verdi' is also interesting. He values highly the composer's works, but shows judgment. He is right in declaring that Boito and Verdi "operatized" Shakespeare, for the first time, with rare understanding. Sir Alexander frankly acknowledges that he cannot see the slightest relationship between Verdi's latest manner and that of Wagner. Many musicians have felt (ourselves among the number) that such relationship exists, though it is difficult to explain in words. The appreciation of Verdi's art-work is tersely, though clearly expressed.

Matthay (Tobias), THE CHILD'S FIRST STEPS IN PIANOFORTE PLAYING, AND THE FORE-ARM ROTATION PRINCIPLE IN PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 1/6 net each.

Williams

These little books will be welcomed by teachers desirous of adopting methods by which the author has won success. 'The Child's First Steps' is really a book for the teacher, although the author states that it is "intended for the use of the child." To give one simple instance, on p. 5 the child is told to adjust "the slight rotary exertions of the fore-arm to enable you to play those three notes evenly as to tone." It is surely the teacher's business to decide whether the notes are even.

Musical Gossip.

THE return of Caruso to Covent Garden on Tuesday evening, after an absence of six years, deserves record. He had, and still has, a wonderful voice. The opera selected by him was 'Pagliacci,' and his impersonation of Canio is remarkably vivid. The question of special interest on Tuesday was whether time had touched his voice. On that, however, we prefer to reserve our opinion. In the early part there were doubtful moments; the artist naturally felt anxious to know what would be thought of him, and that possibly affected the voice. It was only in the "Lament" at the end of the act that he seemed really like his former self. He appears in 'Aida' to-night, so there will be a fine opportunity to judge of his powers.

PUCCINI'S 'La Tosca' was given on Wednesday evening. Mlle. Destinn was the Floria, and she played well up to Signor Scotti, the most subtle Searpia on the stage. She was, too, in splendid voice, and her acting very dramatic. Signor Martinelli as Cavaradossi fully maintained the reputation which he so quickly made, especially as singer. The whole company was, indeed, quite in the vein. An interesting feature of the evening was the fine playing of the instrumental music under the direction of Signor Giorgio Polacco, who appeared for the first time, and displayed exceptional skill and temperament. He can make the orchestra play with the utmost passion, or, when required, tone it down to a whisper.

MR. HAROLD BAUER, M. JACQUES THIBAUD, AND SEÑOR PABLO CASALS gave the first of their Trio recitals at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. We have visits from the Brussels, Petersburg, and Rosé Quartets, and excellent performances by native artists, but trios are seldom played. The three well-known performers mentioned ought, therefore, to be welcomed, yet the audience was not large. Their programme included Beethoven's Op. 97, Schumann's Op. 63, and the seldom heard 'Dunka' Trio of Dvorák.

A THREE-ACT OPERA, 'Tabaré,' by a prominent Spanish composer, Tomas Breton, Director of the Madrid Conservatoire, has been produced at the Theatre Royal of that city, and, according to *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday, the music is "très remarquable." Breton's reputation rests mainly upon the ten Zarzuelas which he produced between 1875 and 1896, and some chamber music.

EUGEN D'ALBERT, President of the Tonkünstler Verein, Vienna, intends to give in that city during the autumn a concert devoted to the works of Mr. Cyril Scott. British music is no longer ignored on the Continent, and Mr. Scott is fortunate in having the great pianist as interpreter.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner on May 22nd was duly celebrated all over Europe and America. The impulse to honour the composer was perfectly natural, yet, as his music is constantly being played on the stage and in the concert-room, not really needed. Franz Liszt, who produced 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, first brought Wagner's name into prominence; the centenary of that event, therefore, will no doubt call for special notice, and to that call there will be hearty response. The stages through which Wagner's works have passed are twofold: abuse and admiration, while among ultra-moderns there is now a tendency to depreciate them as archaic. But what is great remains great: form and phraseology are not essentials.

MR. RAYMOND ROZE announces a season of opera at Covent Garden, to begin on November 1st. All works will be sung in English. During the season his 'Joan of Arc' will be produced.

A NEW volume will be added next Tuesday to "The Musician's Library," a series of books issued jointly by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell. It has been written by Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill, and deals with 'Chamber Music.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.	Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Bauer, Casals, and Thibaud's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Guimaraes Novais's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Ethel Mays, Maurice Warner, and Victor Buesst's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Helga Petri's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Arnold Stephenson's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Wesley Weyman's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Joyce Douglas's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	David Levine's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Florence and Ruby Loibl's Dramatic Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Kathleen Purcell's Harp Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Señor and Madame Sobrino's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Erna Schulz and Louis Edger's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Lula Mysz-Gmeiner's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Mackenzie Fairfax's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Edouard Garceau's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Phyllis Holman's Concert, 5.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Folk-Song Quartet, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	German Male Choir, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Madame Jerebtzoff-Andreeff's Recital of Russian Songs, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Adelina Ferial's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Herbert Fryer's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Renée Feutray and Marcel Bonnemain's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Helen McGregor's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Hans Ebell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Eyre Trio, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE HORNIMAN COMPANY staged Mr. Frank H. Rose's 'The Whispering Well' at the Court Theatre for the latter half of last week. This Lancashire dream-play offers one of those direct lessons which are receiving an ever-increasing attention on the stage. A weaver, having accepted an invitation to dine with his cloth mercer, and being dazzled with the magnificence of his entertainment, becomes suddenly discontented with the slow, but honest advancement of his fortunes. On his return home he gives vent in speech to the avaricious greed which has taken possession of him, and finally commands his grieved and astonished wife to depart to bed without him. No attempt is made to show the transition from waking life to the nightmare, the manifestations of which occupy the major portion of the action. In his dream home, wife, and children are all sacrificed to the bidding of the spirit of evil desire. The third act shows us the resultant riches and misery. Miss Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Jules Shaw as wife and husband gave a really superb piece of acting. The former's contrast between the winsome womanhood of the first act and the degradation of her subsequent appearances deserves the highest praise in a cast praiseworthy throughout. The revelation of moral degradation, by means of a dream fantasy, unfortunately robbed the tragedy of reality.

It seems useless to grumble at this customary device for the spanning of time. We can only await a dramatist whose unfolding of a human tragedy will command such attendance as is at present reserved for Wagnerian cycles.

THIS week Miss Horniman's Company have given four performances of 'Jane Clegg,' a play in three acts by Mr. St. John G. Ervine. As a study of lower middle-class life the piece is clever, but unpleasant, and in its photographic realism sinks now and then to a commonplace sordidness that is far removed from art. Jane is the

wife of a commercial traveller, and during the twelve years of their married life she has learnt to distrust his every word and action, and regard him with critical and suspicious eyes. All her love and loyalty are for her two children. For their sakes she hoards her small fortune, and will not allow her husband to touch it; for their sakes she eventually parts with some of it, that they may not be branded as the children of a thief. She appeals to no good qualities in her ne'er-do-well husband, neither does she endow him with any, and it is left to another woman to awaken his chivalry—a woman for whom he leaves her and the children, and sets out to start a fresh life in Canada. The weakness of the play lies in the overdrawing of the two chief characters. Type rather than individuality seems to have been aimed at, and all else is sacrificed to that end. Clegg, in a sudden fit of gratitude, helps his wife to clear the dinner-table, but leaves her to carry out the tray. The action—or rather the lack of action—is typical of the man, but such an emphasis is artificial.

The other characters—they cannot be called minor—are well-drawn and amusing. Clegg's mother and the outraged "bookie" are the cleverest work of the piece. The acting throughout was excellent, and a special word of praise must be given to the three children—Master Tommy Nickson and the Misses Florence Kennedy and Mabel Salkeld—who have taken part in the performances, and who were refreshingly unaffected.

'JANE CLEGG' is preceded by 'The Little Stone House,' a one-act play by Mr. George Calderon. It is a grim and powerful piece of work, and was splendidly acted. For more than twenty years a poor lodging-house keeper had starved herself to save enough to build on her son's grave a little stone house, after the Russian fashion. At the moment that she has concluded the bargain with the stonemason this son returns, a fugitive from Siberia. He had not, as she had believed, been murdered, but was himself a murderer, and had impersonated his victim to clear his own name in the memory of men. When he returns to her he has become more like a wild beast than a man; his one thought is to snatch all the money he can lay hands on. His mother refuses to recognize him and bids him begone, and in a terrible final scene, to save her money and the project that is enshrined in her very soul, she hands over the renegade to a passing patrol.

THE INDIAN ART, DRAMATIC, AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY began at Cosmopolis on Tuesday a series of performances of undoubted interest, presenting 'Ratnavali,' an historical play which was composed early in the twelfth century, and 'The Maharani of Arakan,' an adaptation by Mr. George Calderon of a pretty story by Rabindra Nath Tagore of a royal lover wooing as a peasant.

More rehearsing and more care in detail are, however, needed to make the performances at all satisfactory. They started long after the time announced, and it is not advisable to waste time in a busy season. The modern Prologue added to 'Ratnavali' was hardly intelligible as delivered. The dresses were effective, and the singing was good. In this and in the acting Miss Olga Ward was prominent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. J. C.—E. C. S.—W. H.—J. L.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 578.]

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COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the under-
mentioned positions:—

(i) VISITING DRAWING MISTRESS.

VISITING DRAWING MISTRESS for 15 Hours' Work a Week at
the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PECKHAM. Payment for
the work will be at the rate of 5s. an hour for actual work done.
Candidates must have had experience of similar work in Secondary
Schools.

(ii) JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS.

JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS (with special qualifications in Botany),
at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, DALSTON. Salary 120l.
to 170l., according to experience, rising to 220l. by yearly increments
of 10l. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a
Degree held by a recognized University; must have had experience in
teaching Botany; and should be able to assist in Games.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with
particulars of the appointments, by sending a stamped addressed
foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County
Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom
they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 16, 1913. Every
communication must be marked "H. 4" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a dis-
qualification for appointment. No candidate who is a relative of a
member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School is eligible for
appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

May 28, 1913.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position
of full-time ASSISTANT MASTER AT THE CAMBERWELL
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

Salary 120l., rising to 200l. a year by yearly increments of 10l. The
person appointed will be required to teach Antique Drawing and
Anatomy, and to assist as required in the work of the School. He
may also be required to teach Perspective.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with
particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed
foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County
Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom
they must be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 7, 1913.
Every communication must be marked "T. 1" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a dis-
qualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

May 26, 1913.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position
of VISITING TEACHER OF PLASTERWORK at the LONDON
COUNTY COUNCIL CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND
CRAFTS, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E., for Two Evenings a Week, at a
fee of 10s. 6d. an Attendance of about Three Hours. Applicants must
be practical craftsmen engaged in the trade, and must possess a
thorough knowledge of all its branches. The person appointed
will not be required to take up work until September next.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with par-
ticulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap
envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County
Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom
they must be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 7, 1913.
Every communication must be marked "T. 1" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a dis-
qualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.,

May 26, 1913.

DENBIGHSHIRE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. SCHEME No. 11.

WREXHAM COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Day and Boarding.)

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

Applications are hereby invited for the appointment of HEAD MASTER of the above School, to take up the duties in JANUARY next.

The stipend will be a fixed sum of 200l. a year, and a Capitation Payment at the rate of 2l. 5s. a year for each boy in the School. The number at present is about 180, including 15 Boarders.

The Head Master's house (with accommodation for at least 30 Boarders) will be provided free of rent, rates and taxes (except water rate).

All applicants must have taken an Honours degree in the United Kingdom. The applicant appointed will be required to carry out and be subject to the provisions of the above scheme, and any amendments thereof which may be hereafter made, so far as the same relate to the Wrexham County School for Boys.

A copy of the scheme will be supplied by the undersigned on receipt of 9d. for each copy.

Candidates canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be disqualified. Applications, endorsed "Head Master, Wrexham County School for Boys," accompanied by forty copies of three recent testimonials, are to be sent to us, the undersigned, by not later than the 7th day of JULY, 1913.

EVANS & ROBERTS,

Secretaries to the Education Committee.

Education Offices, Ruthin, May, 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

Wanted, in September, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to teach Geography.

Candidates should be College Women with good Secondary School experience, and should hold Geography Diploma.

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Application forms and copies of scale of salaries may be obtained of the undersigned, who will receive applications up to JUNE 12.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

HERBERT REED, Secretary.

Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

May 22, 1913.

CITY SCHOOL OF ART, LIVERPOOL.

The Managers of the above School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE ANTIQUE, STILL LIFE, AND PRELIMINARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT, at a salary of 150l. per annum. A statement of particulars required from candidates may be obtained on application to THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byrom Street, Liverpool, to whom applications, with copies of testimonials, must be sent not later than SATURDAY, June 14.

E. R. PICKMERE, Clerk to Education Authority.

CITY OF WORCESTER.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

FORM MISTRESS (trained) required in SEPTEMBER next. Principal subjects, Mathematics (Juniors) and English. Salary 100l. per annum. Application should be made by letter to the undersigned on or before JUNE 15, and should contain particulars of training and experience, and the names of three referees.

THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.

Victoria Institute, Worcester.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LONGTON HIGH SCHOOL SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL.

FORM MASTER required in SEPTEMBER next, qualified to teach ordinary Form Subjects. Commencing salary 120l. per annum. Candidates, who should be Graduates of a British University, preferably with Mathematics as chief subject, must have had experience in a Secondary School. A Master is looked for who, while assisted by the other members of the Staff, will take chief charge of the boys' games. Good discipline essential.

For form of application (which must be returned not later than 21 JUNE) apply, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, Director of Education, Stoke-on-Trent.

May 28, 1913.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, and SUSSEX GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An ART MASTER required in SEPTEMBER next. Experience in Secondary School work essential. Salary beginning at 180l. per annum, non-resident.—Applications, not later than JUNE 16, to HEAD MASTER, Grammar School, Brighton.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

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J. HENRY FIELD, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Huddersfield, May 27, 1913.

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LITERATURE

William Morris: a Study in Personality.
By Arthur Compton-Rickett. With an Introduction by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. (Herbert Jenkins.)

"To read Morris and never to have known the man is to lose half of him. Something there was so simple and direct, so faith-inspiring and whole-souled about him, that all his verse and all his many-sided life seem to me incomplete unless one knew him and had felt his charm."

Thus writes Mr. Cunninghame Graham in a characteristically personal Introduction to this book, and many a one of those "who were with him" must have had the same feeling. Fortunately for the fame of William Morris, his work was complete enough to make its mark on the generation which has arisen since his death, and to leave upon it, perhaps, a wider and deeper impression than upon his own contemporaries. To such an extent is this the case that even some of the latter have been moved to inquire what manner of man this was. In the stricter sense of the word few of Morris's contemporaries survive, and those of his intimates and acquaintances who can tell us of him speak generally of his later years; but it was in these years that every power of his mind and body was being exerted to the fullest, and that no man came within his range without feeling the spell of his personality. No essential part of him was ever held back from the work he gave the world, nothing that could change or modify the verdict of posterity. What we can have from his survivors are illustrations and side-lights on his methods, and studies in personality and tempera-

ment such as that which Dr. Compton-Rickett has built up in this volume from the recollections of some among them and from other sources, or those Miss Morris is giving us in her charming and informing series of Introductions to the complete edition of her father's works. All this is good and desirable, as supplementing the somewhat detached superiority of Mr. Mackail's biography, and we can hardly have too much of it; but we wonder whether Dr. Compton-Rickett has been just to himself in bringing his book out before Miss Morris has completed her task. Both are working on much the same lines and with the same sort of material, and in our judgment he might have done better in postponing his book till he had the advantage of her finished sketch before him, and the opportunity of filling such gaps in her study as might be found.

There can be no doubt that the author has succeeded in giving us "a live and recognizable figure" of Morris as he lived, and the production of this effect on his readers has been notably facilitated by the short Introduction, in which Mr. Cunninghame Graham is at his best. The keynote of Morris's character is here struck at once. He "most certainly wanted nothing from mankind. His was the nature that has all to give—his art, his genius, ideas and himself; to hear him was to feel all this—and more." We may add that, to live within the range of his influence was to feel with some pain that no one, even his dearest friend, was necessary to him—that if you were esteemed at all, it was for what you could do, and for nothing else. Only by such an inward concentration were his amazing activities possible; the price of genius is a willing sacrifice of any companionship that would dissipate its force. But, on the other hand, if he never gave himself, never swerved from doing the things he wanted to do and making the things he wanted to make because he knew that they were the best things to do or make, he felt his responsibility to the society of which he was a part, and never offered it less than the best service he could render, regardless of the reward he was to receive.

This book is written from the point of view of a literary artist, and there are many interesting bits of criticism in it. It is curious that the author should have chosen to compare the attitudes of Morris, Browning, and Dickens in a carriage on the Underground Railway, and attributed to the first-named an interest in the details of railway organization, to Browning some psychological drama, and to Dickens the study of external peculiarities, for the present writer was once reproached by Morris: "Can you sit in a carriage in the Underground or walk behind a man in the streets without making up a story about him; where he came from, and what he is going to do?" Mr. Cunninghame Graham denies Morris humour, allowing him only a sense of fun; Dr. Compton-Rickett merely observes the want of a fine sense of humour which might have modified

his experiences in uncongenial society. The truth is that his humour was strictly subordinated to more serious matters, either in art or life. It was a matter of interior refreshment to him—by no means to be dwelt on. Another interesting subject, which recurs several times, is the relative influence of Carlyle and Ruskin on Morris's thought. Morris himself always used to say that Carlyle taught Ruskin, and Ruskin taught him. Morris was not a believer in Ruskin as a teacher or writer on Architecture, or, indeed, on any kind of Art. He once said in an extempore address—goaded to it, perhaps, by an inefficient lecturer—that Ruskin knew nothing of Architecture at all, and especially of Gothic Architecture, but that he had by some inspiration lighted on the whole secret of it in his chapters on 'The Nature of Gothic.' It was Ruskin's social teaching that appealed to him most, and formed the bond of union between them.

A good many people will be surprised to learn, on Sir William Richmond's authority, that Morris had only a moderate sense of colour—"a very strong feeling for harmony in colour, but none for discord, which a born colourist will resolve into a concord. He was afraid of violet, and always dirtied his primary tints." Our own limited observation of Morris's methods of colour-design in his original patterns does not support this opinion. It might even have been as well if the author, who is evidently not at home in the subject of dyeing, had not entered into the subject. Aniline dye cannot be obtained by distilling indigo, though aniline can, and the gardens at Merton could not have supplied Morris with the dyes he needed. As a matter of fact, he made use of artificial alizarine for dyeing at Merton, the supply of natural madder or "garance" having fallen off altogether, and he welcomed, on humanitarian grounds, the prospects of artificial indigo.

The chapters on Morris as a prose writer are of unequal merit—we should like to know if Dr. Compton-Rickett thinks the Normans a Southern race—but are quite personal and well worth consideration; and in the section dealing with him as a social reformer the author has taken great pains to make his position plain, though he hardly realizes that "duty" was not regarded by Morris as a motive for work because it is a postulate of his existence. A rational human being cannot live except in accordance with the needs of society; his "motive" will be beauty, pleasure in his doings, life in short, but duty is a preliminary condition of all this. The book closes with the words of John Ball: "Fellowship is Heaven: lack of Fellowship is Hell."

Dr. Compton-Rickett is especially to be commended for the admirable plan on which his book is arranged, and on the notion of the analytical biography at the end. Arranged in tabular form are the events of Morris's life and contemporary events—social, political, religious, literary, or artistic. The idea is, of course, not new, but it is extremely

useful to students of the time. Unfortunately, a few errors of fact have crept into the table and elsewhere. Morris was not a member of the first School Board in 1870—probably there is some confusion with the Rev. Wm. Morris, a well-known South London clergyman; "Carlyle's book on Mrs. Carlyle" is probably Froude's 'Life'; Morris's only art criticism appeared in *To-day*, not *Justice*; and "Caxton's copy of 'The Golden Legend'" is a rather misleading description. But the book as a whole is at once a distinct help to the popular appreciation of one of the greatest of the Victorians, and a gratifying token of it. It was a piece of work well worth doing, and is not inadequately done.

PANAMA.

BOOKS on Panama are appearing in considerable numbers. Two more have reached us, which differ widely in character. The 'Things as they are in Panama' of Mr. Franck is lively reading; but 'Panama: the Creation, Destruction, and Resurrection' by a French author is a solid volume which it takes time to understand.

Mr. Franck has roughed it in many parts of the world. He made a vagabond journey round the globe, and tramped all over Spain. His latest experiences were gained in Panama, where for three months he served as one of the Zone police—work which he applied for because he was told "it is the most thankless damned job in Creation." That he can write in an interesting way our readers already know; but these notes about the district of the new canal are not so good as were his other books. He has a knowledge of many languages, and was, therefore, put to work as a census enumerator, where his special gifts were of service, for he tells us that he found seventy-two different nationalities at work in the Isthmus. Hindus, Turks, Slovaks, Spaniards, Greeks, Roumanians, Scotchmen, Arabs, Poles, Italians, one Russian, and thousands of West Indian negroes were among those he had to enumerate, and many humorous conversations, excellently set down here, were among the results of his labour. The total population of the Zone is given as 62,810, and of these some 25,000 were British subjects—nearly all West Indian negroes.

Mr. Franck states that the Canal Zone is the best-governed district in the United States, and the official machinery of this private Government strip appears to run like clockwork—perhaps because it is ruled by an autocrat, and because there is an absence of red tape. The Zone system is one of work-coupons for all—

which is as the Socialist would have it—and only workers can live in the district. Mr. Franck pokes some good-natured fun at Socialism, and explains how things are arranged in the Zone, where the United States own the hotels, shops, and everything. He sighs a little over the towns, established with all the detail and machinery of well-governed cities, which are to be wiped out as soon as the Canal is finished; and, when he is boating over the tops of mighty forests which have been drowned in the Gatun Lake, he points out the hardships of the natives whose houses and lands have been swallowed up by the new waters.

He does not tell us much about the making of the Canal, and those who seek for information on that point must turn to other books which have recently appeared. His American spelling is sometimes an "offense" to the English eye; and someone might have corrected "James Stewart Mill."

M. Bunau-Varilla, a French engineer, claims to have worked for the Canal in the interest of France from 1884 to 1906. His book is full of sensational headings and sensational accounts of work at Panama, and his own share in that work. He writes in a boastful way; but it must be remembered that he is often on his defence, and is repudiating the suggestions of his own countrymen, who attacked him and his friends as they attacked all who were connected with the unfortunate French company when it came to grief. We find long and wearisome accounts of the financial troubles of the French and the prosecution of De Lesseps and other people—matters which few English readers desire to see stirred up again after a lapse of many years. The author writes too, in excessive detail, of his campaign against the Nicaragua project, and deals in similar fashion with the negotiations with Colombia for the Hay-Herran Treaty. When France gave up the struggle, M. Bunau-Varilla went to the United States, and, according to his own account, arranged the revolution which gave the United States her strip of Colombian territory. There is a report of a conversation with President Roosevelt in which the author explained his views about the possibility of a revolution which would furnish an opportunity for the United States to intervene and acquire the Zone, the United States being bound by treaty to interfere if trouble broke out. There is nothing novel in the suggestion that the United States knew beforehand of the arrangements for a revolution, but the details given here—especially those which concern finance—if they are not repudiated by America, have some interest. The author has published confidential letters and telegrams concerning the revolution, and has made his own position clear.

The whole history of the French company was full of the horrors of yellow fever; and insufficient credit is given to the people of the United States for the way in which they set to work to rid the

district of mosquitoes and make a Panama where men could work and live. Indeed, M. Bunau-Varilla tries in an Appendix to prove the "falsehood" of the idea that the French took no proper sanitary precautions, but all the books recently published, and others of much earlier date, are against the French and on the side of the Americans.

Horace Walpole's World: a Sketch of Whig Society under George III. By Alice D. Greenwood. (Bell & Sons.)

INSPIRED doubtless by Mrs. Paget Toynbee's "magnificent" edition of the Walpole Letters, as she terms it in her Preface, Miss Greenwood has composed from that and other contemporary sources a delightful picture of the English social world of the best Georgian period. The literary skill of the author has been ably supplemented by all concerned in the production of the work, so that the volume is equally pleasant to read and handle. Among the admirable illustrations special attention should be drawn to the frontispiece, representing Horace Walpole in early manhood, from an unpublished portrait which belonged to Lady Dorothy Nevill.

Miss Greenwood has what seems to us the rather rare power of being able to look at her subject in something of the same spirit as he looked at himself, yet without taking him altogether at his own valuation. She appreciates his kind-heartedness without ignoring his love of scandal; awards him literary and artistic merit whilst not unconscious of his amateurishness and unpardonable curio-grabbing; shows him as the acute critic of his time, yet far from destitute of many of its weaknesses and subject to most of its limitations. Where she writes of Horry's "prolonged youth" we should be inclined to substitute continuous middle age; and to say that he "never repeats gross scandal for scandal's sake" is, perhaps, an over-charitable judgment unless the adjective be emphasized. But she is surely right in finding something of the philosopher in him who could finish his own epitaph:—

But Fortune, who scatters her gifts out of season,
Though unkind to my limbs, has still left me my
reason;
And whether she lowers or lifts me, I'll try
In the plain, simple style I have liv'd in, to die,
For ambition too humble, for meanness too high.

When he wrote this he was an old man who had just succeeded to the Orford peerage. But Walpole had given earlier proofs of the faculty of detachment, as when an incident in a country-house visit made him reflect that "living always in the world makes one as unfit for living out of it, as always living out of it does for living in it." The man is justly summed up as "an invincible optimist at heart, though a circumstantial pessimist in theory."

It is tempting for those who live in a strenuous time to sneer at the easy-going standards of an age of comfortable

Things as they are in Panama. By Harry A. Franck. (Fisher Unwin.)

Panama: the Creation, Destruction, and Resurrection. By Philippe Bunau-Varilla. (Constable & Co.)

sinecures. But the author is only just when, allowing that it was rather absurd of Walpole to grudge Chatham the pension and peerage which he had earned, whilst himself living on emoluments which he had inherited, she finds something genuine in his boasted independence, and something to praise in his consideration for those who did his work for him. His conduct in 1783 showed, as is truly remarked, that he at least "acted up to his own estimate of himself."

Although we are inclined to think that Miss Greenwood a little under-estimates Walpole politically, the dictum strikes us as happy that politics were to him "something as the candle to the moth—except that he avoided the usual fate of moths."

In the very interesting chapter on 'Society in France' is cited "a curious prophecy" of the English connoisseur as to the course of French politics which, we should say, deserved a more complimentary epithet. Walpole's judgment of the prevailing Anglomania, as acute as it is entertaining, may perchance afford food for reflection to ourselves and our contemporaries across the Channel.

Altogether admirable is the author's treatment of the Strawberry Hill side of her subject—Walpole's perception of the weaknesses of "the modern taste" and his own unconscious participation in some of them. He and his imitators are not unfairly classed with "the latest overseas millionaire" in their pseudo-artistic acquisitiveness, zeal untempered by modesty, and "callousness before real antiquity." But yet, we are reminded, the owner of Strawberry did not take it too seriously—he called it "a small, capricious house," which was "built to please my own taste, and in some degree to realize my own visions."

The spectacle of Sir Robert Walpole's son aspiring to the post of art-critic to George III. will probably be a novelty to many readers; and not a few will start when they encounter a strike in the eighteenth century, and, still more, note a sinecurist's attitude to the strikers. When the carpenters and cabinet-makers engaged at Strawberry Hill took this modern method of asserting themselves, the victim asked how he could complain: "The poor fellows, whose all the work is, see their masters advance their prices every day, and think it reasonable to touch their share." And this in 1762!

The author considers Walpole to have been "most openly himself" in his letters to John Chute and George Montagu. The former bore the supreme test of friendship:—

"We passed many hours together without saying a syllable to each other....I left him without excusing myself, read or wrote before him, as if he were not present."

With the other Etonian, after a friendship of between thirty and forty years, he ultimately broke,

"partly from politics and partly from caprice [the latter on Montagu's part]—he was grown an excessive humourist and had shed almost all his friends as well as me,"

says Horry, a pretty constant friend himself.

Miss Greenwood, in her analysis of Walpole's charm as a letter-writer—she rates him as the first in our language—regards sincerity as his most distinctive charm. Granting that the quality was not common in that age of laboured graces, one finds the compliment a little excessive. In spontaneity Walpole hardly compares well with Lamb, or FitzGerald, or Cowper. In humour he may hold his own with any of them, especially as he is far from regarding his own person as sacrosanct. Of both Letters and Memoirs it is truly observed that their value is that of a faithful mirror of the time. If there is occasional inaccuracy, it is not conscious or habitual, as has sometimes been held.

The author is rather harsh in her judgments of the political conduct both of George III. and the Whigs, and she strikes us as especially unjust to George Grenville. Madame du Deffand was certainly very clear-sighted in her estimate of Charles Fox, her friend's early favourite; but, whilst agreeing with the Frenchwoman's strictures, we cannot help thinking that in the 'Legend of C. J. Fox' the author herself rather overstates a good case. How Fox could have propagated calumnious charges against British troops in the Peninsular War when he died two years before it began is at least difficult to comprehend. Of substantial force in itself, this last chapter, from its polemical tone, sounds a jarring note in an otherwise charmingly urbane composition.

AFRICAN LATINITY.

"LATINITAS et regionibus mutatur et tempore." It is only when we consider the chain of great Christian apologists and teachers that African Latinity begins to take on itself an individual form—not that of a corrupted dialect, but of a distinct variety with new and fruitful tendencies. Minucius Felix, Tertullian, Cyprian, Arnobius, and Lactantius are the chief in a chain of writers whose last link is Martianus Capella, bound together by a community, first of matter, and later of usage. It is not, however, in cultured authors like Tertullian and Lactantius that we must seek the typical developments of provincial Latinity, but in writers of less education and more restricted range. It is, therefore, with great interest that we have read the monograph on Commodian and the translation of his 'Instructiones' recently issued by M. Durel, a professor in the Lycée of Tunis and a distinguished graduate of the University of Toulouse.

Commodian is mentioned slightly by Gennadius (c. 490)—"scripsit medioeri sermone quasi versu contra Paganos"—and his writings were condemned by

Commodien: Recherches sur la Doctrine, la Langue, et le Vocabulaire du Poète. Par Joachim Durel. (Paris, Leroux.)

Les Instructions de Commodien: Traduction et Commentaire. (Same editor and publisher.)

Pope Gelasius as apocryphal. His works have come down in one eleventh-century MS. in the Phillipps Collection, and two seventeenth-century copies of another MS. now lost. The 'Instructiones' consists of two books of acrostics and an A B C devoted to the subject of women's dress, and it is from the last of the acrostics reversed that we learn the name of the author, "Commodianus mendiculus Christi." Various dates and places of origin have been proposed for him, but we know nothing of his country, family, or condition, except that he was a convert from paganism, and are hardly sure even of his name.

M. Durel's researches show with great probability that the book was written between the persecutions of 250 and 257, and that the author was an African, taking his matter almost entirely from the writings of Cyprian and his predecessors, and attacking deities unknown outside Africa. We are not concerned here with Commodian's doctrinal teaching, which is analyzed by M. Durel at considerable length, but we remark that any one familiar with the beliefs of our smaller Nonconformist sects respecting the Second Advent will find considerable resemblance in it to them. The main part of the 'Recherches' is taken up by an examination of the language and vocabulary of the poet, and the particularities due to African influence.

M. Durel does not concern himself with metrical questions; indeed, he does not even refer to Commodian's abandonment of quantity for accent, "versus politici," or to Vernier, whose paper on popular Latin versification in Africa deserved mention. Commodian, to him, is not a scholar who lays aside his learning and writes down to the level of the crowd; he is one of the people, writing in his everyday language, modified by that of the books he has read.

The general characteristics of the Latinity of Tertullian and Cyprian are well known: words in *tor*, old words in new meanings, new forms, new syntax, the use of prepositions for the oblique cases, Hellenisms, and in general an analytic tendency. M. Durel's study of Commodian is elaborate, and will prove of great service to any future student. Mediæval Latinity is here almost in the making, syntax and vocabulary alike; we find "plus eram quam palea levior" in Commodian, and "minimissimus" in Arnobius. But there is a vigour characteristic of African writers, which sometimes takes extreme form: "cludere rostra canentibus," for example, is only to be translated in modern slang. A Lexicon of 150 pages is the most important part of the 'Recherches.'

M. Durel has printed a text of the 'Instructiones' with his translation and commentary, but does not claim for it the rank of an edition, though much of the work of an editor has been necessarily thrust upon him. He has made a most interesting and valuable addition to a branch of Latin study which has of late years aroused considerable attention.

Churchwardens' Accounts: from the Fourteenth Century to the Close of the Seventeenth Century. By J. Charles Cox. (Methuen & Co.)

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHERS alike are to be congratulated upon the addition of this volume to "The Antiquary's Books." It is the fulfilment of a promise made by Dr. Cox in the Preface to his work on Parish Registers, and the fruit of half a century of grubbing amongst parish records and wardens' accounts.

We shall not attempt to enumerate all the subjects, interesting to Churchmen, archaeologists, and historians alike, which the author has here collected and arranged with infinite patience and great skill. The nature of the Communion wines and the excessive quantities in which they were drunk; the manuals, missals, antiphoners, and other service books purchased at different periods; the furniture of altars, fonts, roods, and pulpits; the provision of church lights and bells and organs and decorations—these and a dozen other subjects, which form a running commentary upon the history of English ritual and ecclesiastical custom, are indicated by the unchallengeable records of the churchwardens, as well as the sources from which the money for maintaining them was drawn, whether it were pew-rents or individual freewill offerings, or such obscure festivals as that of Hocktide, or parish plays, or church-ales—forerunners of our modern bazaars and whist-drives. One quotation will serve to show the importance of the lessons to be learnt from the study of such records, and at the same time the author's care in analyzing them:—

"Throughout the hundreds of parish accounts which have been consulted in the compilation of this book, not one single statement or even hint has been detected of the importation of foreign labour or of foreign material in the construction of church fabrics or their fittings, with the single exception of bringing Caen stone from across the seas."—P. 79.

Dr. Cox refers in these pages to some 400 wardens' accounts, from the earliest date down to the close of the seventeenth century, a list, he observes, which, without making any claim to be complete, is four or five times larger than any hitherto printed. And at the present time, when the whole question of the custody of our public and local records is being canvassed and considered, it is worthy of remark that, whilst Dr. Cox has been at work upon them, no fewer than five sets of old wardens' accounts—one dating back to the days of Edward IV.—have, he says, hopelessly disappeared. It will be no small achievement in itself if Dr. Cox's work helps to call the attention of local authorities to the value of the records of which they are the responsible custodians.

We are thankful for what Dr. Cox has been able to print in a volume in which the publishers have shown no stint; but it is tantalizing to learn that a long section

on Poor Relief has had to be omitted in order to compress the material into one volume, for this is a subject of great practical importance, historically and politically, upon which much light might be thrown by a study of general parish accounts from Elizabethan days downwards. Miss Leonard's work on 'The Early History of English Poor Relief,' excellent as it is, is not exhaustive.

We have purposely refrained from dealing with any of those controversial points to which, as all antiquaries know, the subject of churchwardens gives rise. We prefer to congratulate Dr. Cox upon the performance of a task which is arduous beyond the ordinary, but will have its reward in the promulgation of knowledge. We ought, however, to add that several silly theories, which flourish among those who make no research and are content to repeat the guesses of others, should have their circulation reduced by this book. There is plenty of accurate information to be had nowadays, and readers ought to find out the sound guides instead of relying on casual comment.

How I became a Governor. By Sir Ralph Williams. (John Murray.)

SIR RALPH WILLIAMS was exploring in Patagonia as long ago as 1873, and he has since travelled widely, both as a private person and as a servant of the Colonial Office. He has previously written on Bechuanaland, and few know more of Africa than he does, though the experiences related in these pages include also Australia, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and other places.

He knew Cecil Rhodes in days before that statesman became famous, as well as in later years. When the Jameson Raid occurred Sir Ralph was at Gibraltar. He had "no official knowledge" of the Raid, but frankly says that he knows all about it, and that before the start was made the Imperial officers on the spot were fully informed. That this is true has long been clear; but Sir Ralph tells us only enough to make us wish that he had said more.

In May, 1885, the author received from Rhodes a long letter which he describes as of "great importance historically" on account of its bearing on the development of British power in South Africa and the light it throws on the motives and aims of the writer. The Rhodes Trustees, however, refused their consent to the publication of the letter, giving, like wise if worldly men, no reason for their refusal. Sir Ralph Williams tells his readers something of its contents, the most interesting part of which dealt with the country which now forms Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Rhodes described the country between Khama's and the Zambesi as unfit for white settlers, but suggested that a railway extended along the healthy ridge of the centre of Africa would defeat any attempt at German colonization and would tap the Lake

system—two results which are described as being the object of all his endeavours.

Of the man himself we get an interesting glimpse in the following lines:—

"I recollect once being in his bedroom at Kimberley with Dr. Jameson. Rhodes was lying on his bed, saying but little and growling at our keeping him awake. All at once he became interested, burst into the argument, got more and more energetic, dragged his bedclothes into a heap, pounded his pillows, and laid down the law vigorously, and then just as suddenly drew the draggled bedclothes around him, curled himself up, and . . . went to sleep."

At Vryburg Rhodes and the author stayed together in one room. It was so small that

"in the day we had to put the mattresses outside to make room for the table, and at night the table outside to make room for the mattresses."

As Sir Ralph was, until recently, Governor of Newfoundland, his views about our oldest colony and its future are of value. He thinks it would be an "error of magnitude" if we permitted Newfoundland to tie herself to the Dominion; but he does not consider that Canada will ever willingly agree to be tacked on to the United States. In his opinion, however, the connexion of Canada with the Empire is "one which will have to be reconsidered as soon as Canada feels that she can stand alone."

This ex-Governor gives tremendous praise to Mr. Churchill, though in most matters he is a curiously old-fashioned Tory. He lectures those who hold what, for the sake of brevity, may be described as "Pro-Boer" views, and shares the common Conservative opinion about Majuba and our withdrawal from the Transvaal; but he shows no sign of having heard of the facts which caused the Government of the day to adopt a policy which many people (wise after the event) condemn in too light-hearted a fashion. It is also curious to find any one still proud of having taken an active part in the fight in Hyde Park when Bradlaugh made his first demonstration there.

Sir Ralph is one of the greatest of Lord Milner's admirers, but pokes a little fun at the Milner scheme of qualified self-government for the new South African colonies, and says that, much as he dislikes and distrusts the full powers given under the Act of Union, "they were the only possible alternative to Crown Colony government." He also states (and does so by way of praise) that Lord Milner "throughout his whole official career could never forget that he was primarily a journalist and secondarily a Governor."

The volume contains no great revelations, but it offers many good stories and much interesting matter. It would be improved by revision, for there is repetition of unimportant things, and some names (for instance, that of Mr. Hofmeyr) are misspelt.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Glover (T. R.), THE CHRISTIAN TRADITION AND ITS VERIFICATION, 3/6 net.

Methuen

Six lectures delivered at the Regent's Park College last year, being the eighth course of "The Angus Lectureship." Their object is to suggest a closer study of Christian experience as the real method of verifying Christian tradition. The author's contention is that in all modern study the emphasis falls on verification, and that in the sphere of religion a great tradition confronts us—a scheme of things handed down from one Christian generation to another. The question as to how far this is of value, and whether it can be tested by reference to fact, is what he essays to answer in his book. His treatment is brief, but suggestive, being fortified by excellent use of pertinent quotation.

Hannay (J. B.), CHRISTIANITY: THE SOURCES OF ITS TEACHING AND SYMBOLISM, 16/ net.

Francis Griffiths

The author has essayed to record the real facts of Holy Writ as the result of a prolonged study of the Jewish Scriptures, and to show the continuity of religious evolution by linking up the old religions with Christianity, examining it critically, as Christians do other religions.

Holdsworth (Rev. William West), GOSPEL ORIGINS, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

Former volumes in this series of "Studies in Theology" have already been noticed in these columns. The present book is devoted to the Synoptic Problem, and the author endeavours to define more closely than has hitherto been done the sources used by the three Evangelists. Critical details have been eliminated from the main text, and appear in the form of additional notes attached to the several chapters.

Li Hung Chang's Scrap-Book, compiled and edited by Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, 7/6 net.

Watts

A collection of cuttings from the writings of many authors on the subject of Christianity and Christian missions, especially regarding China. The extracts were strung together with comments and explanatory notes by Sir Hiram Maxim, who is bitterly opposed to all religious missions, with the object of showing his friend Li Hung Chang and other Chinese officials that missionaries are not representative of the country from which they come, and do not express the opinions and beliefs of all other Europeans. Sir Hiram presents his case forcibly, and makes a whole-hearted indictment of religious persecutions, from records of the Old Testament down to events of the present day. The comparison which he draws between the peace-loving philosophical Chinaman and his Christian "brother" is not flattering to the latter, but our reviews of Chinese books have shown that the missionary does good work which every one can recognize. The book is embellished with illustrations of various events in Bible history and the history of Christianity, in which tortures and persecutions play a large part; and there are photographs of Li Hung Chang and the compiler.

Tantra of the Great Liberation, a Translation from the Sanskrit, with Introduction and Commentary by Arthur Avalon, 10/ net.

Luzac

The Indian Tantras are of importance, as being the source of present and practical orthodox Hinduism. The translation is the first published in Europe of any Indian Tantra.

Law.

Jones (Charles), THE SOLICITOR'S CLERK, Part I., Eighth and Revised Edition, 2/6 net.

Effingham Wilson

The author, in this revised edition, retains the form he has hitherto adopted, but he has extended and partially rewritten the chapter on 'Costs,' and provided fuller information on the preparation and taxation of these. The scales of costs, fees, and stamps have been corrected to date, and the amendments rendered necessary by the Finance Act of 1910 have been incorporated throughout the book.

Kenealy (Maurice Edward), THE TICHBORNE TRAGEDY, 16/ net.

Francis Griffiths

Tells in detail the story of what the author describes as "the longest, most remarkable, the most dramatically interesting, and the most universally discussed trial which has ever taken place." The volume is illustrated with portraits and facsimiles, and regards the Claimant as the genuine Roger Tichborne.

Simonson (Paul Frederick), A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO DEBENTURES AND DEBENTURE STOCK issued by Trading and Public Companies and by Local Authorities, with Forms and Precedents, Fourth Edition, 21/

Effingham Wilson

The present edition has been revised and largely rewritten. Since the publication of the third in 1902 many of the defects in the law relating to debentures and debenture stock have been remedied by statutory amendments, and the work has been brought correspondingly up to date. It provides a full and detailed survey of debenture law.

Poetry.

Five Centuries of English Verse, IMPRESSIONS BY WILLIAM STEBBING: Vol. I. CHAUCER TO BURNS; Vol. II. WORDSWORTH TO TENNYSON, 1/6 net each.

Frowde

A revised edition is welcome of a collection of impressions which appeared under the title of 'The Poets: Chaucer to Tennyson.' We called attention, when we reviewed the book (March 7th, 1908), to its readable quality, unusually catholic view of poetry, and lavishness of quotation. It is not possible to agree with all Dr. Stebbing's estimates, but he has always a pleasant vigour in appreciation, and is usually sound in his estimates. The present edition goes as late as Davidson and Andrew Lang, and the final chapter, entitled 'Conclusions?' is full of good sense, rising at times to eloquence.

Fletcher (John Gould), FIRE AND WINE, 2/6 net.

Grant Richards

There is much to admire in these verses, but, on the other hand, there are many points on which we could find fault with the author, notably as regards careless rhythm, and a tendency to exuberance of language. One or two of the simpler pieces show promise of attainment. The author is at his best, in fact, when he is concise, and when the brevity of his metre restricts his Muse.

Hymns to the Goddess, translated from the Sanskrit by Arthur and Ellen Avalon, 4/ net.

Luzac

The Goddess or Devī, as the Hindus call her, is God in the maternal aspect. The hymns in this volume are taken from the Tantra, Purāna, Mahābhārata, and Shangkarāchāryya. They should appeal both to the student of religions, whom a knowledge of ritual will help to a greater and more real understanding of the Mahāvūkyā of the Aryans, and to those whose interest is mainly literary.

Poems from the Welsh, translated into English Verse by H. Idris Bell, with some Additional Renderings by C. C. Bell, 1/ Carnarvon, Welsh Publishing Co.

The poems translated in this volume belong entirely to modern times, and mainly to the nineteenth century and the present one. They form an interesting anthology to which the biographical notes provided lend additional value.

Reciter's (The) Second Treasury of Verse, compiled and edited by Ernest Pertwee, 3/6

Routledge

A comprehensive selection of verse, both serious and humorous, suitable for recitation. The selection has, on the whole, been judiciously made, and should provide a welcome addition to the literature of reciters.

Ryves (Evangeline), THE RED HORIZON, a Dialogue, and Other Verses, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

The author writes with considerable imagination, and possesses the gift of clothing poetical thoughts in rhythmical language. This little book should be welcomed by lovers of poetry.

Steven (Alex. Gordon), THE WITCHERY OF EARTH.

Melbourne, Robertson

Several of these verses have already appeared in Australian magazines. They are of varying merit; occasionally the author touches the real poetic note, but much of his work is commonplace in thought and execution.

Philosophy.

Haynes (E. S. P.), THE BELIEF IN PERSONAL IMMORTALITY, 9d. net.

Watts

In discussing the belief in personal immortality the author first takes into consideration the question whether the moral foundations of society, and human happiness generally, would be destroyed by the universal disappearance of this belief, a question which he answers in the negative. After an investigation of the various forms which this belief has taken in different ages, he deals with the more modern conceptions of immortality as a desirable development of personal activities and affections. His views on the problem of poverty are expressed with excellent clearness and good sense.

History and Biography.

Bancroft (Hubert Howe), RETROSPECTION, POLITICAL AND PERSONAL, \$2 net.

New York, Bancroft Co.

An analytical review of the century, giving a picture of the economic development of the United States as a nation, and of the rise and progress of the political power of the Republic. There are special references to the opening of the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Exhibition.

Barker (Ernest), THE DOMINICAN ORDER AND CONVOCATION, 3/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

This book presents a study of the growth of representation in the Church during the thirteenth century. In the opening chapters the author gives an account of the organization of the Dominicans, and follows this by a study of that development of the provincial synod in England which led to the inclusion of clerical proctors. His work throws considerable light on certain aspects of English history at that period.

Butler (M.), A HISTORY OF THE BARONY OF GAULTIER.

Waterford, Downey

A somewhat fragmentary history, compiled from official papers and other sources, of that portion of the county of Waterford which is now known as the Barony of Gaultier, but which was originally included in the ancient division of Ireland known as Deisl-Munham, or Deisies of Munster.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Vienna, Simancas, and Elsewhere: Vol. IX. EDWARD VI., 1547-9, edited by Martin A. S. Hume and Royall Tyler, 15/ Stationery Office

The papers calendared in this volume extend over a period of three years: 1547, 1548, and 1549. They are, primarily, the letters of the Imperial ambassadors resident in England and France to the Emperor Charles V. and his sister, Regent of the Netherlands, and the sovereigns' instructions to these ambassadors. There are also a certain number of letters from Imperial envoys in Italy and elsewhere, touching on the affairs of England or the Reformation. Mr. Tyler, who took up the work of editing left half finished by the death of Major Martin Hume, contributes an illuminating Preface.

D'Aulnoy (Marie Catherine, Baronne), *MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND IN 1675*, translated from the Original French by Mrs. William Henry Arthur, edited, revised, and with Annotations, including an Account of Lucy Walter. Evidence for a Brief for the Defence, by George David Gilbert, 16/ net. Lane

A translation of a work which was first published in 1694-5, and which, though frequently cited, has long been neglected in its entirety. The present translation is divided into chapters; in the original the narrative was continuous. An English version by an unknown hand appeared in 1708.

Davis (William Watson), *THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN FLORIDA*, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," 16/

London, P. S. King;
New York, Columbia University

An exhaustive monograph, the object of which is to present the course of political events in Florida through a limited period, to show how national policies affected local politics there, and to supplement what is already well known concerning the history of the nation at large. The author does not claim to present facts or conclusions of very broad significance for the first time, nor to give any particularly new or original explanations.

Farrand (Max), *THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES*, 8/6 net. Oxford University Press

Prof. Farrand is the editor of 'The Records of the Federal Convention' (1911), the massive and expensive standard work on the proceedings of that assembly. The present book is an able summary of that work, and contains, as Appendix, the constitution of 1787, with all the subsequent amendments down to the Article added this year empowering Congress to impose an income tax.

Fraser-Mackintosh (Charles), *ANTIQUARIAN NOTES*, a Series of Papers regarding Families and Places in the Highlands, 21/ net. Stirling, Mackay

The first edition of this work has been out of print for many years. In the present the original text has not been interfered with, apart from errors due to hurried reading of proofs, but the editor has supplemented it considerably by means of notes and appendixes.

'Japan Gazette' Peerage of Japan.

Yokohama, 'Japan Gazette' Co.

This is a first venture on the part of the publishers to provide a guide to the peerage of Japan, on lines similar to publications of the same kind in other countries. Among the special features which may be noted

are a translation of the Imperial House Law and Ordinances, a Table of Precedence, a Glossary of Japanese Terms denoting Rank, a Comparative Table of Lunar and Solar Calendars, &c. We note also a number of portraits, and reproductions in colour of the Imperial Orders and other decorations.

Mackenzie (Col. Robert Holden), *THE TRAFALGAR ROLL*, 5/ net. Allen

A roll of the names and services of all officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines who were present at Trafalgar, together with a history of the ships engaged in the battle. No such record has ever been attempted before, although the victories of Blenheim and Waterloo have each their biographical roll, and the author deserves commendation for having at length repaired the omission.

Myers (Philip Van Ness), *HISTORY AS PAST ETHICS*, 6/6 Ginn

The present book completes a series of historical textbooks begun by the author more than thirty years ago, and is an expansion of a course of lectures given to advanced classes in history. It may be looked upon as a brief introduction to the history of morals, the author's hope being to "make the work of the department of history more helpfully introductory than it has hitherto been to that of the department of moral philosophy." Teachers of both history and ethics should find this book not only helpful, but also inspiring.

Ransome (Arthur), *OSCAR WILDE*, a Critical Study.

New edition in Methuen's Shilling Library of a book which was recently the subject of an action for libel. For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 17, 1912, p. 191.

Reid (James S.), *THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE*, 12/ net. Cambridge University Press

The present volume is the outcome of a course of lectures, originally delivered in the University of London, with a view to providing students with a survey of the Roman Empire regarded in one of its most important aspects, that of a vast federation of Commonwealths retaining many characteristics of the old so-called "city-state."

Geography and Travel.

M'Conachie (William), *IN THE LAP OF THE LAMMERMOORS*, 5/ net. Blackwood

Here is a book for lovers of the open air—for those who like to study nature, as White of Selborne did, at first hand. Mr. M'Conachie is minister of Lauder, in Berwickshire; and in these sketches, mostly reprinted from *The Scotsman*, he reveals the secret of the past sleeping in the tumulus, the mystery of the rounded hills, the light on the mountain streams, the cloud slowly drifting over wide expanses of summer sky, beast and bird and insect each rejoicing in its own life. A dominant love of nature pervades the book, which is further marked by a style worthy of the theme.

Pollard (Hugh B. C.), *A BUSY TIME IN MEXICO*, 8/6 net. Constable

The author describes this account of life and sport in Mexico as "An Unconventional Record." He relates his adventures in that country up to 1911, and adds an appendix giving a résumé of the political events that have since occurred. His writing can hardly be called literary, but it is easy and entertaining.

Stock (Ralph), *THE CONFESSIONS OF A TENDERFOOT*, being a True and Unvarnished Account of his World-Wanderings, 10/6 net. Grant Richards

The "tenderfoot" of this narrative landed at Maple Creek in 1901 with a full Canadian outfit, including a six-shooter,

combination pocket-knife, and a youthful idea of his own importance with which he had escaped from a City office. He learnt his first lesson when he offered a tip to a "pard" who gave him a hand with his luggage, and his education continues to the end of the story, by which time he has travelled over a large part of the world, and settled down as a pineapple farmer in Queensland. He makes light of his many hardships, which include a passage out West from Winnipeg in a refrigerator, when he was travelling, it need hardly be said, without a ticket; and he gives amusing accounts of his experiences in a variety of strange occupations. Some of his most interesting chapters contain an account of a visit to Fiji. The book is attractive, written in a popular style, and illustrated with a large number of photographs.

Sociology.

Heape (Walter), *SEX ANTAGONISM*, 7/6 net. Constable

The author seeks to define the causes and circumstances of what he describes as the present sex war, and to offer a more detailed discussion which may serve "to throw new light upon what is surely developing into a serious family quarrel."

Heath (Carl), *ON PUNISHMENT*, a Modern View of the Rational Treatment of Crime, 1/ net. Bell

The author is Secretary of the National Peace Council, and was formerly Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. He puts forward a plea for the humanitarian treatment of crime, which, he maintains, is not the outcome of an overweening tenderness for the criminal, but due to the conviction that, in the words of Romilly, "cruel punishments have an inevitable tendency to produce cruelty in the people," and so tend to produce further crime.

Education.

DeGarmo (Charles), *ÆSTHETIC EDUCATION*, "Cornell Study Bulletins for Teachers." Syracuse, U.S.A., Bardeen

The author maintains that every child should acquire in school a first-hand æsthetic view of the world, as he now acquires an intellectual or moral view of it. This book attempts to give a direct non-technical analysis of the meaning and expression of the beautiful as seen in nature and the arts. It contains much that should prove of interest to teachers, even if they may not agree with its conclusions.

Parker (Samuel Chester), *A TEXTBOOK IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION*, 6/6 Ginn

Prof. Parker is to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which he has carried out his task. The book, which is written primarily for American teachers, is a history of elementary education both in Europe and America. Introductory chapters sketch the progress of education up to the end of the seventeenth century; then there is an account of Rousseau and his influence; and finally the latter half of the book is devoted to Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel. The book should prove stimulating to elementary teachers, to many of whom these names merely connote certain academic studies. It would have been well to add a chapter on the more recent developments of the subject, and in particular on the present position of "formal training."

Wood (Walter), *CHILDREN'S PLAY, AND ITS PLACE IN EDUCATION*, 3/6 net. Kegan Paul

This little book should be in the hands, not only of the teachers, but also of the

education officers of England. Play in English elementary schools is regarded (except in the lowest infant classes) as merely a rest from work, and not as a separate, but important educational factor. Mr. Wood discusses the various theories of play, their limitations and advantages, in a lucid manner, and, apart from his knowledge, his sympathy alone would be a sufficient warrant for the book.

Philology.

Classical Review, MAY, 1/ net. John Murray

The article in the current issue on 'Slavonic Elements in Greek Religion' is an extract from a paper by Mr. George Calderon, read at the Fourth International Congress for the History of Religions, held at Leyden in 1912. Mr. J. M. Edmonds continues his 'Notes on the Bucolici Græci,' and Mr. H. A. Strong writes on 'Virgilius Maro Grammaticus.' Dr. Warde has an interesting comment entitled 'Virgil, Priest of Apollo?' in which he repudiates the idea that Virgil gave himself a "sacerdotal programme."

School-Books.

Bigham (Madge A.), ANIMAL TALES, a Book of Old Fables in New Dresses, 6d.

These old fables, based on La Fontaine's, are retold in simple language, and in a form calculated to appeal to young children. They are printed in clear type and illustrated with woodcuts. At the end of the volume suggestions are given as to how they may best be used for teaching.

Black's Sentinel Readers, BOOK III., by E. E. Speight, 1/4 Black

This volume is well up to the standard of its predecessors in the same series. The selections have been judiciously made, and the numerous coloured illustrations are attractive.

Borchardt (W. G.), JUNIOR PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, 2/ Rivingtons

We should have thought that the day for such a book as this was over. We doubt if children who have not yet learnt to count or to add will learn the art from this book. Regarded as a guide for the teacher, and as a source of examples, it has some little merit.

Dent's Practical Notebooks of Regional Geography: Book III. AFRICA, by Horace Piggott and Robert J. Finch, 6d. net.

Similar in design to the volumes on 'The Americas' and on 'Asia' already noticed in these columns.

Giveen (R. L.) and Bewsher (F. W.), JUNIOR BRITISH HISTORY, 3/ Rivingtons

This book is a concession to the examination system, and apart from its special purpose would be regarded as an unedifying summary.

Lee (Elizabeth), SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH LITERATURE, Books I. and II., 1/6 each; Books III. and IV., 2/ each.

These four books are graded so as to be used, one for each year, by scholars of from twelve to sixteen. The author has managed to include many and varied selections in a small compass, and, although there are some authors whom we miss (Stevenson and Charles Reade, to mention no others), the boy or girl who reads through these books will really have come into touch with some of the best that English literature can offer.

In Books III. and IV., at any rate, the author might have prefixed short biographies of the various writers.

Mortimer (Rev. C. G.), HELPS TO LATIN SYNTAX, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

These notes are designed to provide a convenient method of settling the points which most frequently occur in constructing sentences in Latin. They are the outcome of experience in teaching the elements of Latin syntax.

Wenlock (Rankin), PRÉCIS WRITING FOR BEGINNERS, 1/6; and KEY, 1/ net. Dent

Précis writing, says the author, now occupies a prominent place in the curriculum of every school, and the sudden recognition of its educational value has rendered new textbooks necessary. The present volume has been written to suit the requirements of beginners. Besides General Literature, Official and Commercial Correspondence and Parliamentary Questions and Answers are treated, with examples. A Key to the exercises is published separately.

Literary Criticism.

Buck (Philo M.), SOCIAL FORCES IN MODERN LITERATURE, 4/6 Ginn

The author traces in the literatures of France, Germany, and England the gradual rise of the social tendency, and attempts at the same time to show the mutual literary interdependence of those countries. He cites Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau as exemplifying 'The Intellectual and Emotional Revolutions in France Respectively'; Lessing for the 'Intellectual Revolution in Germany'; and Wordsworth as typical of the 'Beginnings of Romanticism in England.' Goethe stands for the 'Aristocracy of Culture,' and Shelley for the 'Empire of Beauty.' It is an illuminating book that will well repay reading.

Schelling (Felix E.), THE ENGLISH LYRIC, 6/ net. Constable

Prof. Schelling's account of the English lyric is written with considerable vivacity and freshness of style. It is the work of a scholar thoroughly at home with his subject, a compiler who takes conscious pleasure in tracing over the old classifications, and endowing their outlines here and there with a touch of original vigour and neatness. The author confines his attention to the lyrical production of the British Isles, sketching its history from the earliest times down to the present day, and, so long as he keeps to the main tracks which have been laid down by previous criticism, his treatment is often suggestive and seldom uninteresting. But his chapter on 'Some Successors of Swinburne and Meredith' is a curious mixture of unconvincing classification and indiscriminating judgments. The bracketing of Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. T. Sturge Moore as "Puritans," of Francis Thompson and Mr. Laurence Housman as "Pre-Raphaelite disciples of Coventry Patmore," really will not do. When we add that the work of Mr. Thomas Hardy is barely touched on, we shall have said enough to show that the Professor's book is not adequate for modern lovers of poetry.

Gaelic.

Celtic Review, MAY, 2/6 net.

Edinburgh, Hodge; London, Nutt
In 'The House of the Dwarfs,' with which the current number opens, Mr. David MacRitchie treats of an incident in the tragic story of Darthula and the Three Sons of Uisneach, which appears in a version of this oft-told story obtained by the late Dr. Alexander Carmichael in 1867 from an old man in the island of Barra, and is not found in other versions. Prof. Mackinnon continues his translation of the Gaelic version of the

'Thebaid' of Statius, the original text being also given. Other contributions include a 'Note on Musical Instruments in Gaelic Folk-Tales,' by Mr. Kenneth MacLeod, and the first instalment of Miss A. C. Macdonell's essay on 'Deirdre—the Highest Type of Celtic Womanhood.'

Guth Na Bliadhna, AN T-EARRACH, 1913, 1/ Glasgow, MacLaren

The contributions are mostly in Gaelic, but we notice an article on 'Greek, Roman, Celt, and the Love of Nature,' by Mr. R. Erskine, which rather suffers from its brevity and the obvious desire to glorify the Celt at the expense of other races. Also we notice that Sir Edwin Durning Lawrence has been allowed to explain once more that 'Bacon is Shakespeare.' The Stratford man grows worse and worse. Now he is "totally unable to read a single line of print." There is an illustration devoted to Elliman's Embrocation between pp. 224 and 225, and advertising on the back "the greatest Turf Accountant in the World."

Fiction.

Bottomé (Phyllis), THE COMMON CHORD, 6/ Martin Secker

Save for a few passages—that dealing with the emotion caused by the art of a Russian dancer is the best—this book is not remarkable. The story is overweighted with the contrast between selfishness and altruism, and the characters are not sufficiently well limned to justify their abnormality.

Dennis (D. H.), CROSSROADS, 6/ Long

We cannot say that this story marks an advance on the author's previous work. The heroine, who enters into a loveless marriage, does not command our sympathy, though she has many trials. The writing is too highly coloured.

Gaskell (Elizabeth C.), SYLVIA'S LOVERS. One of "Nelson's Sixpenny Library."

Irwin (M. E. F.), HOW MANY MILES TO BABYLON? 6/ Constable

This book has nothing to do with the city of wickedness, the title being merely part of a nursery rhyme which recurs frequently. The story is of a wild, elf-like Irish girl and her struggles with convention, in which she wins, and with love, in which she loses. Although most of the characters are rather overdrawn, the author has successfully conveyed that fairy atmosphere which is the appropriate setting for the heroine, and which gives the book charm.

John Long's Sevenpenny Novels: THE LADY OF THE ISLAND, by Guy Boothby; THE WHITE HAND AND THE BLACK, by Bertram Mitford, 7d. net each.

Lancaster (G. B.), THE LAW-BRINGERS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

We are sorry to see an excellent story handicapped by small type. Surely the use of thin paper would have enabled the publishers to increase the number of pages and give us larger print, yet keep the book within the limits of a single volume.

The story is mainly that of two men of the Police of North-West Canada, who have to deal with white men of French and English blood, half-breeds, and Indians—a whole crowd of vigorous workers ready with a word and a blow, and apt to break into rowdiness in their periods of money and leisure. Of the two men, whose fortunes are intimately connected in love and service, one has a reckless past, especially with women, and finally redeems it after a great struggle. The other is a man of sterling quality, a steady worker whose only mistake is falling in love with a girl unworthy of him. She

is "a light woman," and he is saved from her by the manœuvres sketched by Browning in the poem with that title. Disaster is hardly averted; the sterling man is saved for the service of Canada, but estranged from the friend who "did it, he thinks, as a very thief," to quote Browning's words. It would not be fair to reveal the sequel, and the complications due to another woman. The book should be read, for the author is an artist and can write. Even so we think she might have reduced her matter. Occasionally she sets out too deliberately to glorify the men and scenes of her story, and she uses several words that are likely to be obscure to English readers, such as "Chinook," "huskies," "giddé," and "weetigo."

Paton (Raymond), THE DRUMMER OF THE DAWN, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Owing to something in the nature of a recent glut in angelic youths retrieving hoary sinners, we were none too ready to find this book interesting. We did so, however—perhaps because in the present case the youth is not so wonderful in our eyes as in the eyes of his guardian, and the guardian has evidently also much still to learn: he confesses that the principle underlying Christ's parable concerning payment according to need and not according to work done is still hidden from him. In addition to the main theme, which is an exposition of the wisdom of the pure in heart, the author has given us the record of lives [wherein tragedy played no small part.

Shiel (M. P.), THE DRAGON, 6/ Grant Richards

Mr. Shiel has managed to crowd into the space of one book enough adventure, mystery, and fighting to suffice for three ordinary novels. The story is built round the question of "White versus Yellow," and deals with a Chinese invasion of Europe and the final triumph of England. Inevitably a very democratic Prince of Wales is introduced. The events narrated have not, as a whole, that air of plausibility of which Mr. H. G. Wells is master, but in spite of this we can recommend 'The Dragon' as an amazing, interesting, and not altogether ephemeral piece of work.

Sterrey (Charles Ernest), IN THE GRIP OF DESTINY, 6/ Allen

This is not only an excellent detective story, but also remarkably well proportioned for a tale of this sort, for both atmosphere and character-drawing have no mean place in the scheme. We follow the hero's fortunes with all the more interest on account of his mistakes and follies. The lady in the case, whose father is murdered, is also a real little person; and the investigator supplies the usual shocks and surprises. The only failure in the book is the style, which is not always clear and straightforward.

General.

Fellowship Books: THE COUNTRY, by Edward Thomas; DIVINE DISCONTENT, by James Guthrie; FRIENDSHIP, by Clifford Bax; THE JOY OF THE THEATRE, by Gilbert Cannan; THE QUEST OF THE IDEAL, by Grace Rhys; SPRINGTIME, by C. J. Tait, 2/ net each. Batsford

This series is offered as "a contribution towards the expression of the Human Ideal and Artistic Faith of our own day." Written in a simple, dignified style, well printed and well bound, these essays fulfil in large measure the intention of their editor. Each author has something to say, and, although most of the subjects suggest the pursuit

of platitudes, this temptation has, as a rule, been successfully avoided. 'The Joy of the Theatre,' with its criticism of modern plays, theatres, and publics, is perhaps the most interesting of the set.

Fernie (W. T.), OUR OUTSIDES, AND WHAT THEY BETOKEN, 4/6

Bristol, J. Wright; London, Simpkin & Marshall
"Queen Charlotte, though only seventeen when she married, was a confirmed snuff-taker." This is an example of the lack of consequence which persists throughout the book. The author generalizes at large (and, we must add, a little at random) on physiognomical topics, and quotes liberally from all manner of poets and other writers, the result being decorative rather than illustrative.

Jebb (Richard), THE BRITANNIC QUESTION, 1/ net. Longmans

This book deals with the Imperial situation of to-day, discussing the true meaning of Imperialism, and the question whether the Dominions should contribute to the home Navy or have ships of their own. The author also writes of 'Food Taxes,' and the alternatives of a new Empire Parliament or a Britannic Commonwealth without a Central Government. A set of diagrams illustrating various forms of Imperial union is appended at the end.

Lang (Jean), NORTH AND SOUTH OF TWEED, Stories and Legends of the Borders, 5/ net. Jack

Many of the legendary tales of the Borders are retold in this book. They strike a tragic note for the most part, and largely deal with violence and bloodshed. In those which are historical the author has been at pains to verify her facts as far as possible.

Mackenzie (Donald A.), EGYPTIAN MYTH AND LEGEND, 7/6 net. Gresham Publishing Co.

Books on Egypt seem endless, and this one is neither better nor worse than most of its class. The author does not appear to be an Egyptologist, or to have any knowledge of the Egyptian language, without which discussion of Egyptian monuments is apt to be futile. He tells here most of the stories that have been hung round the history and religion of Egypt since the days of Herodotus. They are readably told, well illustrated, and everything is done to make them palatable to the multitude, including the addition in brackets of the phonetic spelling of words like "Cupid" and "Phoenicia." Mr. Mackenzie, however, has not always chosen his guides wisely, and it is significant that Sir Gaston Maspero is only once quoted. Those who seek information concerning Egyptian history and religion ought to know that in the 'Histoire ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient' the greatest Egyptologist of the age has given, in scholarly as well as popular form, all the information they are likely to need, and that the publication is kept up to date by the periodical issue of new editions. The present book is one of a series in which, we notice, the author has dealt with Teutonic and Hindu mythology as well as Egyptian.

New Zealand, STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION OF, FOR THE YEAR 1911, 2 vols. Wellington, John Mackay

In addition to the Blue-Book, these volumes give full particulars as to trade and interchange; population and vital statistics; law and crime; postal and electric telegraph; finance and education, together with a full statistical summary.

FOREIGN.

Literary Criticism.

Bibliothèque Française: XVII^e SIÈCLE, SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL, textes choisis et commentés par J. Calvet; XVIII^e SIÈCLE, ANDRÉ CHÉNIER, textes choisis et commentés par Firmin Roz, 1fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The first of these admirable little volumes of some 320 pp. each introduces us to the writings of St. Vincent de Paul (1576-1660), and it is with some surprise that we recognize in them not only the spirit of the apostle of the Counter-Reformation and of the Christian who put goodness before party, but also the style of an accomplished letter-writer and a great preacher—vigorous, simple, and direct. The plan of the series is to let the author speak for himself as much as possible in a judicious selection of his works, connected by a running commentary (biographical or otherwise). The saint's writings deal with the Fronde, Jansenism, and the foundation and work of his company, as well as his spiritual direction of Mlle. Le Gras and her activities, and they are of first-rate interest for the history of the time.

We have still much to learn of André Chénier, but the broad outlines of his short life-work are by now well marked, and it is unlikely that they will be seriously interfered with. His influence on the French poets of the nineteenth century would alone ensure him a place in the regard of all students of literature, if the character of his unfinished work did not make him one of the most fascinating problems submitted to them. M. Roz has provided a clear and well-chosen selection of verse, letters, criticism, and political writing, which should form an excellent foundation for study.

General.

Autographen - Sammlung, VERSTEIGERUNG 7 JUNI, 1m. Leipsie, Boerner

An interesting collection, mainly of German autographs. Musicians and dramatists are well represented, but the MSS. of poets are perhaps the most attractive. There are several copies of Heine's lyrics which show the care he took in perfecting his work, re-writing more than once till he was satisfied. We note also a number of letters and poems of Körner.

Hugo (Victor), TORQUEMADA, LES JUMEAUX; and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net each.

We doubt the vitality of Hugo's plays to-day; but his eulogy of Shakespeare retains its interest. It is full of extravagances, but also of fine things and epigrams on English views and manners which have not lost their piquancy. We are, perhaps, less insular than we were, but we have still plenty of the unabashed Philistinism which roused Hugo's scorn, and we retain a censorship of the drama which is publicly ridiculed on our stage and allowed to hamper our best dramatists.

La Jeunesse (Ernest), LES NUITS, LES ENNUIS ET LES ANES DE NOS PLUS NOTOIRES CONTEMPORAINS, Nouvelle Édition, accrue d'un Avant-Propos et de soixante Croquis de l'Auteur, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The first edition of these daring parodies appeared in 1896. The thumbnail sketches added to the new one are of an elementary character, and have none of the humour that distinguishes the text.

'PAN-GERMANISM.'

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1913.

I SHOULD not for a moment think of finding fault with any expression of opinion, however divergent from mine, upon so controverted a subject as international politics, if only I were convinced by an examination of the review that the writer had critically and carefully read and analyzed my book. One should be cautious of leaping to conclusions, but I trust that I am not transcending the bounds of courtesy when I say that I cannot believe that the writer of the review of 'Pan-Germanism,' printed in your issue of April 26th, gave the book more than a cursory examination, confined (so far as I can discover) to the first few chapters.

I cannot otherwise account for his failure to grasp the plan of the book. He complains of a difficulty "in knowing whether Dr. Usher is speaking for himself or for imaginary Germans"; but the last sentences of Chapter i. stated explicitly that I proposed to speak for the Germans in the first few chapters, would then attempt to study recent events in the light of the opinion that Pan-Germanism is the policy of the present administration of the German Empire, and would then, *in propria persona*, attempt to consider the pros and cons of this most radical of radical schemes. For fear this should not duly make its impression, I then appended a footnote to p. 20, the first phrases of which were: "The author begs his readers to bear carefully in mind that he is attempting in the following chapters to expound the German view of the situation rather than what he believes to be the truth." The constant interjection in the next eight chapters of such phrases as "the Germans say" was to indicate that I was still trying to expound their ideas; and, when I passed to the consideration of recent events, I intended the first words of Chapter IX.—"When the historian leaves the consideration of schemes and plans"—to preclude any doubt in the reader's mind as to what I was doing. Further explicit statements on pp. 251 and 252 of what the plan of the book was seem to me to permit only one explanation of the difficulty your reviewer experienced in discovering it.

It is, therefore, regrettable that he should have selected from the only chapters in the book in which I was confessedly speaking for others, and not for myself, his criteria of the extent and accuracy of my information, and should not have attached more weight to the last three chapters, in which I did give my own views.

In most of the cases he cites, the context would have provided him with replies to his queries. He instances the seizure by Germany of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, as "trifling steps to be taken before we [England] are finally swallowed up," when a more careful reading would have shown him my explicit statements in those very paragraphs that these are meant to be the ultimate securities for the continued and ultimate success of the movement, and that "Germany will certainly not take possession of them until the last moment," *after* (not before) the rest of the scheme is complete. Your reviewer says that I do not mention England's pledge to defend the neutrality of Belgium, but this paragraph of which he is writing is based upon that very fact, and he should have found continual use, direct and indirect, of that fact throughout the book (*e.g.*, p. 240).

Again, if we are to be hyperaccurate, it was unfortunate that your reviewer should have written that the overland route to the East

via the Baghdad Railway, "according to the American professor, is to make her [Germany] less vulnerable in every way than we [the English] are." For the sentence in question (p. 10) reads, "which will create an empire less vulnerable in every way than she [Germany] believes the British Empire to be." There should in this case have been no doubt that I was not advancing my notion of the situation. Your reviewer says, "Another of his arguments is based" on the condition of parties in the House of Commons, and he quotes statistics to confute this "basis." But the "fact" he criticizes (p. 28) is not the material point at issue; it was not the basis for an argument of any sort; nor was the opinion mine, occurring as it did in the very chapter to which I had attached a foot-note disclaiming any responsibility for the views. At the same time, not to quibble with him, the words were my own, and not a translation of a German statement, like many in this part of the book; and, while I think the point which the paragraph was written to make is clear enough and essentially true, I am quite willing to agree that these phrases, removed from their context, are ambiguous and even erroneous.

He censures me for saying that trade was "possible" with the Far East by rail because I leave out of account the cost of freight. To my thinking "possible" and "profitable" are by no means synonymous. He objects to my statement that the overland route via the Baghdad Railway would be "safe from conquest," when the context would have shown him that I mean only its security from attack by the English fleet, which the German commerce passing through the Channel does not have. The whole book should have been proof to him that I believe the strength of the German fleet to be absolutely essential to the success of the scheme. He censures my opinion (again not mine, as the sentence explicitly states) that the Germans have spent more money for defence than any other nation, and he instances England as a case to the contrary, when a more careful reading of those very pages (pp. 69-72) would have shown him that the subject under discussion was armies, and not navies. Surely, too, he does not suppose that a Royal Commission has disproved my statement, familiar to every schoolboy, that England does not feed herself.

It is this attribution of opinions to me which the very sentences and paragraphs cited state are not mine, this separation of phrases from their context, this inaccurate quotation of what I did say, that I feel deserves protest. ROLAND G. USHER.

* * We gladly print Dr. Usher's letter.

Our reviewer read every word of his book, except the speech and memorandum reprinted in an Appendix already familiar in this country. He was at least honest when he said that he found it difficult to know when Dr. Usher was speaking for himself and when for imaginary Germans. In spite of the explanations offered, he still finds it impossible to be sure when the imaginary German stands aside for the American author.

Our reviewer has not yet found any direct mention of England's pledge to defend the neutrality of Belgium. On the page named (240) the only statement is that "the whole world is necessarily interested in the fate of Belgium and Holland."

As Dr. Usher admits that the words about our House of Commons were his own, and not a translation of a German statement (they come in the middle of what, he says, is the German argument), we fail to see why

he complains of our calling attention to their inaccuracy.

Trade with the Far East by aeroplane is, of course, "possible" for Germany, but it would not be "profitable." Neither would trade by rail be "profitable," and Germans do not willingly trade at a loss.

Our reviewer said that the words "No other nation in Europe has spent the same amount of money" for "defence preparations" as has Germany were inaccurate. Dr. Usher now states that he meant armies only, and not navies. This is no answer to our criticism. Even if navies are to be left out, the statement is still inaccurate. The British Empire spends more on armies than the German, and has done so for many years.

On p. 33 one of Dr. Usher's Germans says: "Suppose now that the German fleet could secure control of the Channel for a brief time only, would not England be starved into submission?" *The Athenæum* never said that England could feed herself; but the best English authorities differ from Dr. Usher, and believe that we should be fed by neutrals. If he will look at the Report of the Royal Commission which we named, he will see that his view is not universally held.

THE PHILLIPPS MSS.

ON Monday, the 19th inst., and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby were engaged in selling a further portion of the collection of manuscripts and autograph letters formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, the chief lots being as under:—

W. Blathwayt's official copy of the American accounts, 1702-12, 76l. The original autograph collections of Philip Buache, 1753, 57l. R. Hakluyt, A Particular Discourse concerning the Greates Necessitie and Manifold Comodities that are like to growe to this Realme of Englande by the Westerne Discoveries, MS., possibly autograph, 1584, 215l. A volume containing various official entries relating to America, 1672, 50l. A volume containing various pieces in Spanish relating to Florida, Cuba, &c., 1766-1814, 106l. Four Junius letters relating to the American War, addressed to Woodfall, 40l.; seven letters, &c., which passed between Junius, Garriek, and Woodfall, 70l. The original entry books of the evidence given before the Commission on the losses of the American Loyalists, 7 vols., 1783, 360l. Journal of the Office of Trade and Plantations, 1682-8, 91l. Dialogue d'un Français avec un Sauvage, giving an account of the Canadian Indians, 17th century, 87l. Official copies of entries relating to New England, 1661-2, 59l. Four documents relating to the original Loyalist settlers in Nova Scotia, 1782-9, 81l. Col. R. Quarry, Letter to W. Blathwayt, 18 pp., about the affairs of Pennsylvania, June 26, 1703, 77l.

Les Funérailles d'Anne de Bretagne, 16th century, 48l. Augustine, Homilies, MS., 9th century, 99l. Bacon, Experiments touching the Loadstone, &c., in the autograph of his chaplain, Dr. W. Rawley, 66l. Portions of the Bible written in various hands, 10th-14th centuries, formerly belonging to a monastery at Liège, 71l. Boniface, Works, 10th century, 82l. Cartulary of Bredon Monastery, 14th century, 80l. Marriage treaty between Louis, Count of Flanders, and Isabella, daughter of Edward III., 90l. Six tracts on Grammar, 10th century, 79l. Gregory, Pastoral Rule; Isidore, Allegories, 9th century, 86l. Higden, Polychronicon, 14th century, 82l. Sketches of the history of the Cape of Good Hope, drawn up for Lord Macartney, 1798, 67l. Entry book of letters written by Lord Macartney from May 8, 1797, to Nov. 20, 1798, 60l. Journal of affairs at the Castle of Good Hope between the same dates, 92l. Gabriel de Mynut, L'Alphabet de l'Astrologie et de l'Astronomie, dedicated to Margaret of Navarre, 320l. Liber Antiphonarum et Hymnorum, 13th century, 74l. A volume containing metrical Northern English homilies and tales, 15th century, 145l. Rudbeckii Atlantica, 6 vols., (vol. iv. in MS.), 1675-99, 82l. A large collection of drawings of objects of interest in Surrey, 4 vols. 153l. Pennant's Tour in Wales, extra-illustrated, 12 vols., 1778, 162l.

The total of the sale was 11,151l. 18s.

Literary Gossip.

A GEORGE BORROW CELEBRATION is announced for July 5th at Norwich. It has been decided to preserve the house in which he lived there, and equip it as a permanent museum. The Lord Mayor of Norwich intends to present the freehold of the house to the city, and an appeal is now made for funds to alter it to its original condition, furnish it suitably, and secure books, portraits, &c., for exhibition. Subscriptions to the Memorial Fund, and applications for tickets for the celebration, should be sent to Mr. Frank J. Farrell, Hon. Sec., Guildero, Great Yarmouth.

"TRINITY," says *The Cambridge Review*,

"has made an interesting appointment to the office of College Librarian in the person of Mr. A. G. W. Murray; he will probably be the youngest College Librarian in charge of the Library which comes next to that of the University Library in importance."

He has already, we learn, filled some gaps in the University store of Incunabula, and, like Robert Proctor, began the study of bibliography as an undergraduate.

WE congratulate the Newspaper Press Fund on the result of its jubilee festival on Saturday last. Prince Arthur of Connaught presided, and the donations amounted to 3,000*l.* When the Duke of Albany took the chair in 1882 he described journalists as "the watchdogs of civilization," but, as the report remarks, "the watchdog sometimes needs good friends to tend him, and the Newspaper Press Fund exists to discharge that duty." That the Fund does discharge this duty we know well, and also that, when help is given, it is done in such a happy way that it becomes a blessing both to giver and receiver.

THE anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last Tuesday was a great success, being unusually well attended, and Lord Curzon, who presided, is to be congratulated on his efforts. In his speech he contested the value of poverty as a stimulus to literary effort. There is something to be said for this view, and again there is that well expressed by Tennyson:—

Plenty corrupts the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.

At the dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation on Wednesday last subscriptions amounting to 6,321*l.* were announced. Mr. John Walter, who was in the chair, paid an excellent tribute to the strenuous work of the printer. The Duke of Marlborough was amusing on the subject of 'Literature and Journalism,' but we remark that the epigram he quoted as having "such a vogue at Oxford" belongs to a famous Cambridge wit.

THE READERS' PENSIONS COMMITTEE have this week handed a hundred guineas to the Printers' Pension Corporation, as the first instalment towards their seventh pension. The Committee have decided to name this pension after

William Hilton, who in 1886 suggested the formation of a Readers' Pension, and whose death was recorded in *The Athenæum* of the 26th of last month.

ONE of the most important country book sales of the year will consist of the library of Sir William Bass, which Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley are to sell at Byrkley Lodge, near Burton-on-Trent, in June. The sale will take two days, and includes a fine set of Walpole's Letters, augmented by the addition of 1,500 mezzotint portraits, coloured views, &c., in eighteen volumes. The library is rich in works on art, sport, and history, and rare editions with fine plates, many in colour.

JUNE 9TH is the day of publication for the works of Francis Thompson, the poetry in two volumes, the prose in one. As much as one-fourth of the poems, and almost all the essays, are for the first time printed or collected in this definitive edition.

A CRITICAL study of the story of Samson—the first, we believe, to appear in England—will be published immediately by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. It is entitled 'The Samson-Saga and its Place in Comparative Religion,' and is written by Dr. Smythe Palmer.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Tuesday a series of lectures delivered by Prof. Josiah Royce at the Lowell Institute in Boston, and at Manchester College, Oxford. The work will bear as title 'The Problem of Christianity,' and will consist of two volumes, the first treating of 'The Christian Doctrine of Life,' and the second of 'The Real World and the Christian Ideas.'

'MEXICO, THE LAND OF UNREST,' by Mr. Henry Baerlein, whose adventures there were recently brought to the notice of the law courts, will be published early next week by Messrs. Herbert & Daniel. It gives an independent survey of the fall of Diaz and the strange events which preceded it.

MR. ALFRED NOYES's new book of verse, 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern,' will be published by Messrs. Blackwood at the beginning of June.

A CRITICAL edition of the Purāna text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age in ancient India, prepared by Mr. F. E. Pargiter, will shortly be published by the Oxford University Press. It is based on the version common to the Matsya, Vāyu, and Brahmānda Purānas, supplemented from the Vishnu, Bhāgavata, and Garuda Purānas. The printed editions and some sixty MSS. have been collated. A translation, a full Introduction, and an Index are supplied. These texts are the only literary record of the chief dynasties that reigned in Northern India from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 330.

A CONCORDANCE to the poems of Keats is in progress at Cornell University. The editors make this announcement to avoid the possibility of duplication in the work. If any one else is engaged in this enterprise, he is requested to communicate at once with Dr. L. N. Broughton, Ithaca, N.Y.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

JUNE

Theology.

3 The Problem of Christianity, by Prof. Josiah Royce, 2 vols., 15*l.* net. Macmillan

History and Biography.

3 Polly Peachum, by Charles E. Pearce, 16*l.* net Stanley Paul

4 Mexico, the Land of Unrest, by Henry Baerlein, illustrated, 16*l.* net. Herbert & Daniel

4 "J." : a Memoir of John Willis Clark, Registrar of the University of Cambridge, by Dr. A. E. Shipley, 10*l.* 6 net. Smith & Elder

Geography and Travel.

3 The American Mediterranean, by Stephen Bonsall, 12*l.* 6 net. Hurst & Blackett

5 Durham, by J. E. Hodgkin, illustrated, "Little Guides," 2*l.* 6 net. Methuen

Education.

3 Human Behaviour, a First Book in Psychology for Teachers, by Prof. S. S. Colvin and Prof. W. C. Bagley, 4*l.* 6 net. Macmillan

3 Educational Administration: Quantitative Studies, by G. D. Strayer and E. L. Thorndike, 8*l.* 6 net. Macmillan

Sociology.

3 The Larger Aspects of Socialism, by W. E. Walling, 6*l.* 6 net. Macmillan

School-Books.

2 Le Blocus, by Erekmann-Chatrion, Chaps. I.—XIII., edited by A. R. Ropes, 1*l.* 6 Cambridge University Press

Fiction.

3 The Works of Gilbert Parker, Imperial Edition: Vol. IV. Mrs. Falchion; Vol. V. Cumber's Son; Vol. VI. When Valmond came to Pontiac; The Trail of the Sword, 8*l.* 6 net each. Macmillan

3 Bound to Be, by Will Hugo, 6*l.* Stanley Paul

3 The Adventures of Mortimer Dixon, by Alicia Ramsey, 6*l.* Stanley Paul

3 The Horrible Man, by F. Forbes-Robertson, 6*l.* Stanley Paul

3 The Second Elopement, by Herbert Flowerdew, New Edition, 6*l.* Stanley Paul

3 The Coward, by R. H. Benson, New Edition, 1*l.* net. Hutchinson

3 Poppies in the Corn, by E. Maria Albanesi, New Edition, 7*l.* net. Hutchinson

3 The House on the Mall, by Edgar Jepson, New Edition, 6*l.* Hutchinson

3 Unpath'd Waters, by Frank Harris, 6*l.* Lane

5 The Gate of Horn, by Beulah Marie Dix, 6*l.* Methuen

5 Said the Fisherman, by Marmaduke Pickthall, New Edition, Methuen's Shilling Novels.

5 The Human Boy, by Eden Phillpotts, New Edition, Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels.

6 The Story of Mary Dunne, by M. E. Francis, 6*l.* John Murray

General.

2 Within our Limits: Essays on Questions Moral, Religious, and Historical, by Alice Gardner, 7*l.* 6 net. Fisher Unwin

2 Letters to an Eton Boy, by Christopher Stone, 5*l.* net. Fisher Unwin

2 The Constitutional Crisis, by Murray MacDonald, M.P., 1*l.* net. Fisher Unwin

3 Bubble and Squeak, by Walter Emanuel, New Edition, 1*l.* net. Hutchinson

3 Pressing Questions, by A. H. Mackmurdo, 3*l.* 6 net. Lane

Science.

2 Hampstead Heath: its Geology and Natural History, by Members of the Hampstead Scientific Society, 10*l.* 6 net. Fisher Unwin

3 Co-operation in Agriculture, by G. Harold Powell, illustrated, "Rural Science Series," 6*l.* 6 net. Macmillan

3 The Farmer of To-morrow, by F. I. Anderson, 6*l.* 6 net. Macmillan

Fine Arts.

3 A Stained-Glass Tour in Italy, by Charles H. Sherrill, illustrated, 7*l.* 6 net. Lane

Drama.

3 The Passing of the Third Floor Back, by J. K. Jerome, New Edition, 1*l.* net. Hurst & Blackett

4 Shakespeare's Hamlet: a New Commentary with a Chapter on First Principles, by Wilbraham Fitz-John Trench, 6*l.* net. Smith & Elder

SCIENCE

A Dictionary of English and Folk Names of British Birds. By H. Kirke Swann. (Witherby & Co.)

THOUGH Mr. Swann's task has been mainly that of a compiler, he has traversed in the gleaning much ground which had not previously been systematically covered. While, with regard to its chief features, it is hardly to be expected that this book will displace Swainson's well-known 'Folk-Lore and Provincial Names of British Birds,' its scope is considerably wider. The catalogue of provincial names has been enlarged and revised (involving the assimilation of Mr. Hett's later list); Welsh, Gaelic, Cornish, and some Irish names have been added; book-names have been culled from old authors; the generally accepted names of to-day are given, with annotations thereon; and folk-lore, weather-lore, legends, &c., form a fitting background to the medley. The last-named section is, indeed, all too meagre, and much interesting material collected by Swainson has been excluded. The arrangement of all this information in "dictionary" form does not strike us as entirely satisfactory. Perhaps for ordinary purposes of reference it is rather more convenient, but there is often a particular interest in studying as a whole the group of names assigned to a given species, and without some such comparison an isolated *alias* may often be imperfectly appreciated. Again, it is no uncommon experience in working a new district to find one's inquiries as to the status of a certain bird balked by one's ignorance of its local name, and in such a case the 'Dictionary' clearly puts the cart before the horse.

Folk-etymology has ever been busy with birds' names, and the most insatiable philologist will have in this subject enough conundrums to tax his ingenuity. It is, indeed, often a case of wheels within wheels, if not of *ignotum per ignotius*. Witness the application of "shell-apple" to the chaffinch. Here it has been plausibly argued that "shell"=variegated (cp. sheldrake), and that "apple"=the obsolete "alp," a name (itself of very doubtful derivation) for the bullfinch. But side by side with this explanation we find the name applied to the crossbill, with a significance made obvious in the oft-quoted passage from Carew's 'Survey of Cornwall,' dealing with an irruption of these birds and their depredations among the apples. On many such old bones of contention no fresh evidence is forthcoming, and Mr. Swann leaves us to form our own conclusions. Here and there he fails to unravel a difficulty that is capable of elucidation. Thus, when giving "heather-bleat" for the snipe, his only comment is "from its familiar 'drumming.'" It should have been pointed out that "heather" is merely the O.E. *hæfer*, and that the name stands for "goat-bleater."

An imposing yet not exhaustive Bibliography is added, and we have applied a variety of tests from these sources

without finding Mr. Swann at fault, but from internal evidence we think he has missed a good deal in not consulting 'A History of the Birds of Kent' (Ticehurst), 'The Birds of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight' (Kelsall and Munn), and the "Victoria County Histories," notably the section on the birds of Cumberland. Probably most users of this book will be able from their own experience to add (there are blank pages provided for the purpose) some hitherto unpublished names to the five thousand here collected.

LORD AVEBURY.

THE death of Lord Avebury on Wednesday last at his seaside residence, Kingsgate Castle, near Margate, removes one of the foremost representatives of a class to which English progress owes much—the successful man of affairs who devotes his leisure to literature, science, or art.

Lord Avebury was born in London on April 30th, 1834, and after three years at Eton entered his father's bank at 15, becoming a partner in 1856. He was at the time of his death head of the firm of Robarts, Lubbock & Co. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1865, and in 1870 entered Parliament as member for Maidstone, a seat which he relinquished in 1880 to represent London University. In 1900 he was raised to the peerage. He sat on many Royal Commissions, and was successively Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the London County Council, 1889–92. He acted as Vice-Chancellor of London University from 1872 to 1880.

The wide range of his scientific interests is indicated by the number of official positions he occupied and the character of his published work. He has been President of numerous scientific societies and learned international bodies, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Academy.

His first published works dealt with archæology: 'Prehistoric Times' (1865), 'The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man' (1870), and an edition of Nilsson's 'Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia' (1868). They served a very useful purpose in interesting a large class of readers in the new aspect given to familiar places by archæology, and are still popular. His next publications were the result of the entomological studies which best attested his scientific powers, and by which he was most widely known. 'The Origin and Metamorphosis of Insects' (1873), 'British Wild Flowers considered in relation to Insects' (1875), 'Ants, Bees, and Wasps' (1882), are his chief books on the subject. His botanical studies resulted in the publication of 'Flowers, Fruit, and Leaves' (1886), and a 'Contribution to our Knowledge of Seedlings' (1892), besides a large number of papers in the *Transactions* of various learned societies. He also contributed to the diffusion of scientific knowledge by popular lectures and addresses, many of which were afterwards printed.

Judged from the literary standpoint, his books have the merit of a clear and attractive style, based on sound knowledge and a distinct perception of the points they were intended to make. Those of them which were not purely scientific had a didactic tone, which only increased their popularity with the wide circle of readers who prefer to take their opinions from recognized authorities. Such books as 'The Pleasures of Life' (1887), 'The Uses of Life' (1894), and 'The Beauties of Nature' (1892)

rivalled in popularity the works of Smiles or Henry Drummond, and had the honour of many foreign editions. His "Hundred Best Books," seconded by the enterprise of W. T. Stead, aroused a keen discussion, which was not without its effect in awakening public interest in the world's classics. But perhaps his greatest service to popular education was his legislative work in reducing the hours of labour by the Bank Holiday (1871) and Shop Hours Acts (1886 and 1904), and the direction they gave to the public conscience.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 22.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. T. Leeds exhibited and described two matrices of seals for recognizances under the Statute Merchant of Oxford. Such seals were first issued under Edward I., and were ordered to be of two pieces, the greater (or King's) seal, held by the Mayor, and the counter-seal, or clerk's seal. The seals exhibited were the two pieces, but of widely different date. The King's seal is circular, 1½ in. in diameter, and has the inscription "S. Recard' Reg' Anglie ad Recogn' debitor' apd' Oxoniā." The seal is therefore of the time of Richard II., and is the old Edward III. seal with the name of the king altered.

The second matrix exhibited was the counter-seal of 1597. It bears an ox standing in a ford, the arms of the city, and is inscribed "Minor pars sigill. Stat. Mere. Oxon."

Sir Thomas Snagge exhibited, through Major Farquharson, two helmets and crests from Marston Moretaine Church, Beds. The earlier of the helmets consists of a fighting bascinet of about the date 1450, to which has been added part of a later beaver, thus giving the helmet more or less the outline of a helm. On this helmet was the crest—a crane's head and neck. The second helmet was an Elizabethan piece of about 1560, and had for a crest a horse's head issuing from a ducal coronet, the crest of Snagge.

Mr. G. Wyman Abbott exhibited a Limoges enamelled candlestick of the thirteenth century, found at Peterborough.

Mr. P. D. Griffiths exhibited a deed granting the Manor of Teynton, Oxon, to Edmund Harman in 1546–7. The deed itself is of little importance, but endorsed on it, evidently in the grantee's handwriting, is a statement showing that Harman was present at King Henry VIII.'s death.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a paper on the use of Samian pottery in dating the early Roman occupation of the North of Britain. The period dealt with was from the advance of Agricola in the year 79 A.D. against the northern tribes of this island until the arrival of Hadrian and the building of the wall from Tyne to Solway, a little over forty years later. Early historians tell us nothing of the sites occupied in the North at this period. No inscriptions have been found, and the coins are few, and by themselves do not supply sufficient evidence. Fortunately, it is now possible to date much of the Roman pottery accurately, and many of the sites in the North have produced quantities of *Terra Sigillata*, or Samian ware. A number of slides of this pottery was shown, illustrating the forms of the bowls and the decoration in use at the period in question. Practically the whole of the pottery dealt with came from the factory of La Graufesenque in South France. This factory ceased to exist after about the year 100 A.D., so wherever its products are found in any quantity the site may with some certainty be placed before the year 120 A.D. The appearance and disappearance of certain forms of pots that can be accurately dated also enables us to subdivide the period between Agricola and Hadrian. It was shown that the advance northwards was through Corbridge, Cappuck, and Newstead. The Roman road that passes these places, and is still in use, was almost certainly made by Agricola. Tacitus tells us that in the year 81 Agricola placed a line of garrisons between the Clyde and Forth. Three of these forts—Bar Hill, Castlecary, and Roughcastle—can be fixed with some certainty. Camelon may have been one of these, but it was more probably a post guarding the line of communication when Agricola advanced further north in the years 83 and 84. Inchtuthil, which appears from its size—55 acres—to have been a legionary camp, is the most northerly site that can be assigned to this period, and it was probably near here that Agricola fought the great battle of the Grampian Mount, in which he utterly routed the enemy.

After the recall of Agricola in 85 A.D. it is not easy to reconstruct exactly what took place. The territory that Agricola had gained was gradually lost. Newstead and Cappuck do not appear to have been inhabited after about 100 A.D., and Corbridge may have fallen shortly afterwards. There is some indication of a line of forts having existed in the reign of Trajan in Northumberland and Cumberland, and South Shields, Corbridge, Chesters, Vindolana, and Nether Denton may have been some of these. This point is, however, still very obscure, and it is only by future excavation that the problem can be definitely solved. That there was great trouble at this period is evident. A whole legion—the Ninth—that was stationed at York, entirely disappears, and in the third year of Hadrian's reign the situation was so bad that he came to Britain in person.

HISTORICAL.—May 15.—Dr. Hunt, V.P., in the chair.—The President, Prof. Firth, read a paper on 'The Progress of the Study of Seventeenth-Century History during the last Two Hundred Years.' Prof. Galante of Innsbruck and the Hon. C. F. Adams of the Massachusetts Historical Society spoke after the paper.

The elections were announced of Mr. Chapin, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and Mr. Elder as Fellows of the Society.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—May 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Messrs. William Crouch, Albert P. Eugster, and Charles Winter were elected Members.—Miss Helen Farquhar gave an abstract, illustrated by lantern-slides, of the researches she had made amongst manuscripts in the Record Office, in the British Museum, and in various private collections, concerning the numismatic history of Queen Anne, which terminated her series of articles on 'The Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals.' She produced much interesting information, hitherto unpublished, regarding the coinage, and noticed that the output of coins bearing the "Vigo" mark was smaller than would be expected, considering the amount of the booty reported to have been seized in October, 1702; but she explained this circumstance by the preponderance of merchandise over bullion, and by the fact that the foreign silver was circulated as such without being recoined. She gave many biographical details respecting several numismatic and medallist artists of whom hitherto little had been written, and traced the authorship of certain unattributed medals, pursuing her usual method of comparing the medallist with the painted portraiture of the time. Miss Farquhar exhibited a large series of coins, medals, and curios illustrating the many changes in the medallist portraiture of the Queen.

Amongst other exhibitions were a pair of large pewter-gilt medallions in commemoration of the Union, and a medal in copper-gilt combining the portraits of Queen Anne and Prince James Edward, by Mr. Lawrence; a shilling of 1711 with the third bust of the Queen, and a shilling of 1710 with the fourth bust, by Mr. Baldwin; a series of the coinage and medals of the same reign, by Mr. Charlton; varieties of the York and Irish pennies of Edward IV., and a portcullis halfpenny of James I., as Ruding XVI. 8, by Mr. Maish; and examples of the recent coinage for Ceylon, by Mr. Garside.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson. — 5, General Meeting. |
| — | Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting. |
| TUES. | Jewish Historical, 8.15.—'Lord George Gordon's Conversion to Judaism,' Mr. Israel Solomon. |
| — | Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Advances in the Production and Utilization of Wheat in England,' Lecture III., Prof. T. B. Wood. |
| WED. | Zoological, 8.30. |
| — | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Bateson. |
| — | Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'The Excavation of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire,' Mr. Harold Brakspear. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Chemical Advances: (3) The Structure of Crystals,' Prof. W. J. Pope. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'The Origin of Mammals,' Dr. R. Broom. (Croonian Lecture.) |
| — | London School of Economics, 5.30.—'International Law as affecting Criminal Law,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir John Macdonell. |
| — | Chemical, 8.30.—'The Relationship between the Absorption Spectra and Constitution of Piperine, Nicotine, Cocaine, Atropine, Hyoscyamine, and Hyoscyne,' Messrs. J. J. Dobbie and J. J. Fox; 'Equivalent Conductivities of Sodium Hyponitrite, Calcium Hyponitrite, and Hyponitrous Acid,' Messrs. R. C. Ray, R. De, and N. Dhar; and other Papers. |
| FRI. | Palestine Exploration Fund, 3.30.—Annual Meeting. |
| — | Royal Institution, 9.—'Reflection and Refraction of Light as concealing and revealing Factors in Sub-Aquatic Life,' Dr. Francis Ward. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Radio-activity: (3) The Radio-active State of the Earth and Atmosphere,' Prof. E. Rutherford. (Tyndall Lectures.) |
| — | Mind Association, 3.30.—Annual Meeting. |
| — | British Psychological, 4.30.—Symposium on 'Are Intensity Differences of Sensation Quantitative?' |
| — | Aristotelian, 9.—Discussion on Dr. A. Robinson's Paper on 'Memory.' |

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Candee (Helen Churchill), THE TAPESTRY BOOK, 16/net. Constable

This book, like that of Mr. Hunter published some months ago, is written from an American standpoint, and helps to reveal the amount of fine tapestry which has now found a home in the United States. The author has in view the large number of collectors in that country who, while unable in the ordinary course of events to become possessors of the best class of Gothic tapestry, may hope to purchase good examples of later work. The book is illustrated by a liberal display of reproduction of tapestries of all ages, and four coloured plates, one of them from the Seven Sacraments set in the New York Metropolitan Museum, of which a recently discovered fragment may be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington.

The author's enthusiasm for and knowledge of her subject, if at times rather loosely expressed, are beyond question, and her feeling for the technique of tapestry weaving is set on the right critical foundation. The whole art is based on an absence of perspective, a limitation to the wall of the room on which the fabric is hung, which is the negation of the modern picture. A hanging should be capable of slight movement without disturbing the harmony of the whole, and the modern fashion of putting tapestry in a stretched frame is as inartistic as the practice of framing a Conder fan instead of using it as he meant it to be used.

The manufacture of tapestry to-day postulates such a preliminary expense in time and money as to discourage all but a few from the desire to possess new work of their own, but we have never been able to understand why there has been no revival of the industry of *toiles peintes*, in which, at a comparatively slight expense of time and money, modern artists could put their decorative sense to admirable use. In the meantime, the student of tapestry will find in this work an excellent introduction and a trustworthy guide to knowledge of the subject.

Chodowiecki (Daniel): SAMMLUNG ALPHONS DÜRR, VERSTEIGERUNG 4 UND 5 JUNI, 1m. Leipsic, Boerner

An important collection, full of rarities. It includes several illustrations of books, among which is Richardson's 'Clarissa.'

Napoleon-Sammlung, VERSTEIGERUNG 5 UND 6 JUNI, 1m. Leipsic, Boerner

A remarkable collection of portraits of Napoleon, his family, friends, and foes. In the last-named section is a pastel of Nelson made by Heinrich Schmidt at Dresden in 1801. The records of Napoleon's battles are numerous, and there is also a stock of caricatures, medals, and decorations.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS, CHOICE SETS OF SURIMONO, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND KAKEMONO; ALSO A SMALL COLLECTION OF PRINTS, to be sold June 2nd-4th, Illustrated Copy, 2/6

Collectors of Japanese art should note the many choice things to be offered at this sale. Several plates show that genius for disposition of figures and animals which seems peculiarly Japanese.

FLEMISH AND DUTCH PAINTINGS AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE regret which sometimes assails sentimental art-lovers at the departure from England of a fine collection of old masters is out of place when, as in this case, its destination has, as is pointed out by Mr. T. M. Wood in his preface to the catalogue, a romantic suitability. It was Sir Hugh Lane who first "conceived the idea of centring in Cape Town a collection of the art in which Dutchman and Englishman, as artist and patron respectively, first met each other in spirit"; and the collection which he formed, and which by the generosity of Mr. Max Michaelis is now the property of the Union of South Africa, constitutes a gift fitly symbolizing the closer union of the two races which may follow political union.

It is much to say that the collection is not unworthy of so august a function. In the homeliness and sincerity of these pictures we see a perfect expression of characteristics which English and Dutch possess in common in high degree, although a slightly greater adaptability, a less contented recognition of his own limitations, has frequently prevented the British painter from attaining the modest perfection which in a Dutch painter of the period illustrated was almost the rule. This quality dignifies many of the canvases here signed by the less illustrious artists of the school as much as the portraits by Rembrandt (the frontispiece to the catalogue) and Hals (16), which are the official masterpieces of the collection. We would not belittle the charm of the *Portrait of a Young Lady*, so intimately expressive, in the layman's sense, of a close rendering of the delicate play of the facial muscles; but—as indeed frequently happens with Rembrandt's portraits—this intimacy in the painting of the head is gained at the expense of the possible comparisons of form with the rest of the figure which might have made the whole design vital and strong. The artist exhausts himself and his theme within the limits of this the principal passage of the picture, and the possibilities of vibration of colour, of interplay of angle, having thus played themselves out by the time the head is painted, the rest of the picture becomes so much still life—wrought out again with extreme delicacy, but as a fresh movement. But while comparisons are not carried on freely throughout the picture, a constant scale of tone intervals and a standard of form are maintained such as might facilitate those comparisons. Hence an illusive air of unity, which only fatigues the spectator by inducing him to seek for a single scheme in what is really a compilation of several schemes, each complete in itself. This is a weakness we have frequently to recognize in a painter whose interest in humanity was too keen to allow him to formalise the design of a head. He is forgiven because, however imperfect his gift for design, it is suggested directly by nature, not imposed as a professional practice. Yet if we compare this picture with say Albert Cuyp's portrait (7), we feel that the latter is largely built on a recipe, but a recipe with so sound a basis in structural logic as to retain its validity even in face of Rembrandt's fresher inspiration from Nature. Jansen's *Professor Amilius Commis* (19) has affinities with Cuyp, and is again a work of distinction—distinction which in the *John Oxenstierna* (10), attributed to Van Dyck, tends to become a glorification, in part of the measure and decorum, in part of the mere external pomp, of aristocracy. Pieter Nason's *Portrait of a Lady* (24) is free

from this weakness, and it is the series of works of this severe and craftsmanlike accomplishment which, more than the human sentiment of the Rembrandt or the defiant cleverness of the Hals, gives to Dutch portraiture as exemplified in this collection its importance. In Nason and Jansen and Cuyp reserve is the note of the artist. In Rembrandt, in the delightful small heads by Bloemart (5) and De Keyser (6), and in the curiously modern portrait of a lady by Karl du Moor (22), we have the familiarity which we have come to think of as typically Dutch. It is perhaps only the effect of the personality of the amateur who formed the collection, but the effect of the exhibition is to suggest that the importance of familiarity as a dominating factor in Dutch art has been exaggerated, and, in like degree, the extent to which Dutch painting is opposed to the classic spirit.

The landscape and still-life painting of the school are in a few instances more perfectly represented than its portraiture. The *Fishing Boats* (40) of Simon de Vlieger, The *Landscape* (41) of Jacobus van Croos, and the *Moonlight River Scene* by Aert van der Neer, constitute a trio of little masterpieces of delicate craftsmanship; and if the *Beach at Scheveningen* (8), by H. Dubbels is somewhat less spontaneous, we must admire here also the adroitness which reunites within the limits of a small design so many natural characteristics. Mr. Wood in his preface wisely vindicates the importance of this art, the extreme definition of which implies a finely sustained power of choice. "Rejecting ten thousand things for the one it prefers for representation," it "gives a direction to the thoughts of the spectator which for the moment determines the character of his sense of reality." He might have added that this power of the painted representation tends to become greater rather than less in proportion as, from the circumstances of modern life, we habitually accord to what passes under our eyes less consideration. When one vision is no sooner imprinted on our retina than it is replaced by another quite different the mere fact that a scene has held a man's attention long enough to be painted with any thoroughness becomes in itself impressive, and the great still-life groups in this collection, in spite of their being often cloying and over-decorated, have an almost religious gravity as monuments to the absorption in their task of artists for whom evidently time had ceased to exist. The design of Van Aelst's *Vase of Flowers* (1), as in Van Beyerens's *Fish on a Table* (3) and *Fruit and Still Life* (4), is the design of an opulent — perhaps too opulent — façade, but thoughtful elaboration is a quality increasingly precious as the quietness of life which makes it possible becomes more rare, and these pictures, like the elegant *Still Life* (21) of Baren van der Meer, will retain their value. The frank, vivid decoration of Snyder's *Concert of Birds* (30) belongs to another category—it is a marvel of direct and forcible execution, but in spirit more like the work of our own time than the pictures previously considered.

In conclusion, we should mention the admirable *Interior of the Oude Kerk at Delft* (38), signed and catalogued as by Jan Vermeer, and in painting not entirely unlike that of the master in parts, yet probably few will find the attribution wholly convincing. A fine Teniers (uncatalogued) put forward as a possible addition to the collection represents an old woman in a kitchen surrounded by vegetables, and has passages which are worthy of Chardin.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THIS society, which remains on the whole the most successful in attracting to itself the more capable body of painters in London, does not in the present exhibition show performance proportionate to the powers of the artists represented. The older members of the Club are inclined to rest on their laurels, while of the men whose talent is in process of formation, few, we imagine, would choose to be judged strictly on the merits of their contributions here. This tendency to a gap between two periods of accomplishment is not merely a matter of the maturing of individual artists: it represents the effect of a declining faith in one mode, an imperfect mastery of another mode, of artistic interpretation. If, for the purpose of establishing a rough generalization, we take Mr. Wilson Steer (149 and 175), Mr. Tonks (89 and 93), Mr. McEvoy (156), and Mr. F. H. S. Shepherd (154) as belonging to one party, and Mr. Sickert (145) and Mr. Gore (169), Madame Finch (138), and Mr. John Currie (239) as typical of the other, it is clear that the two movements are not strictly chronological in sequence, but have been developing side by side. Mr. William Orpen may be regarded as emerging cautiously from the first group; Mr. John as a possible leader of the other, hesitating whether he should entirely cast in his lot with it or no.

The two elements of the truth for which the two groups roughly stand are not inconsistent, but inevitably the undue importance which has been accorded to the one is followed by its repudiation in favour of the other. Mr. Steer and his companions have been impressed by the impalpable delicacy of appearances; and the unbroken continuity of nature (by which one thing glides imperceptibly into another) they would match, at each step in the series, by the use of methods, in their own art, of a similar intrinsic delicacy, the fluent or crumbling touch, the tenderly modulated curve. Inevitably, the greater the devotion to this superficial truth of quality, the greater the risk of the painter losing track of the distribution of what, beneath the skin of vibrating light and form, indicates the structural essence of the subject—shows the main entities by silhouette or enclosing local colour, the main planes by emphasis of dominant angles, and by the division of tones into categories as trenchantly marked. Our second group of painters with varying degrees of outrage are determined to define clearly the structural character of their subject, even at the cost of insensitiveness to the superficial beauty of nature. Mr. Currie may paint tones as heavy and flat as a board, Madame Finch reduce almost the whole of her picture to monochrome; Mr. Sickert may sometimes, as his critics urge, drop into blackness; but they do not evade the call to decide what are for them the marking traits in their subject.

It is evident, however, that the works of the two groups when hung side by side quarrel far worse than would that of either in comparison with a typical Old Master, say from the collection now at the Grosvenor, and, moreover, that the direct painting which is the fashion to-day serves the purposes of Mr. Steer better than it serves those of Mr. Currie. The reconciliation of the two aims, which after all do not contradict but reinforce each other in all work which reflects worthily the splendour of life, has always in traditional painting been accomplished not by a single painting, but by a sequence of processes, the very planning of which ensures a certain truth to the structure of the artist's subject.

Mr. McEvoy and Madame Finch are both doing useful work, and, if they have not yet arrived at any high degree of perfection in parcelling out the processes of painting so as to enhance rather than diminish such vigour and unity of design as is to be secured in a single painting, it must be remembered that in point of fact no Old Master is quite a satisfactory guide to the principles on which such designing is to be carried on. The most that any of them achieved was a fairly trustworthy rule-of-thumb for their particular speciality. One may deduce a recipe in concrete terms for dividing up usefully the painting of a head, a sea-piece, a nude, a still-life of definite character. The modern artist is apt, if he thinks at all, to think in terms more philosophic and universally applicable. He is journeyman no longer, and progress is correspondingly hard.

Mr. John is on the whole the artist who suffers most to-day from lack of some other method than direct painting, because he is by nature most fitted to combine charm of execution and force of structure. He is in the present show represented only by a cartoon, *The World* (12), which promises so far as one can judge, merely to fall into a compromise between the two tendencies. Colour Mr. John can simplify; modelling he reduces admirably to the ultimate suggestion which when just in the right place suffices; but there is a temptation in the sinuous curve of a contour which he does not always resist, and the upper part of this figure threatens a silkiness of form hard to marry to any painting we should expect of Mr. John. A fragment like the left foot of the figure shows the born draughtsman.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH PICTURE EXHIBITION.

Elmleigh, Mortimer Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MAY I, in your columns, make an earnest appeal for help towards the funds of the Southwark and Lambeth Free Loan Picture Exhibition?

We began in 1890 to do for the working people of one of the poorest parts of industrial London what the Whitechapel Exhibition does for those of the East End, and our twenty-third annual exhibition will be held at the Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E., from June 14th to July 6th. As usual, we hope that it will be visited by several thousand persons. Some of our former visitors had never before entered a picture gallery, while some are highly intelligent working-men, and all have few other opportunities of seeing good pictures without an expenditure of time and money which they can rarely spare. We shall show a number of beautiful works by great modern painters, English and foreign, and a small collection of interesting prints and engravings relating to the district. We also provide concerts of high-class music on several evenings each week, sacred music on Sundays, and two concerts for children on Saturday.

Our total expenses average rather less than £110 a year, but, owing to the deaths of early subscribers and the removal from the Borough of many once prosperous firms, our subscription list has fallen off greatly, and we had to face a deficit in 1912. Unless we can find new friends to help the work, the exhibitions will have to be abandoned, and we feel this would be a real loss to the poor of a densely populated district. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undersigned, or Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

K. M. EADY, Secretary.

THE McCULLOCH COLLECTION.

THE first portion of the collection of pictures and statuary formed by the late Mr. George McCulloch was dispersed at Christie's on Friday, the 23rd inst., the highest price of the day (nearly 7,000*l.*) being given for a picture by J. Maris.

Continental Schools.—Pastels: L. Lhermitte, Haymakers, in the background a town on rising ground by the edge of a wood, with the sunbeams reflected on the foliage, 514*l.*; Gleaners, 105*l.* Fritz Thaulow, A River in Winter, with trees, 189*l.*; An Old Factory in Norway, 157*l.*

Pictures.—J. Bastien-Lepage, The Potato-Gatherers, 3,255*l.*; Pauvre Fauvette, a small peasant-girl, standing in a pasture near a tree; around her shoulders she has drawn a grey blanket, and over her head is a piece of sacking, 1,470*l.*; Pas Mèche, a *gamin*, in ragged clothes, carrying a whip in his right hand, and with a trumpet slung over his right shoulder, 2,005*l.* Eugène de Blaas, Admiration, a group of Venetian peasant-women looking with admiration at a fisherman, who stands with his back to the spectator, 357*l.* Rosa Bonheur, The Lion at Home, a fine lion, with a lioness and three cubs, 966*l.* W. A. Bouguereau, Cupid and Psyche, 378*l.* P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, Dans la Forêt, a number of peasants seated at their midday meal; in the centre of the group stands a young man, playing a violin, 1,050*l.*; La Cène, a finished study for the large picture, 630*l.*; The Madonna and Child, the youthful Madonna, in long white robes, carrying the swaddled Infant in her arms, and walking under a pergola, 1,207*l.* L. Deutsch, Garde du Palais, an Arab sentinel, holding a spear, standing under a Moorish archway, 252*l.* F. Domingo, The Winning Trick, the interior of an old posting tavern; in the centre, a group playing cards, 325*l.* J. L. Gérôme, An Eastern Girl, in red dress with a green veil, and holding a chibouque, 231*l.* H. Harpignies, Une Soirée d'Automne, a row of beech-trees standing on the far side of a green sward, 1,890*l.* A. Holmberg, The Connoisseur, an abbé, seated, looking at an old manuscript, 273*l.* Conrad Kiesel, "There is sweet music here, that softer falls than petals from blown roses on the grass," two young girls listening to a harp, played by a slave girl seated before them, 315*l.* L. Lhermitte, Noonday Rest, a young peasant-woman standing in a cornfield, and conversing with a labourer, who is seated upon some sheaves, 1,312*l.*; The Harvesters, three peasant-girls and an old woman gleaning in the foreground, 1,785*l.* J. Maris, A Dutch Landscape, in the foreground a canal, with a road, and a bridge over a dyke on the further side; beyond, a windmill and a group of red-roofed cottages, 6,930*l.* L. C. Müller, An Arab Encampment, 409*l.* M. Munkacsy, After Dessert, the interior of a richly decorated apartment, ladies and gentlemen round a table, with children interested in some puppies which a maid holds in a basket, 966*l.* Francisco Pradilla, Boabdil's Farewell to Granada, 525*l.* V. L. F. Roybet, Un Propos Galant, a peasant-woman seated, plucking a fowl, and listening to the advances of a trumpeter, 504*l.* F. Thaulow, Autumn Sunset, a broad river, flowing towards the foreground, 252*l.*; A Factory in Norway, a river in mid-winter, with red buildings on each bank, 441*l.*

British Schools.—Pictures: G. Clausen, Ploughing, an old peasant following his plough, which is drawn by a white and a brown horse, 588*l.* Hon. John Collier, A Glass of Wine with Casar Borgia, 367*l.* F. Dicksee, The Funeral of a Viking, 378*l.* J. Farquharson, "Cauld blaws the wind frae east to west," a peasant-woman and her children struggling home against the east wind, 283*l.* A. Hacker, "Væ Victis!" the Sack of Morocco by the Almohades, 273*l.* H. Hughes-Stanton, The Gorse, Fontainebleau, 294*l.* Lord Leighton, The Daphnephoria, 2,625*l.*; The Garden of the Hesperides, 2,625*l.* J. Seymour Lucas, The Call to Arms, an incident at the time of the Spanish Armada, 441*l.* Sir J. E. Millais, Linger-ing Autumn, 1,522*l.* A. Moore, Winds and the Seasons, 399*l.* D. Murray, The River Road, 294*l.* Henrietta Rae, Psyche before the Throne of Venus, 304*l.* J. J. Shannon, Fairy Tales, a lady, seated, reading a story to her two daughters, 420*l.*; Magnolia, 756*l.* J. M. Swan, Orpheus, in the centre the youthful figure of Orpheus, charming with his music a number of wild animals grouped round him, 1,732*l.* H. S. Tuke, The Swimmers' Pool, 231*l.* J. W. Waterhouse, St. Cecilia, 2,415*l.*; Flora and the Zephyrs, 1,785*l.*

Statuary and Bronzes.—E. Onslow Ford, Echo, a nude figure of a girl, standing, with up-lifted arms, 273*l.* A. Gilbert, St. George, 472*l.*; Comedy and Tragedy, a young classical actor, carrying a comic mask, turns, looking at the place where he has been stung on the leg, 388*l.* Auguste Rodin, The Kiss, two female figures, one of them winged, clasped in an embrace, resting upon

clouds, 3,045*l.* J. M. Swan, Orpheus, the nude figure of the youthful god, playing a lyre to two pumas, 525*l.*; A Puma carrying a Macaw in its Mouth, 651*l.*

The total of the day's sale was 55,165*l.* 5s.

THE CLARENCE WILSON ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Monday, the 19th inst., the collection of engravings of the Early English and eighteenth-century French Schools formed by Mr. Clarence Wilson. The majority were printed in colours, but an etched letter proof by J. R. Smith fetched nearly 1,000*l.*

Cries of London, after Wheatley: Primroses, and Milk below, Maids, by Schiavonetti, 110*l.* The Deserter, after Morland, by G. Keating, the set of four, 283*l.* Morning, or The Higglers preparing for Market; and Evening, or The Postboy's Return, after the same, by D. Orme, 178*l.* Cries of London, after Wheatley: Knives, Scissors, and Razors, by Vendramini, 86*l.*; Sweet China Oranges, by Schiavonetti, 86*l.* Cottage Girl shelling Peas; and Village Girl gathering Nuts, after Bigg, by P. W. Tomkins, 157*l.* Children feeding Goats, after Morland; and Children feeding Chickens, after Russell, by Tomkins, 157*l.* The Duke of Newcastle's Return from Shooting, after Wheatley, by Bartolozzi, 54*l.* The Soldier's Farewell; and The Soldier's Return, after Morland, by G. Graham, 262*l.* St. James's Park; and A Tea Garden, after Morland, by F. D. Soiron, 441*l.* The Story of Letitia, after the same, by J. R. Smith, the set of six, with wide margins, 325*l.* Rustic Employment, after and by the same, 110*l.* An Airing in Hyde Park; and Promenade in St. James's Park, after E. Dayes, by Soiron and Gauguin, 472*l.* The Promenade at Carlisle House, after and by J. R. Smith, 966*l.* Le Baiser Envoyé, after Greuze, by C. Turner, 315*l.* The Setting Sun (The Godsall Children), after Hoppner, by J. Young, 183*l.* Emma (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by J. Jones, 472*l.* Nature (Lady Hamilton), after the same, by J. R. Smith, 252*l.* Nature (Lady Hamilton), after the same, by H. Meyer, 861*l.* A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton), after Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, 210*l.* Almeria (Mrs. Meymott), after Opie, by Smith, 546*l.* Sophia Western (Mrs. Hoppner), after Hoppner, by Smith, 336*l.* George, Prince of Wales, after Gainsborough, by Smith, etched letter proof, 73*l.* Lady Hamilton as 'A Bacchante,' after Reynolds, by Smith, 71*l.*

Eighteenth-Century French School.—La Rixe; and Le Tambourin, after Taunay, by Descourtis, a pair, 273*l.* La Rose; and La Main, after and by De Bueourt, 304*l.* Le Compliment; and Les Bouquets, after and by the same, a pair, 168*l.* L'Indiscrétion, after Lavreince, by F. Janinet, 178*l.* L'Aveu Difficile, after and by the same, 78*l.* La Promenade Publique, by De Bueourt, with wide margin, 210*l.* La Promenade de la Galerie du Palais Royal, by the same, 89*l.* The Palais Royal Garden Walk, by the same, with wide margin, 157*l.* Noce de Village; and Foire de Village, after Taunay, by Descourtis, 147*l.*

Old Sporting Prints.—Filho da Puta, after B. Marshall, by W. Ward, 69*l.* Hunters at Grass, after the same, by W. Ward; and Hunters at Cover Side, after S. Alken, 105*l.* Hawking, after J. Howe, by C. Turner, 178*l.* Foxhounds breaking Cover, after Chalon, by W. Ward, 252*l.*

The total of the sale was 12,127*l.* 8s. 6d.

THE DAY CELTIC ANTIQUITIES.

ON Monday, the 19th inst., and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the Irish and other antiquities belonging to Mr. Robert Day of Cork, the chief prices being the following:

Bronze Implements.—A leaf-shaped sword, dredged from Lough Erne, 1887, 50*l.*; another, with remains of the bone handle mountings, found in the Lisletrim Bog, co. Monaghan, 66*l.*; another of Hungarian type, 45*l.* A fine curved trumpet, found at Portglenone, co. Derry, 52*l.*; another, found at Dunmanway, co. Cork, 100*l.* A large flat fibula, with traces of gilding, 71*l.* The arched top from the bell-shrine of Maelbrigde (died A.D. 954), with gold and silver inlays, 105*l.* A large bronze bell, known from the place of its discovery as the bell of Ballymena, 100*l.*

Celtic Gold Ornaments.—A fine "Lunula" or collar found near Enniskillen, May, 1893, 72*l.* A bracelet found at Skrene, co. Sligo, 86*l.* A penannular bracelet found at Skelly, co. Tyrone, 60*l.* A wrist ornament of massive gold, 80*l.*

Personal Ornaments in Silver.—A massive armlet found at Fenit, co. Kerry, 60*l.* A fine necklet found at Athlone, 81*l.* A penannular brooch or fibula, 60*l.*

The total of the sale was 3,596*l.* 1s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

AT Mr. James Connell's Gallery Mr. A. B. Docharty's Highland landscapes show the effect of the painter's absorption in a special subject. Highland torrents are what engross him, and he realizes their eddies and swirls with some capacity, but with such solidity that the still more solid surroundings of rocks and forests are pushed out to a degree of violence of modelling beyond the artist's power to carry through.

THE mezzotints, engraved and printed in colours, by Mr. S. Arlent-Edwards at Mr. Dunthorne's Gallery are ruined by the latter process, which is over-modulated and wanting in the formality that might make it tolerable. No. 3 after Van der Weyden is the best.

AT the Baillie Gallery Mr. N. Munro Summers has some water-colours, mainly of Italian subjects, which exhibit great mastery of a simple convention, while Mr. Hamilton Hay shows the influence of Post-Impressionism to be entirely healthful if intelligently assimilated. His *Temple of Æolus*, Kew (42), *Hailstorm*, Hampstead (39), and *Hampstead Garden Suburb* (38) are forcible designs of considerable decorative feeling. *Waterlow Park* (36) has even greater decorative charm, but not so fine a sense of balance in the masses, the screen of leaves against a tranquil sky setting a standard of rather artificial elegance which is not quite maintained.

AN interesting exhibition is that of Miss Jessie Aitchison-Walker's etchings at the Allied Artists' Association's Small Gallery (67, Chancery Lane). She shows a particular aptitude for adapting her style to her medium, and offers examples in drypoint, aquatint, soft ground, and colour. They remain on view until June 6th.

NEXT Friday week some notable pictures are to be sold at Messrs. Christie's, in particular a portrait of Anne, Lady de la Pole, by Romney, hitherto not publicly exhibited; Hoppner's portrait of his wife, which the late J. H. B. Christie inherited from an ancestor; a family group by Hogarth; and a portrait of Wellington by Lawrence.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE intends to hold its summer meeting at Exeter this year from July 22nd to 30th.

THE annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund will be held next Friday afternoon at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, with Sir Frederick Kenyon in the chair.

THE excavation of Glastonbury Abbey by the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, begun in 1908 under the supervision of Mr. F. Bligh Bond, has already yielded interesting results. The Society have now exhausted their funds, and appeal for help, as much remains to be done. This season the Cloister Garth will be investigated. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Fund, the Castle, Taunton.

MR. JOHN LANE will publish next week 'A Stained Glass Tour in Italy,' by Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, an American author who has already published similar books on his researches in France and England.

A VOLUME of reproductions of Alastair's work, with a 'Note of Exclamation' by Mr. Robert Ross, is to be issued next month by the same publisher, to whom the introduction of the artist in England is largely due. The book is limited to 500 copies.

MUSIC

'ARIADNE AUF NAXOS.'

STRAUSS'S 'ARIADNE AUF NAXOS' (the opera which M. Jourdain presents in honour of the Marquise Dorimène) was produced at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening in conjunction with 'The Perfect Gentleman' (an adaptation by Mr. W. Somerset Maugham of Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme').

Dr. Richard Strauss has of late been trying further experiments. 'Salome' and 'Elektra' were intensely dramatic, and they required orchestras of abnormal size. Then came the 'Rosenkavalier,' in which, by means of waltzes, flowing melodies, and, as regards the libretto, comedy which even degenerated into farce, he made a readier appeal to the general public than with his tragic subjects. In this new piece we have scenes from Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' while 'Ariadne' is not given, like the light concert in Molière's play, during the dinner, but after it. Striking is the contrast between the merry 'Intermezzo,' and Ariadne's mourning for Theseus and the emotional music with Bacchus.

The scenes are merely a pretext, as it were, for the opera. The fact that M. Jourdain, together with Dorimène, is seated in front of the stage while it is being performed, and makes a few comments, is the sole reminder of 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.' There is therefore no natural connexion between the comedy and what follows. The original idea of Hofmannsthal was a version of Molière's play with incidental music.

The Strauss music is, however, in many ways interesting. In the Molière scenes he creates a rococo atmosphere without attempting to imitate the style in which Lully wrote music for the piece; but not unfrequently his individuality is distinctly felt. Still more effective is the music written for the Intermezzo. The lightness and freshness of the vocal quintet are remarkable. In 'Ariadne' the composer is himself. The aria with the difficult cadenza, admirably sung by Madame Hermine Bosetti, is, we believe, supposed to be a parody of the cadenzas in old Italian operas; but if so, it is far too long.

The 'Ariadne' music is not only clever, but often strong emotionally. What will, perhaps, create the greatest astonishment is the daring simplicity of the music sung by a Naiad, a Dryad, and Echo. Their "Töne, Töne, süsse Stimme," might have been written by Schubert. The closing pages of the work are impressive.

Characteristic is the orchestration: there are only thirty-seven instruments, among which figure an harmonium, a celeste, and a piano (Mr. Vernon Warner). Each instrument is frequently heard by itself, so that the effect of the small number, though delicate, is unusually rich. Strauss is a master of the art of scoring.

The opera was performed in German. Madame Eva von der Osten was very fine as Ariadne, while Herr Otto Marak as Bacchus sang well; his voice, however, was somewhat hard. Madame Hermine Bosetti as Zerbinetta had an important part, and she deserves high praise for her singing. Harlekin, Scaramuccio, Truffaldin, and Brighella—in imitation of the later days of the "Intermezzo," when it began to be related, however slightly, with the action of an opera—were played by Herren C. Armster, H. Esser, J. Schlembach, and J. Spivak, who sang and danced with admirable effect. Mr. Thomas Beecham, whose negotiations secured so early a hearing of this latest work of Strauss, conducted with skill and judgment.

Musical Gossip.

A BRIEF notice of the performances at Covent Garden must suffice. Signor Caruso appeared for the second time in 'Aida' last Saturday evening, and he then showed that his voice is still strong and resonant. His great success was well deserved; his acting, too, was forcible, yet without exaggeration. It would be impossible to praise too highly Madame Kirkby Lunn and Mlle. Emmy Destinn, as Amneris and Aida respectively. Signor Giorgio Polacco again gave proof of exceptional gifts as conductor.

MADAME NELLIE MELBA made her *rentrée* on Thursday, the 22nd, in 'La Bohème.' This is her twenty-fifth year, as her *début* took place at Covent Garden in 1888. She made no sensational success at that time, but her reputation, which gradually increased, is now at its zenith.

'I GIOJELLI DELLA MADONNA,' which was performed on the 23rd, may not be an epoch-making work, but the music is clever and dramatic.

SIGNOR FERRUCCIO BUSONI has undertaken the directorship of the Bologna Liceo Musicale.

Le Ménestrel of the 24th, in referring to Wagner's 'Rienzi,' recently performed at Munich, quotes a characteristic criticism in a letter written by Bizet after he had heard it under Padeloup in 1869. He calls the style "bizarre et mauvais," and declares that it is "musique de décadence plutôt que de l'avenir." But he sees great promise in it: "du génie sans mesure, sans ordre, mais du génie."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Melba Jubilee Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.-SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Saint-Saëns's Jubilee Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Whitney Mockridge's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Marjorie Adam and Beatrice Formby's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Gertrude Peppercorn's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Fanny Davies's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Gustave Ferrari's Matinée of 'Chansons en Images,' 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Josef Lhevinne's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Donald's Matinée Musicale, 3.30, 18, Park Lane.
—	Elsa and Cécile Satz's Recital of Pianoforte Duets, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Christine d'Almayne's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Georg Wille's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Arnold Trowell's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Boris Hambourg's Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Eugen d'Albert's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Alice Esty and Humphrey Bishop's Matinée Musicale, 3.15, Marble Arch House.
—	Wilma Sanda's Folk-Song Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Mavis Wingfield and Mrs. Algernon Foley's Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Graham Peel's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Eugen d'Albert and Beatrice Harrison's Sonata Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Alfred Kastner's Harp Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Arthur Alexander's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Dohnányi's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Mischá Elman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Sven and Lisa Scholander's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, edited by C. Alphonso Smith; **The Tragedy of Titus Andronicus**, edited by Elmer Edgar Stoll, "Tudor Shakespeare," 1/ net each. Macmillan

In both these plays the main problem is: How far can they be attributed to Shakespeare's hand? The Introductions exhibit fairly the points for and against his authorship, and we are pleased to see Tennyson's views quoted as to the authenticity of Marina, a creation akin to some of the poet's greatest. The notes, as we have said before, are good as far as they go, but too brief to be adequate.

Pinero (Arthur), THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL, 1/6 Heinemann

Here we have in print Sir Arthur Pinero's study of the musical-comedy actress, her surroundings and the types of men she attracts. The play—which, to borrow a metaphor from the world of music, has twenty-five for its opus number—has been criticized for being Mid-Victorian in its treatment; it has also been attacked on the ground that several of its characters are copied too exactly from recognizable originals. It was produced in February of last year, and our notice will be found in the issue for the 24th of that month. The only detail calling for comment to-day is the dialogue. Almost necessarily this is full of slang, and such slang as the author affects is near enough to the vernacular of the green-room and the Bohemian restaurant to be described as genuinely colloquial. Sir Arthur's weakness in his more rhetorical passages used to be the mixing and overworking of similes; but the reader will ransack in vain the text of the most eloquent scenes for traces of such a fault. Even the derelict Capt. Jeyes, in denouncing the follies of the 'Pandora' girls and the young loafers about town who waste money on them, employs language that any man of decent up-bringing might adopt under the stress of excitement.

Schnitzler (Arthur), THE GREEN COCKATOO, AND OTHER PLAYS, translated by Horace B. Samuel, 2/6 net. Gay & Hancock

Although Schnitzler enjoys a great reputation on the Continent as dramatist and novelist, up to the present a single book of translations is all that has appeared in England, and that, 'Anatol,' is rather a collaboration with Mr. Granville Barker than a rendering pure and simple. The three one-act plays in this volume are characterized by an altogether unusual amount of detail, not entirely subordinated to the main theme. 'The Green Cockatoo,' recently performed by the Stage Society, is an extreme example of this elaboration. There is a play within the play, and the internal drama is allowed to expand, and finally to envelope all the characters. 'The Mate,' while its humour is distinctly Schnitzler's, is almost like Strindberg in the succession of ignoble revelations. 'Paracelsus' also introduces a secondary theme which embraces in the end the whole action; and here, as often elsewhere, Schnitzler makes use of the device of hypnotism on the stage, which he employs with extraordinary effect. The personality that emerges from these plays is pleasant, and, if a trifle cynical, has something of the geniality of Anatole France.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. JOHN MASEFIELD'S 'NAN' was given for four performances by the Horniman management at the Court Theatre last week. Our readers have had more than one opportunity of learning our opinion of the work, so we need on the present occasion allude only to the quality of the performance. It is a play which makes an unusual demand upon its exponents, and it is no wonder that the actors did not rise to the occasion. We are able, however, to praise Miss Irene Rooke for attaining tragedy in the name part in the concluding act.

A NOTICE of Strauss's opera 'Ariadne in Naxos' will be found in our musical section. As regards the comedy played in front of it, we remark that Coquelin would no doubt have demanded (and obtained) from us some sympathy for Molière's wealthy tradesman in his endeavours to play the aristocrat—not so Sir Herbert Tree. Probably no actor could convey vulgarity with greater intensity. A modern Molière might well be tempted to satire by the play as presented at His Majesty's. The prodigality lavished on a production for eight performances only, coupled with the high charges made for seats, suggests a society function for the wealthy.

At the Criterion Theatre on Wednesday evening was produced 'Oh! I say!!' a Parisian farce adapted by Messrs. Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare from 'Une Nuit de Noces' of MM. Henri Kéroul and Albert Barré. There are two guiding principles which, skilfully handled, ensure success in this line. The first is to create a muddle which will result in a maximum number of ludicrous scenes and compromising situations; the second is to make conversation as frivolous and frisky as possible, 'Oh! I say!!' is a happy example of these up-to-date requirements.

Mr. James Welch played the part of a bridegroom with vigour, Miss Sybil de Bray was a charming bride, and Mlle. Marguerite Scialtiel was successful as an actress. The whole cast was good.

The curtain-raiser was a comedy in one act by Mr. Stanley Houghton, called 'The Dear Departed.' The action takes place in the living-room of a family of the poorer class, where two sisters and their respective husbands are quarrelling over the belongings of "grandfather," who died, to all appearances, that morning. He was, however, only sleeping, and enters the room to hear the mutual denunciations of the women, and announce his forthcoming marriage.

'TYPHOON' was transferred from the Haymarket to the Queen's Theatre last Monday. Mr. Laurence Irving continues his masterly rendering of the part of Take-ramo, the only noteworthy change in the cast since we noticed the play in the first week of April being the substitution of Mr. Bertram Forsyth for Mr. Leon Quartermain in the part of Renard-Beinsky. The whole shows no diminution of interest.

A NEW commentary on 'Hamlet,' with a chapter on First Principles, by Prof. W. F. Trench, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday. The method the Professor adopts is to treat the successive acts separately, with little or no reference to what follows, and with frequent reflection upon plot-structure. He refrains from much criticism of a textual character, but he considers at some length the accepted division of the acts, which is, in his opinion, wrong.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. H.—G. K.—A. S. P.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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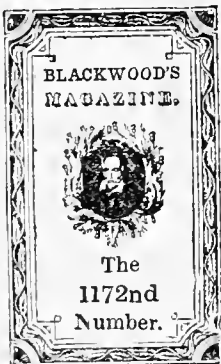
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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4467.

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D. J. A. BROWN, Deputy Registrar.
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FRED. E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.
May 22, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 23, 1913.

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By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 28, 1913.

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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment.
June 3, 1913.

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Secretaries to the Education Committee.

Education Offices, Ruthin, May, 1913.

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Stoke-on-Trent, June 4, 1913.

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HERBERT REED, Secretary.

Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

May 22, 1913.

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E. R. PICKMERE, Clerk to Education Authority.

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June, 1913.

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The influences that made Bright, with all his strength and all his limitations, are well brought out. The Friends of the twenties were a peculiar people. Family affection throve among them, but education was stern and narrow, though not to the extent—as Mr. Trevelyan points out—of crushing originality. The Friends strove to keep themselves unspotted from the world, except in the way of business. Even in 1849, when Bright's sister Priscilla was married to Duncan McLaren, she was "disowned" by the Society, to her own great grief and her brother's bitter indignation. "The glory," he wrote in his diary, "cannot but depart from a body which weighs principles and forms in the same balance."

Active politics were discouraged by the Friends; when the Anti-Corn Law League was at the height of its energy the annual "Epistle" read out to the Society concluded with the significant sentence, "*We trust Friends may always be found amongst those who are quiet in the land.*" But Bright would not have it; he jumped to his feet, and, without mentioning "corn," delivered a defence of his conduct so stirring that those present were actually moved to a slight tapping noise! It was greatly to the credit of the family that they gave free play to the energy of this unorthodox young man. By devoting himself to the cotton-mill, his brother Thomas enabled Bright to follow a political career. We should have liked to know more about this brother, who is not the only instance of cheerful self-sacrifice to the fortunes of the brilliant member of a family that our history can produce.

Mr. Trevelyan makes an important point when he tells us that Greenbank mill at Rochdale was quite a small affair, where master and men lived in intimate relations. Bright's father was "owd Jacob," and many of the hands continued to speak to the sons through life as "John" and "Thomas." Bright thus escaped the deep gulf between capital and labour which yawned at Manchester, and understood the working classes as Cobden never understood them. Thus it was that he was eager for an enlarged franchise, while his friend stood aloof, content with manufacturing forty-shilling freeholders; and attacked the game laws because they were both ruinous to the farmers and demoralizing to the poachers. Mr. Trevelyan explains, without quite explaining away, Bright's opposition to the Factory Acts. In the first place, he considered that bad as were the conditions of urban artisanship, those of agricultural labour were worse. Secondly, though he did not object to the protection of children, he thought that the interests of adults could be safeguarded by voluntary arrangements between masters and men. But two blacks do not make a white, and it cannot be said that Bright's sympathy with the trade unions ever assumed an active form. His theory was that, once admitted to the vote, the working classes would remedy their own grievances. It was purely Stoic.

Lord Morley, in his 'Life of Cobden,' gave full credit to Bright for his share in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Trevelyan therefore does not throw much fresh light on the trend of events, but he abundantly illustrates the workings of individual minds. Peel characteristically confessed to Bright, a month after abolition had been carried, that he had no notion of the intense feeling of hatred with which the Corn Laws had been regarded, especially in Scotland. But of greater interest are Bright's relations with Disraeli; these will come as a surprise even to those well acquainted with the Mid-Victorian period. In 1850 the pair dined together at Bellamy's, and Disraeli admitted that Protection was gone. Two years later, when Disraeli's Budget was doomed, he actually suggested that Cobden, Milner Gibson, and Bright might some day be with him in the Cabinet, "not within 24 hours, but before long; it was quite possible and not difficult." The overture was renewed in 1867, after the Government's first schemes of Reform had suffered shipwreck: "The Whigs have only betrayed you," said Disraeli; "I told you that they would do nothing for you." How far the "mystery man," as Bright called him, was sincere it is difficult to say. A mutual regard evidently existed between them, but on one side it was rigidly limited. Bright noted in his journal that "Disraeli has been possessed by a devouring ambition, not to preach and act the truth, but to distinguish himself."

Distrust of Palmerston, who represented everything that Bright opposed—an adventurous policy abroad and political inaction at home—might have justified even that strange thing, an alliance between the Manchester School and the Conservatives. The extremes were beaten at every turn; and few periods of our political history have been more packed with irony than that of the ascendancy of the aged Premier with Liberal maxims on his lips, and Toryism of a type almost Eldonian in his heart. When Palmerston's death unloosed the floodgates, Gladstone had moved towards Bright, and so the Conservatives were driven into an enlargement of the franchise and the Irish Church was disestablished. Bright broke off personal relations with Disraeli, we are told, during the second of those two crises. He thought that the voice of the man who had denounced an "alien Church" rang more than usually false when he stood up in its defence. We are curious to know how the uncompromising critic regarded Gladstone's decidedly rapid conversion to Disestablishment.

Mr. Trevelyan takes the conventional view that Bright's work was done with the passing of the Irish Land Act of 1870, and it is significant that he would have linked with it a scheme of purchase. There are those who regard his opposition to the first Home Rule Bill as a still greater achievement—a completion of a career as happy, in fact, as Burke's

resistance to the principles of the French Revolution. Mr. Trevelyan adroitly buries his own feelings on this highly controversial subject, and nobody will quarrel with him on that account. But he should have laid more stress on the trenchant letters from One Ash, which were even more potent causes of Gladstone's discomfiture than the speeches of Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Many papers in this volume bear witness to the strength of Bright's affections. The account of Cobden's death, as given in his journal, cannot be read without emotion; and even more touching in its simplicity is the letter to his elder children, describing the funeral of their little brother Leonard on the Orme's Head. The anecdotes bearing on his powers in conversation are not numerous; but we like his reply to Sir Henry Hawkins, when the latter told him of his promotion to a judgeship. Bright put a hand on his shoulder, and said in a voice of deep emotion, "Be merciful, Hawkins, be merciful." The Reform Club is said to have been the scene of even more surprising sallies during the crises of the first Home Rule Bill, but Mr. Trevelyan spares the reputations of those Liberals who were unable to see eye to eye with Bright.

We conclude by warmly congratulating him on the ability he has brought to bear on this final and authoritative biography of a great Englishman. But we might have been told that Bright caught salmon and trout without a virtuous sentence directed against other forms of sport. There is a distinction, of course, but, after all, we suppose even fresh-water fish do not enjoy being hooked.

Antigonos Gonatas. By William Woodthorpe Tarn. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS monograph on the Macedonian king who is distinguished from many namesakes by the mysterious appellation of Gonatas is a most welcome and valuable addition to our historical library. With Mr. Bevan's work on the Seleucids, Prof. Mahaffy's on Ptolemaic Egypt, and Prof. W. S. Ferguson's on Hellenistic Athens, the English reader has now a considerable literature on a period for which thirty years ago he had little more than Thirlwall's 'Greece' and Freeman's 'Federal Government.' For many reasons the civilization of the Greek world in the century succeeding the death of Alexander should appeal particularly to the modern reader, yet it is almost unknown territory to many (probably to most) of those who are familiar with the more distant Greece of Pericles and Demosthenes. We believe that this neglect is chiefly due to the deterrent effect of the complications of its political history. The rapid kaleidoscopic changes are as difficult to remember, if not as tedious to follow, as the political combinations in the days of Elizabeth Farnese.

Mr. Tarn enlarges with eloquent enthusiasm on the interest of an age which he compares with our own. "No part of Greek history should come home to us like the third century B.C." The world had opened out; new life was beating; and men were deliberately striving to become masters of the universe, materially, intellectually, socially. If we desired to make comparisons, many suggestive points of parallelism might be found with the Renaissance. Unfortunately, the evidence from which our knowledge of all the Hellenistic kingdoms is derived is miserably fragmentary and inadequate. There was once an abundance of good sources, but they have perished. At every step we are met by smaller or greater problems, difficult to resolve. Mr. Tarn's merit is that he makes the large problems interesting as well as clear, and in many cases he presents acceptable solutions.

Antigonos, son of the brilliant and wayward Demetrius Poliorcetes, is unquestionably the most sympathetic personality of all the rulers of his epoch. He did not inherit the qualities of his father. Morally he owed much to his mother, the much-enduring Phila, who took poison when she could endure no more, and whom Mr. Tarn describes as "one of the noblest women of a time when the women were generally distinguished, either for good or bad." He possessed much of the political talent of her father Antipater, the loyal companion of Alexander. Our author insists upon inflexible determination of will, combined with a sense of moderation, as the key to his success. He hated humbug and sham, and he had taken to heart the warnings of the Stoics against false pride. Though he did not disdain the pleasures of the feast and the wine-cup, his character inclined him to the Stoic philosophy, and his veneration for Zeno was unbounded. He anticipated the remark that a monarch should be the first servant of the state. "Our kingship," he said to his son, "is a noble servitude"—words worthy of Marcus Aurelius.

One of the most striking chapters in the book is that on the circle of literary men whom Antigonos gathered around him at Pella—including Aratus the poet, Hieronymus of Kardia, who seems to have been one of the best historians of antiquity, and others of less fame. He could not tempt the great Stoic master from Athens. In forming this circle of friends he was acting in the spirit displayed by most of the Hellenistic rulers, who regarded literature and learning as an important fact in the world. Mr. Tarn, who exposes not a few current errors, rightly points out that a common conception of Pyrrhus as a typical Hellenistic king is utterly mistaken. Pyrrhus was a barbarian who cared nothing for culture, and who, except in ambition for conquest, had nothing in common with an Antigonos or a Ptolemy. His kingdom of Epirus was as far behind Egypt or Macedonia in civilization as Albania is behind Greece or Bulgaria.

Athens was within the empire of Antigonos, and he made no attempt to establish in Macedonia any rival university or school like that of the Ptolemies at Alexandria. It is a misconception to suppose that Alexandria was already superseding Athens. It broke new ground, and led the way in geography, mathematics, and philology; but Athens, in the third century, remained the supreme intellectual centre of the world, the home of the philosophical thought which was profoundly to influence coming generations. Mr. Tarn has ably shown how unfair it is to brand the Athenians of this age as degenerates who had lost the spirit of patriotism and submitted tamely to an inglorious servitude. Their behaviour was determined by the prosaic necessity of having food to eat. For centuries Attica had not been self-supporting. Corn must be procured from the Crimea, or the Thracian Chersonese, or Egypt, and the supply could be cut off by the powers which controlled the sea. Athens was thus doomed to be dependent, and had to choose between the sea powers of Macedonia and Egypt, whose rivalry for the mastery of the Ægean was the predominant fact in the politics of this age. The great past of Athens, Mr. Tarn says in an eloquent passage,

"need not blind us to her great present. In the two generations following Alexander's death she did some of the hardest fighting in her history; and there was not much sign of degeneracy about the men who led the national war against Antipatros, who fought against heavy odds the two days' sea-fight off Amorgos, who held their walls against Demetrios till they were glad to feed on dead mice, who stormed the Mouseion under Olympiodoros, and who at the last, when fall Athens must, fell with all honour in the great struggle which we call the Chremonidean war. There was little mark of decadence about the city that was still 'Hellas of Hellas,' the home of all the great philosophies, and the spiritual centre of the civilized world, the city that could draw and keep such men as Zeno and Epicurus, Arkesilaos and Kleanthes, men utterly different save in noble aims. What Athens said the world still repeated; those whom Athens honoured were honoured indeed. Wealth and power might pass to others; Athens alone [these are the words of Hegesander] had the secret of the path that raises men to the heavens."

We must call special attention to the author's narrative of the great Celtic inroad of 279 B.C. With the help of a contemporary inscription he vindicates the account of Pausanias, and makes it quite clear that Delphi was not the objective of the invaders. The Gauls were not out, in the first instance, for plunder. They had come, like the Achæans and Dorians of prehistoric days, to find new homes in Greece. The descent on Delphi was only a raid, incidental to their chief object; and the repulse of the party who attacked the shrine was of secondary importance. The capital fact was that Greece was saved by the Ætolians, who repulsed the main body of the enemy.

As to the debated question whether the League of the Ægean Islanders was of

Ptolemaic or of Antigonid origin, Mr. Tarn argues for the latter hypothesis. He marshals a number of reasons for supposing that the Antigoneia, one of the festivals of the League, were founded in honour not of Gonatas, but of his grandfather Antigonus I. One of his arguments seems very doubtful. He contends that the divine honours paid to Antigonus at this feast cannot be associated with Gonatas because "his whole mental attitude was opposed" to the exaltation of men into gods. The deification of rulers had become a recognized practice since Alexander the Great, and we decidedly question whether Antigonus would have regarded it as merely one of the humbugs which he disliked. He might differ from his fellow-sovereigns in disdaining the unreal flattery of poets who called him a god, and of course in his own Macedonia divine honours were not paid to the king, for the king was a constitutional sovereign. But the deification by Greek cities was not mere adulation; it was an *arcanum imperii* discovered by Alexander, making it possible for himself and his successors to exercise authority over a Hellenic community without violating the fundamental principle that the sovereignty resided with the people. The meaning and bearings of this political contrivance have been admirably elucidated by Prof. Ferguson in a recent article in *The American Historical Review*. Otherwise we think that Mr. Tarn has made out a good case for his contention that Antigonus I. founded the League, and that the Antigoneia were inaugurated in his reign.

The Tichborne Tragedy. By Maurice Edward Kenealy. (Francis Griffiths.)

NEARLY forty years have passed since the Claimant was convicted as an impostor, and all the prominent figures at the celebrated trial, except Lord Halsbury, have vanished from the scene. Mr. Kenealy, the zealous son of an indefatigable father, believes that, notwithstanding the innumerable other claims upon public attention, there remain "millions of persons" who are convinced that the Claimant was "the most unfortunate and ill-treated man the world has ever known." If he has written this book with the object of inducing the other millions to share his own unwavering belief in the "unhappy nobleman's" cause, he is certainly not likely to achieve it, not only because the number of credulous persons has some limit, but also because he lacks the literary skill to make his case attractive.

The Tichborne case was so full of dramatic interest, the wily Claimant and the deluded and the self-seeking witnesses afforded so engaging a study in human character, that a connected narrative by an impartial and practised hand might make a striking volume. It would be a very different book from the one before us. Mr. Kenealy, who has nothing of material importance to add to what was disclosed during the longest trial on record, adopts a style of narrative that is bewilderingly episodic, and displays an

hereditary partisanship which nothing—not even the Claimant's own confession—can disturb. The facts that pointed to the criminality of the Claimant are studiously ignored. We have nothing in these pages, for instance, of the amusing cross-examination by which Coleridge exposed the illiteracy of the Wapping butcher, who claimed to be the long-lost heir to one of the oldest baronetcies in the kingdom, and to a rent roll of 25,000*l.* a year. The real Sir Roger having been educated at Stonyhurst, the pretender had to admit that he had acquired some knowledge of Latin. He confidently declared that a Virgil that was handed to him in the witness-box was written in Greek; and when he was asked to translate "*Laus Deo semper*," he triumphantly replied, "*The laws of God for ever*!" These are among the touches of humour with which Mr. Kenealy in more impartial mood might have relieved his book.

Most of the new material introduced has reference to the intrepid but imprudent advocate who ruined his career by the unseemly attacks he made upon the judges who sent his client to prison. The pious author appears, indeed, to be even more concerned in exalting the personality of Dr. Kenealy than in asserting the innocence of the Claimant. He states that Lord Rivers, one of the Claimant's staunchest supporters, desired to bribe one of the jurymen on the eve of the verdict, and that only Dr. Kenealy's strong protest prevented him from making the attempt. At the close of Dr. Kenealy's speech, we are told, the Claimant said to him:—

"Doctor, I tender you my very sincere thanks for the very able manner in which you have defended me; and I hope that I shall soon be able to clear off some of the 1,200*l.* for which I am still indebted to you."

The author's comment upon this curiously formal observation will hardly be pleasing to the "millions of persons" who continue to believe that Dr. Kenealy laboured in a righteous cause: "He referred, of course, to fees which were never paid."

These reminiscences of Dr. Kenealy are (it may be hoped) more trustworthy than the allusions to some of the other chief actors at the trial. "It was common talk in Westminster Hall"—the kind of authority which Mr. Kenealy is never reluctant to use when he deals with his father's adversaries—

"that the Treasury had promised Mr. Hawkins that should he succeed in convicting the Claimant, he would be made a judge. . . . My Father always told me that he did not envy him the judgeship he secured, seeing that it was at the cost of a fellow creature's liberty and rights."

As a matter of fact, Sir Henry Hawkins was not appointed to the Bench until two years after the Tichborne trial came to an end, and meanwhile there had been a change of Government. This will serve as an example of the lack of accuracy and good taste in the book. One of its minor defects is the absence of an index.

LAND.

MR. H. B. SAMUEL'S book on 'The Land and Yourself' may, we think, be trusted to bring home to any intelligent reader the fact that, in spite of the outcry over the land taxation of the 1909 Budget, our laws still favour a dog-in-the-manger attitude on the part of those in possession of real estate, while at the same time they increase the taxation of those who seek to make full use of what they rent or own. Mr. Samuel says:—

"Inasmuch as rates are levied not on the market value of land but on the occupied value of land in its actual condition, utilised land is subject to rates, and unutilised land, even though potentially of the same value as the utilised land, is exempt from rates. Secondly, inasmuch as all improvements send up the occupied value of any property, it follows that so far at any rate as the rates are concerned, the present system encourages the keeping of property in an unimproved condition, and conversely discourages raising it to an improved condition."

Again:—

"If carefully exacted it is obvious that by raising his rent to just that amount, the payment of which will leave the tenant a bare living profit, the landlord can, without any wrongful [illegal] appropriation, none the less legally enjoy the bulk of the commercial fruits of his tenant's labours."

Another instance to which we do not find any allusion here is the Inhabited House Duty. This tax is liable every night to drive an owner (at great personal inconvenience) from his spacious premises in the City, where he carries on a business more advantageous to the commonweal than to his own pocket, to some pokey suburban lodging.

Mr. Samuel says a great deal that is useful on the essential difference between taxation as the outcome of a policy and that which is instituted purely for purposes of revenue. The agricultural problem, the Budget of 1909, and the Single Tax are successively treated. Of the last he expresses his strong disapproval. He questions the justification offered by others; and we question his statement that Single Taxers ascribe "to rent, as opposed to other forms of interest on capital, the whole responsibility for low wages"; also his suggestion that many Single Taxers apparently hold that the one objective of Social Reform is to reconvert England from an industrial to an agricultural community. Of the remaining chapters the most interesting to the general reader will probably be the one concerning the Land Taxes of Australia. We have remarked one or two cases of faulty punctuation, which should receive attention before the issue of another edition of this useful handbook.

Mr. Storey, in the earlier chapters of his 'Economics of Land Value,' has the appearance of trying at one and the

The Land and Yourself. By Horace B. Samuel, with a Preface by J. I. Macpherson. (Murby & Co.)

Economics of Land Value. By Harold Storey. (Fisher Unwin.)

same time to prove too much and too little: too much in his affirmation that the taxation of land values would not only bring land into the market, but also be the means of raising an enormous revenue; too little in his endeavour to minimize the effect on landowners. He also gives the impression of shunning the—to us—inevitable tendency of his arguments, viz., the nationalization of land. We were more convinced of the value of his work when we came to a chapter devoted to that subject, and also recognized that his book supplemented the one just noticed. Mr. Samuel deals particularly with the incidence of taxation, while Mr. Storey reviews more broadly the problems of labour, distribution, and the raising of the minimum standard of living.

We feel, however, that Mr. Storey's temperateness of statement almost amounts in places to a falling short of the truth, and some of his conclusions are inconclusive. His statement that "no new expenditure is suggested" as a corollary to the new land taxation is really misleading in view of the insistent claims for social amelioration which follow. His earlier chapters also affirm the inevitableness of land and capital successfully claiming a share in the wealth produced by labour, and the permanence of the law of supply and demand, though before the end he has something to say regarding minimum wage boards and other machinery which nowadays hamper the free passage of that old Juggernaut.

The fact that so many statements are subjected to modification detracts from the usefulness of the earlier chapters, and we take leave of the author seriously doubting his optimism concerning the result of his twopenny land impost. The best we can hope from such a tax is that it will be a warning to all who either neglect or misuse their opportunities of usefulness and will lead to a recognition of the Ricardian law that there can rightfully be no exclusive possession and enjoyment of anything not the product of labour.

Francesco Petrarca and the Revolution of Cola di Rienzo. By Mario Emilio Cosenza. (Chicago, University Press; London, Cambridge University Press.)

No public event during his lifetime moved Petrarch more profoundly than Rienzo's tribunate. To the great humanist, the laureate poet who had been crowned on the Capitol, Rome was still the centre of the world, deserted and neglected though she might be by her spiritual and temporal chiefs. Hence when this eloquent son of a Roman innkeeper, of whose enthusiasm for his country's past glory he had himself had proof when Rienzo came on an embassy to the Pope at Avignon, proposed to restore their rights to the Roman people, he was ready to support him at all costs, even at the risk of alienating his friends of the Curia, including his

patron, Cardinal Colonna. The well-known canzone "Spirto Gentil" shows how high his hopes had risen. In his eyes, as Gregorovius points out, the Roman nobles stood for feudalism, a German importation which was never naturalized in Italy, where it failed altogether to crush the old Latin democratic ideals that Rienzo was to revive. This helps to explain Petrarch's indignation, so unintelligible to us, when the Tribune released the Roman nobles whom he had invited to a dinner, when he might have treated them as Caesar Borgia afterwards treated the captains at Sinigaglia.

In that most characteristic 'Vita di Cola di Rienzo,' which, by its duly attested purity of language, has made D'Annunzio a "perpetual candidate" of the Crusca with the name of Lo Immaturo, the Tribune is at best the "notary of the silver pen," the writer of endless letters. Otherwise he is the bloated plebeian glutton, utterly lacking in physical courage, and old Stefano Colonna becomes the hero of the story, as one would expect from its author's temperament. But Petrarch, for all his "lyric illusion," saw more clearly. Bitterly though he felt the shattering of his ideals, he realized that, in spite of his faults, Cola's fame

"rests secure with those who measure the greatness of men by considering the noble qualities they have displayed, and not the success which has attended their undertakings."

Petrarch worked loyally for his liberation, urging the Romans to secure him a fair trial when Charles IV. handed him over to Clement VI., and he refers to him more than once after his ignoble end. The letter to Francesco Nelli, which contains Petrarch's reflections on Rienzo's career, and mentions the strange rumour that he is to be set free on account of his poetic gifts, sheds more light on Petrarch's attitude than any of the others, for all their elaborate rhetoric.

Mr. Cosenza introduces his versions of the letters with a short summary of events at the beginning of each chapter. The work is obviously the result of patient and conscientious research, and it occasionally throws new light on minor points, such as the identity of Messer Giovanni, mentioned in the postscript to the letter to Rienzo in chap. v. But these versions are quite undistinguished, and one feels that the author is never altogether at his ease in writing English. In a book which consists largely of translations this is a serious blemish. The notes are at times unnecessarily elaborate. "The contents of this volume breathe forth such an atmosphere of Rome and of Italy," we are told, that "it would be a contradiction" to give Petrarch's name in any other than its Italian form.

A GUIDE TO FICTION, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE guide to fiction which Dr. E. A. Baker has just brought out is a new edition of an earlier work, but it is so greatly amplified and revised as to be virtually a new book. Its size prepares us for something extensive, and the notice on the cover informs us that between 7,000 and 8,000 individual works are cited, with descriptive notes, and particulars of publishers and prices. "It is confidently believed," the notice goes on, "that the work will form an invaluable Encyclopædia of English Fiction, whether original or translated, and will answer any question likely to be put by the student, the social investigator, the teacher, or the general reader."

That claim is more than we can substantiate. The work is amazing as achieved by one man, but we ask ourselves what Dr. Baker was thinking of when he tackled such a task single-handed. We learn from his Preface that "Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein is mainly responsible for the information respecting publishers and prices," an arduous and highly valuable part of the scheme; Dr. Baker's wife and daughter have worked on the Index; but otherwise no friend is mentioned as assisting. Yet any persistent reader would have been able, one thinks, to add or correct something. To take the latest fiction alone, no one in this busy age could possibly master more than a fraction of the novels that pour from the press; and any competent reader would be better employed for part of his time. It is possible, perhaps, for a practised eye and rapid intelligence to get through three novels in one day, but the state of literary indigestion after three or four days of such application would be pitiful. Only publishers' readers who have been steadily employed in wading through manuscripts can have an idea of the strain involved. The rest of the world, composed mainly of people with some fund of common sense, would no more think of such reading than of swinging Indian clubs for a day without stopping. But Dr. Baker, unappalled by the magnitude of his task, and unassisted, apparently, by any expert, though he does occasionally quote a verdict, has annotated English fiction including translations up to the end of 1911. He has even gone beyond his title, for he gives us some works by foreign novelists which have not been translated, and he has a liberal conception of fiction, which includes the essays of Mr. A. C. Benson, and the nature books of Mr. E. Thompson Seton.

As his Preface points out, the former work scarcely professed to cater for special students, but now considerable space has been devoted to mediæval romance, Celtic fiction, the Greek and Latin romances, and the Icelandic Sagas. Surely such special studies are best left to specialists. A general reader, of how-

A Guide to the Best Fiction in English. By Ernest A. Baker. New Edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. (Routledge & Sons.)

ever high intelligence, is likely to trip when he enters on such domains; he can only summarize results which scholarship in some cases is modifying, or has modified, while the old guides are still in popular use. The present reviewer, for instance, finds some things which surprise him in Dr. Baker's summary of the classical romances.

A great part of the book is occupied with modern fiction, especially of the most recent period, and Dr. Baker suggests that such authors may be regarded as over-represented, adding:—

“No doubt this is so, if we are concerned purely with literary merit. But every age is rightly most interested in contemporary writers, and even ephemeral and inferior works have been included without scruple, if public interest so decreed. It should be pointed out, further, that a list of less important books (without notes) has been added in the case of many authors of one or two good novels, simply for the convenience of readers. After all, this is only a guide to the best fiction, not an attempt at a catalogue of the best.”

Here Dr. Baker seems to us to speak with two voices. Surely “public interest” means popularity. This apparently is a demand for inclusion; yet later we learn that he is only attempting a guide to the best fiction. Further, it seems to us that in putting down the mere titles of novels, without notes or any explanation of their substance, he is not doing much good. Such data are available elsewhere. A guide must give details to be valuable, and a guide like this must involve literary criticism, however one wishes to avoid it. Dr. Baker aims at subordinating it, he tells us, to description, but it appears in such adjectives as “diffuse,” applied to at least two novels which do not, in our opinion, deserve that reproach.

We think, in the first place, that it would have been wise as well as courageous to add no descriptions at all to novels so well known as those, say, of Dickens and Jane Austen. The summaries supplied are usually pretty fair, though concise to awkwardness, but we can see no justification for a reference to “the too exalted heroine” in ‘*Pride and Prejudice*.’ Elizabeth was worthy to shine in any circle. A more reasonable comment is this on ‘*The Old Curiosity Shop*’: “People in those days enjoyed the mawkish sentiment and the semi-poetic rhapsody of the idyllic past.”

Of the outlying sections of early English fiction Dr. Baker has a wide knowledge, being, indeed, the editor of a library of “Early Novelists,” and we are pleased to see a recognition of such books as ‘*The Female Quixote*,’ ‘*The Spiritual Quixote*,’ and ‘*The Fool of Quality*,’ the last, by the way, available in a neat pocket edition which is not mentioned. It is not our purpose or business to make a list of omissions, but we shall substantiate in some instances our view that Dr. Baker would have done well in securing expert help to add to his lists.

A story devoted to musical genius, ‘*Charles Auchester*,’ which has been recently republished in cheap form, is

sufficiently remarkable to deserve insertion. The sporting narratives of Surtees retain a large following of readers. ‘*Plain or Ringlets?*’ does not figure here, and the enthusiast will wonder at the absence of ‘*Mr. Sponge’s Sporting Tour*.’ Mr. Sponge is a character little less famous than Mr. Jorrocks himself. In the well-known series of Besant and Rice ‘*My Little Girl*’ justly takes a high place with many a reader. Why omit it?

‘*The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco*,’ by the late Sir Charles Dilke, is only a fragment, but, though published anonymously, it was a great success at the time of its issue; it was decidedly witty; and it was one of the first of a whole tribe of books which place a young Englishman suddenly at the head of a foreign kingdom. It has long been out of print, but Mr. Baker has wisely not made that circumstance a bar to inclusion. Some novels disappear because their publishers fail, or because they are so largely concerned with the life of their period as to be unreadable to an age which loves to be up-to-date.

When we come to the modern period we find omissions of authors and books for which we can give no particular reason. Perhaps space was a consideration, but even so our omissions would hardly coincide with Dr. Baker’s, which is not, of course, to say that he is wrong. On the ground of public attention Mr. Le Queux and the writer who calls herself Victoria Cross have at least as big a claim as Mr. Oppenheim, who gets a place. Mr. E. F. Benson’s ‘*Daisy’s Aunt*,’ which has reached a popular edition, and is a decidedly clever sketch of love intrigue, is ignored. We were reminded by the recent liberation of three Englishmen from a German fortress of stories of international espionage, and were asked if there was not a good novel on the subject by a Mr. Childers. This general reader’s query is not answered by Dr. Baker, though ‘*The Riddle of the Sands*,’ the book in question, has appeared in at least three different forms.

The list of Mr. A. J. Dawson’s stories is incomplete, and those which are patriotic in purpose should certainly have been included. ‘*The Message*’ was regarded as important enough to have its circulation forwarded by special subscriptions. Mrs. Dudeney is not credited with ‘*Spindle and Plough*’ (1901), a capital story of a lady gardener. Mr. Edgar Jepson appears only as the author, in collaboration with Capt. Beames, of a book of sketches, ‘*On the Edge [not “Edges”] of the Empire*’ (1899), yet his stories of charming and precocious children, such as ‘*The Lady Noggs*,’ ‘*Peecress*,’ and ‘*The Admirable Tinker*,’ are distinctive work which many readers remember, and in 1896 he published a remarkable study of a girl entitled ‘*The Passion for Romance*,’ which has been wisely taken over from a defunct publisher and reprinted in a popular form (1910). Mr. Jepson has also collaborated with M. Maurice Leblanc, whose omission is strange, since his *Arsène Lupin* is

one of the most ingenious detectives of to-day. ‘*The Hollow Needle*,’ ‘*The Seven of Hearts*,’ and other volumes have had a large circulation within the last few years in English translations, and we certainly rank them above most native products in the way of detective stories.

Mr. A. Kinross, a novelist of wide range and established repute, should not have been ignored. The summary of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall’s work is incorrect, and his English books are some way above much that is noted here.

There is no description of the tales by Mr. C. N. Williamson and his wife, though they are of a distinct genre which it would be easy to summarize. Mr. Marriott Watson’s early book ‘*Marahuna*’ (1888) was, perhaps, not notable, but certainly something should have been said in appreciation of his stories of highwaymen, and one of the best of his books, dealing at first hand with the life of Fleet Street, ‘*Godfrey Merivale*,’ ought not to have been forgotten. It was issued by a publishing firm which made no mark, and in such cases recognition is, perhaps, not easy. A single book by a writer who is not a professional novelist may similarly be obscure, but worth recalling. In this class we should place Prof. Murray’s ‘*Gobi or Shamo*’ (1889), and the ‘*More Kin than Kind*’ of Gerald Fitzstephen, a pen-name which in 1903 concealed a well-known University teacher. The brilliant fantasy of the one and the epigram of the other deserve attention. Myrtle Reed appears in the American section as the author of one book in 1903; but since that date she has done work in fiction which is popular on both sides of the Atlantic. Finally, where is Mrs. Florence Barclay, the magnitude of whose success has been frequently impressed on us?

Dr. Baker has given a considerable amount of his space to Juvenile Literature, which might well have been set apart for another volume. The books of Herbert Strang, which, by the way, is a pen-name, are excellent in their way, but fiction for the adult should surely have more room, and is really of more importance.

The Index is an admirable piece of work with its cross-references and headings of subjects. Thus it is possible at a glance to ascertain the novels that have been written about the Indian Mutiny, or Journalism, or the Lake District. Parodies are to the fore just now, and the entries under that heading should be of service. We fail, however, to see two delightful perversions which were worth a note beneath the books victimized: ‘*The New History of Sandford and Merton*,’ by Sir F. C. Burnand, illustrated by Linley Sambourne, and ‘*De Omnibus: Another Englishwoman’s Love Letters*,’ by Mr. Barry Pain.

On the whole, the book is likely to be very useful, and, when it has undergone thorough revision, should be invaluable. We have dealt mainly with omissions, but it is only fair to say that we have found a multitude of books for which we searched, and which in some cases we hardly expected to find recorded.

The Stane Street: a Monograph. By Hilaire Belloc. (Constable & Co.)

WHETHER Mr. Belloc's archæology is very sound or not, and whether or no his theories and derivations are based overmuch on an a priori method liable to lead him in his eloquent enthusiasm into some deep pitfalls, there can be no two opinions about his quality as a stimulating writer who has the rare art of communicating his enthusiasm to his readers. We ourselves owe him no small debt of gratitude for a delightful day or two spent on Stane Street recently, when the glory of the foliage of this brilliant season was at its best, and when, amidst the loud song of the nightingales, no man could be quarrelling with any of Mr. Belloc's theories.

True, he denounces, with a zeal that is almost, if not quite, intemperate, the iniquity of "pure guesswork posing as history," and of the charlatanry and folly of a search for iconoclastic novelty at the expense of scholarship, which he considers to be the very disease of dons. But then we seem to remember that he himself once wrote a picturesque description of King John signing the Magna Charta with a flourish of his goose-quill at Runnymede, and here we find a similar piece of imaginative writing and iconoclastic novelty in the extravagant derivation of Coldharbour from the *curve* of the road in which it lies (p. 196).

Cold Harbours, we see no reason to doubt, were rough or ruinous wayside refuges, houses of cold cheer (*kalte Herbergen*), usually ruined Roman dwellings employed as shelters and stopping-places on the old roads by succeeding generations of travellers. This view, indicated by Canon Isaac Taylor ('Words and Places'), and by Messrs. Forbes and Burmester in their book on 'Our Roman Highways,' is confirmed by two recent articles in *The Home Counties Magazine* by Mr. Unthank, who suggests, with some show of probability, that Cold Harbours frequently at least represent the survivals of the Roman intermediate stations (*mutationes*) between the more luxurious posting-stations (*mansiones*) on the highway. But then, if we do not agree with Mr. Belloc's derivation, it may be because we are ourselves suffering from that "abnormal scepticism of academic archæologists" against which he tilts with so abundant an eloquence. He deplores the "academic habit which will build most readily upon the very absence of proof," when deductions as to the date of the construction of Stane Street are drawn from the silence of the 'Itinerary' of Antoninus. As a matter of fact, it is not only what the 'Itinerary' does not say, but also what it does say, that is considered by scientific criticism. For the Antonine 'Itinerary' not only does not mention the Stone Street, but further describes the roundabout route through Winchester, Silchester, and Staines as the route from Chichester to London. It is therefore suggested by what Mr. Belloc calls academic archæology that Stane Street was not con-

structed till after the first quarter of the third century A.D., the probable date of the 'Itinerary.' After some pages of gibing at "the University method" of criticism, Mr. Belloc is forced himself to the conclusion that "the Stane Street more probably belongs to the later rather than the earlier part of the last three centuries of Roman rule," which comes really to the same thing, and would seem to confirm the results of the academists.

On the other hand, Mr. Belloc's method of using his own eyes and common sense in preference to accepting the silence of documents is amply justified by the contribution he makes in an appendix towards the rediscovery of the Post Way, the Roman road running from Silchester to Old Sarum. The disappearance of this road over great stretches of its alignment, though it still survives in places, is, like many other instances, enough to remove any scepticism as to the continuation of the Stane Street from Epsom to the Thames near old London Bridge.

The course of the Stane Street runs from Chichester to London via Pulborough, Dorking, and Epsom. It is divided into four lengths. It does not form an absolutely straight line from first point to last, but, as Mr. Belloc explains with admirable lucidity, and for reasons which he makes abundantly clear, it is divided into four separate limbs or alignments. In order to secure an easy passage of the South Downs and the proper crossing of the Arun, the first section from Chichester to Pulborough Bridge strikes east of the direct line to London Bridge.

It may be worth observing in this connexion that there is a tradition, not mentioned by Mr. Belloc, of an old Roman road—and, indeed, there are traces of a grass-grown way—running through the domain of Goodwood Park, and past the windows of the seat of the Duke of Richmond. But then there is a local tradition that the whole of the earthworks of the prehistoric Cissbury Camp were thrown up by a great Roman army in twenty-four hours! This grass-grown road may be only an ancient cattle-way; but it *might* possibly be an older Roman road which struck straight for London across the Downs before the more skilfully engineered Stane Street was planned.

After it leaves Boxhill and Dorking, the course of the road is doubtful from Mickleham Downs onwards. Many theories have been advanced as to the line it pursued. But Mr. Belloc brings good arguments to support the view (stated, for instance, in "The Victoria County Histories") that it probably passed the site of Merton Abbey, and ran by Balham, Clapham, and Newington Causeway (a name which is an argument in itself) to the site of old London Bridge. This involves a straight line through Leatherhead and Epsom, and disregards the road, traditionally of Roman origin, which ran from the parish of Ashted to Croydon, across the Epsom Downs, and still survives, clearly traceable—but, as Lord

Rosebery has recently reminded us, neglected—on the racecourse there.

Mr. Belloc is at his best when explaining the frequent slight divergences from the normal straight line of the Roman engineers, a feature characteristic of British Roman roads, and the causes which led to the Stane Street falling out of use and being partly lost, a subject which his knowledge of Continental roads enables him to illustrate.

The Stane Street was one of the two great carefully engineered roads which the Romans constructed for purely military purposes. It was built in order to link up London with the great depot of Chichester and the sea, cutting straight across the Weald and the South Downs, and almost bisecting the semicircle of the older road, which went by way of Winchester and Silchester. It was partly because it had to cross three broad, inhospitable belts of uninhabited country, of which the Sussex Weald with its day and a half's march across clay and marsh was the most forbidding, and partly because it was essentially a military road, not linking up tribal towns on its way, that it soon fell out of use. On the other hand, it is owing to the very absence in England of organized governmental road-making—it is owing to the very multiplicity of authorities, which in these modern days of motor traffic is causing so much difficulty, and which Lord Rosebery the other day deplored—that we may boast the preservation of Roman roads for distances over which we cannot follow their like abroad. Instead of a new construction, the grass-grown lanes and the old fallen Roman military ways were here and there, in the fullness of time, once again metalled under the guidance of local landlords. A good instance of this is the metalling of Stane Street from Slinfold to Aldfoldean Bridge, undertaken by the Duke of Norfolk in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Some of these principles are enunciated by Mr. Belloc in a brilliant introductory essay, full of vigour and imagination, dealing at large with Roman roads in Britain, which is unfortunately marred by his characteristic generalizations. Thus, in accordance with the author's favourite thesis that all good things come from Rome, it is not possible "to prove one institution to have descended to us from the outer barbarism." Not less erratic does the statement appear that "the West is not pictured in the mind of the modern historical writer, when he attempts to tell its story, as its Roman map would show it." When we remember, for instance, the eloquent chapters upon the Roman roads in M. Lavis's 'History of France,' we cannot but think that Mr. Belloc is a little hard upon the modern school of historians. Excellent sketch-maps and other illustrations make clear his own vivid views and arguments, which are enunciated with all the persuasive force we have learnt to expect from one of the most interesting of our topographical writers.

The Abbé Edgeworth and his Friends. By Violette M. Montagu. (Jenkins.)

THE saintly and intrepid cousin of Maria Edgeworth well deserved his place in our own 'Dictionary of National Biography,' although he saw very little of his native country after his early childhood in Ireland. Writing in July, 1789, to his maternal aunt, Miss Ussher of Eastwell, who wished the Abbé to become her chaplain, he said:—

"I am lost to Ireland, and Ireland is lost to me. Thirty years spent in France have broken all the ties which bound me to my native land, and I should feel quite as lost there as if I were in Spain or Italy."

Remarking that he was quite unsuited for the Irish (Catholic) see which his friends wished him to accept—they forgot that he was now 44,

"and that when trees have attained their full growth they wither and die if transplanted to a new soil"—

he concludes:—

"So you see that I am destined by Providence to live and die in France; and what does it matter, after all, provided that my end be that of a good man?"

It was in reality an overmastering sense of duty, increasing under stress of adversity, which drew this good soul ever closer to his adopted country, and made him choose the hardships of exile and shun the solace of retirement even in old age.

The author of the present work has treated her subject sympathetically, but with somewhat inordinate discursiveness. Ranging widely over histories of the Emigration and memoirs of the *émigrés*, royal, noble, and ecclesiastical, she sometimes loses sight of the Abbé Edgeworth de Firmont (as he was called by the French) for a whole chapter, whilst the reader is transported to La Vendée, or accompanies the French royal family in their flight to the eastern frontier, or receives interesting, but not too strictly relevant information about the vicissitudes of the banished clergy, the woes of the neglected spouse of Louis XVIII., or the unfortunate marriage of his niece. The standpoint is that of a moderate sympathizer with the Revolution, though this does not preclude a thorough appreciation of the sterling merits of so strenuous an opponent of it as the Abbé, or indeed of Louis XVI. himself. The book is entertaining, and, moreover, admirably illustrated.

One rather, however, takes exception to the association, in the opening chapter, of Voltaire with Rousseau as a pioneer of the craze for "the simple life" in France, though no doubt in a sense it may be justified. The author is somewhat severe upon the attempts of Louis XVI.'s aunt, Madame Victoire, with her excellent onion soup and cup of coffee and cream, to live up to the fashionable cult.

The Abbé Edgeworth, though no politician, was a tolerably clear-sighted judge of public affairs. Thus, in a letter to an old college friend at Toulouse, then Catholic bishop of Cork, in November, 1790, he observes:—

"The revolution is progressing very quietly—will it always do so? I, for my part, do not think so. It seems to me as if our shapeless and incoherent constitution bore in itself the cause of its destruction: time alone will show us. But when that day comes, what scenes of horror we shall witness before the deceived multitude can be brought back to a sense of justice!"

A year later he gave Dr. Moylan an equally just estimate of the optimism of the *émigrés*, and attached but slight importance to the early successes won over the armies of the young republic. On the other hand, even after the rise of Napoleon, he expressed a confident belief "that sooner or later the French will return to their former masters, although it is impossible to say how or when" (this was in 1800),

but added the caveat,

"it is very probable that we shall all witness more than one upheaval before order is re-established."

Between the dates of this last and of the earlier letters Edgeworth had faced the full fury of the storm. He had taken the place of Madame Elisabeth's spiritual director, who had emigrated; had acted as vicar-general for the exiled Archbishop of Paris, and had given the last rites of his Church to Louis XVI., besides accompanying him to the scaffold. As a result he had undergone domiciliary visits both in his Paris residence and his hiding-place at Choisy, and had with difficulty escaped from the dangerous neighbourhood of the capital to the coast of Normandy. It was only after nearly three years of perilous waiting, and more than one disappointment, that he had at length made his way to England, where, having acted as the messenger of Madame Elisabeth to her brother the Comte d'Artois in Edinburgh, he had begun to cherish the hope of seeing once more the friends of his youth. But what he thought merely a temporary mission to the Comte de Provence at Blankenburg had ended in his consent to that prince's desire that he should follow his fortunes, and so it came about that he died in the year after Jena at Mittau, in Courland, tended by the Orphan of the Temple herself. He had risked his life with impunity for Louis XVI. and his sister, but lost it for some fever-stricken French soldiers. Louis XVIII. (as he was to be) seems to have shown some faint appreciation of the merits of his chaplain, but this did not prevent him from neglecting to pay him for his services; and the Abbé, having had the misfortune to lose his small private fortune, was constrained to accept the pension offered him by the English Government, which he had before declined.

The author wisely rejects the picturesque myth of the dramatic adjuration put in the mouth of Louis XVI.'s confessor, which is absent from his own narrative, and was probably the happy invention of Laetzel. Nor does she assist the circulation of the long-popular version of the connexion between M. Guillotin and the instrument of revolutionary vengeance. On the other hand,

her admiration for the Girondins allows her to class with them as "true patriots and eloquent orators" that bombastic weakling, Mayor Pétion, who, we read in a note, was "prescribed" with them. Again, although there is no doubt a good deal of misconception current as to the real characters of Danton and Robespierre, and it is certainly unfair to bracket them with creatures like Marat, Hébert, and Carrier, they (and Camille Desmoulins) were scarcely "the creators of the Revolution." On p. 158 we encounter the strange statement that the Comte de Provence learnt of Louis XVI.'s death in December, 1792, before it had taken place; and an inscription under Danton's portrait represents him as "guillotined in 1796."

The notes as a general rule are useful and accurate; but that on François Hue makes no mention of his 'Souvenirs' or the title given him at the Restoration. Laetzel is now chiefly remembered as one of the authors of the 'Précis Historique' of the Revolution, to which no reference is given. Carnot was the organizer, not of "liberty," but of *victory*. Although the author is interested in iconography, and makes a critical comparison of five portraits of Madame Elisabeth, the single one here given is curiously labelled "Photo."

Edward Fitzgerald Beale, a Pioneer in the Path of Empire. By Stephen Bonsal. (Putnam's Sons.)

DESPITE the writer's pleasant literary touch and the variety and interest of the contents, this book is open to grave censure. It seems to have been made out of supplied material, outside which Mr. Bonsal has rarely troubled to look. He strikes us, indeed, as knowing rather little regarding the general conditions and movements within the United States during Beale's pioneering period. This, strange to say, is more particularly true of the path-finding, road-making activities which were the main business of Beale's life. Readers knowing nothing but what they learn here will have difficulty in distinguishing one such expedition from another, and still more in knowing what came of any one of them; while we do not see how they are to avoid the inference that Beale discovered the Santa Fé trail (pp. 25, 34, and 52), whereas it had been an established trade-route in yearly use ever since Beale was born. Had Mr. Bonsal read carefully three or four lines of a memorandum (a MS. list of Beale's earlier journeys) which he prints at pp. 52-3, and compared with them a letter of Senator Benton given in a foot-note at p. 31, and a reminiscence of Kit Carson published by Beale in 1871 (here quoted at p. 287), he would have been in a position to fill one of the many strange gaps which he leaves in his hero's story. For from these scattered passages alone, in default of all other sources of information, he could have learnt that between Beale's arrival at Washington in May,

1847, with news of the "conquest" of California, and the "return-journey" described (in an undated quotation from a newspaper) on pp. 32-4, a great many things had happened. Beale had been sent back across the Plains immediately; not six months later. He had been laid low in the desert by wounds and fever; had been guarded and nursed by Kit Carson, while the very mules were dying of sun and thirst; had been "found and carried back insensible to St. Louis"; had later proceeded to his home in Philadelphia, and been slowly restored to health under his mother's care; and had then, in response to Benton's personal request, received dispatches in October, with which he returned to the Pacific and his ship via Panama. In the following August (as duly narrated here at pp. 42-8) he travelled eastward again, through Mexico this time, with the first specimen of Californian gold. Thereafter, but no sooner (in the late autumn of 1848), he set out upon that "return-journey" described at p. 32, in the course of which he arrived at Santa Fé (half way to his destination) upon Christmas Day, "on foot and nearly naked."

Immediately following the concise yet vivid newspaper account of this same journey comes our author's sage remark that it was Beale's reluctance to repeat these horrors that led him to "hit on the Santa Fé trail" in his next exploration westward!

But however badly the book comes off when judged by the standards of good biographical workmanship, it has undoubted merits as reading-matter. It is a book of the open road in a world where roads were still mostly to make, and is bracingly compounded of scenery, toil, and peril. His time, nationality, and family breed marked out Beale for a life of adventure. The son and grandson of distinguished naval officers, he fought his way into the navy. The manner of it is amusing. In the early thirties American men and schoolboys were alike hotly divided into Jacksonians and Adamites; and Beale, "a stalwart Jacksonian" (*æt.* 12 or so), was selected to prove the superiority of his cause in a "fistic encounter," which took place under a long arch giving entrance to the grounds of the White House:—

"While the battle raged and the enthusiastic spectators shouted encouragement to their respective champions, a tall figure appeared on the scene, scattered the boys, and seizing Beale by the collar asked what he was fighting for. He replied that he was fighting for Jackson, and that his opponent, the Adams boy, had expressed a poor opinion of the President's politics and personality.

"I am Jackson," said the new-comer. 'I never forget the men or boys who are willing to fight for me; but of course I do not wish them to do it all the time. Now put on your coats.'"

A few years later Beale's mother took him to the White House to apply for a midshipman's warrant. Her plea, based on the prescriptive claim of sire and grandsire, was doing her little service,

when young Beale stepped forward and reminded Jackson of their former meeting. The order for a warrant was written out at once.

By fighting (fellow-middies) and other merits he won his way on shipboard also, and by 1845 was already acting master (*æt.* 22) of the frigate Congress. In that year a queer thing happened. A month out from Hampton Roads, the acting master one day went aboard a bewildered merchantman on an errand which brought him to London; thence to Washington; then post-haste to rejoin Commodore Stockton in the Pacific. The author supposes the mysterious mission to have had reference to California, British designs upon which are darkly alluded to. But "the tradition in the service" which perpetuates this idea is probably only a vague recollection of the Oregon Question, with a slight displacement of the region and the date. Certainly events developed rapidly in California not many months later, and made young Beale's name first known to his admiring country. His exploit in issuing from the beleaguered "mesa," and winning through with news of Kearney's desperate situation there, was really an astonishing instance of fearlessness and physical endurance. Then came the run of rapidly succeeding journeys to which we have already referred, some of which have eluded the detection of his biographer.

The best of the book comes after this, in the abundance of interesting matter excerpted from the Journals kept by Beale or his colleagues in certain years. The experiences of 1853 were especially well described by Mr. Heap, whose Journal of the expedition, published a year later, supplies about a hundred pages of this book. We wish it had supplied also the map which accompanied it. Here we have every kind of incident that was wont to befall the overland pilgrim—strange natural features and places with gruesome mementoes, besides deeds of daring and dexterity whenever they were needed. In this latter regard the two best men in a picked dozen (counting Beale himself and "George Simms, a coloured man") were without doubt the Delaware Indian called Richard Brown and a Mexican trapper, Felipe Archilete, called Peg-leg, because of a spare limb that he carried at his belt (like an emergency motor-wheel) and would buckle on when a crippled foot—got in battle with the Utahs years before—gave out; and so he kept ever to the fore, strong, swift, and fearless.

Beale's own notes on other journeys, though less full, are well written, as also is a letter in defence of the ill-treated, and therefore execrated, Modocs, and one in scarification of the Poet of the Sierras. But it was surely due to Beale, as well as the reader, that the author should explain the situation in which we suddenly, without any clue to the reason, find this friend of the Indian potting and scalping him freely, and describing the exploit as "a merrie jest of ye white man and ye Indian."

Burma under British Rule. By Joseph Dautremer. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS excellent translation is from the pen of Sir George Scott, who has himself been Boundary Commissioner in Burma, and is now, or was till very recently, Political Officer in the Southern Shan States. He has also acted as correspondent of two English newspapers, and knows Burma thoroughly; as does M. Dautremer, who was French Consul at Rangoon for a time sufficient to give him an insight into the largest province of India.

In his Introduction Sir George Scott gives credit to Sir Stamford Raffles for his work in the East; and, as was shown by Mr. Egerton in his *Life* of that great man, it is to Stamford Raffles more than to any politician or treaties that Great Britain owes her position in the Far East. Sir George Scott relates the wholly unpremeditated way in which we took possession of Burma; and we note M. Dautremer's interesting allusion to King Thebaw's attempts to come to an arrangement with the French, just before we annexed the country. Sir George Scott wishes that Burma had never been joined to India, and gives reasons why he would have preferred an entirely separate administration.

M. Dautremer is full of praise for our work in Burma, and almost the only thing he does not commend is the manner in which our officials clothe themselves—in a dress fitted for Pall Mall, but out of place in a hot sun. Lest we should be made too conceited by the praise of the French author, Sir George Scott gives us another picture of how the British administration strikes him. Railways are badly needed, and as those in authority in India will not make them, they are called "cautious, nothing-venture, mole-horizon people"; and the administrative view is described as "that of the parish beadle," and the "enterprise that of the country carrier with a light cart instead of a motor van." So far as railways are concerned, it is fair to Sir George Scott to say that he makes out a good case. If the Indian Government are timid, it is probably on account of money; but even on that score Sir George gives figures which are hopeful.

M. Dautremer's admirable descriptions of the races of Burma and their customs will interest every one. So will a chapter on 'What to see in the Province.' We note valuable chapters on products and trade which should prove of service to business men, and one on French trade with Burma should attract the attention of the author's countrymen.

In his admiration of all things British, M. Dautremer occasionally goes too far. It is, for instance, hardly true to say that the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma need not trouble himself about members of Parliament in London. Grumbles in the opposite sense are often heard in England as well as India.

The photographs are admirable, and those of buildings give striking views of the wonderful architecture of Burma.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Fundamentals (The) of the Religious Life, translated from the German by the Rev. John Peter M. Schleuter, 60c. net. New York, Benziger Bros.

This little book appeared first in French, and was afterwards translated into German. The present rendering is made from the latter edition. Written over two hundred years ago by a French Jesuit, it contains much that is still applicable to modern conditions of religious thought.

Moran (Rev. William), THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH IN THE FIRST CENTURY, 6/. Dublin, M. H. Gill

An essay presented to the Theological Faculty of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as a thesis for the Degree of Doctor. It gives a history of ecclesiastical organization in apostolic times from a Roman Catholic point of view.

Simpson (F. A.), AMBASSADORS IN BONDS, 6d. net. John Murray

A striking sermon preached before the University of Cambridge in March last, on the professions of belief and assent at present required from candidates for holy orders. The author, in a foot-note, modifies some of his remarks on Church reform, in which he admits he did less than justice to several speakers in the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury last November, and, in particular, to Bishop Mitchinson. His protest concerning professions which approximate to legal fictions is timely, and he points out that bishops are ready to say privately and individually what they do not say publicly, authoritatively, and collectively as a means of guidance to young men entering holy orders.

Poetry.

Bartram (George), ENGLAND'S GARLAND, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Though the beauties and traditions of the "remoter South of England" are obviously a real delight to Mr. George Bartram in his volume 'England's Garland,' he has succeeded in conveying to the reader but a vague idea of his own conception of them. His verses are studiously correct, but tread heavily, lacking the magic of word and rhythm that glues the eye to the page. The series dealing with successive periods of Kentish history, in each of which the poet acts, as it were, the part of some great one gone before, are the most successful in the book, because they are the most ambitious. Inspiration, however, which counts for something, is far from evident, and graces of diction are few. There is much of abrupt questioning, such as "What would'st?" sometimes varied to "What wouldest?" sometimes to "What then?" and the "breezy hill" and "brawling town" are not lacking. In many respects, indeed, Mr. Bartram seems to have donned the tentative mantle of those eighteenth-century poets who were groping for light—not the Johnsons and Akensides, but singers of the stamp of Dyer and Collins. The following, from the poem entitled 'Cobbett's Grandfather,' gives some idea of Mr. Bartram at his best:—

The night falls swiftly, o'er the countryside
The black North screeches: God's good care betide
Poor souls seafaring, wanderers in the snow:
God help the shepherd and his huddling flock,
God guard the trader from the beetling rock,
God guide Jack Smuggler with his tubs in tow!

God free old England from devices base
Of such as traffic liberty for place,
(Foul leering lawyers, rulers infidel)
And, should His wisdom further grant relief,
Be they accounted creditors-in-chief—
The good stout churls who serve the Lord so well!

For the rest we observe that the continual use of the terms "Sol" and "Luna" is no longer an effective feature of modern serious verse.

Calignoc (Robert), AN ODE TO BOURNEMOUTH, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Bell
The 'Ode to Bournemouth' is somewhat grandiloquent, and not particularly inspired or inspiring. It opens thus:—

Do patriots in their country's direful need
So gaily cast the boon of life away,
Stand in the narrow place, and take the shock
That on their luckless stock
Or kindred dear had burst in fiery spray?

Yet the author is something of a philosopher; he has ideas and at times a shrewd wit. If his style were more certain, his muse would rise to distinction.

Cambridge (Ada), THE HAND IN THE DARK, AND OTHER POEMS, 5/ net. Heinemann

There is a degree of strength in many of these poems that entitles them to the consideration of those who like something more than mere "prettiness." Further, the author has a nice ear for rhythm and a sense of style that confer a certain distinction upon all her work. The book will, no doubt, find many readers, as it deserves.

Fletcher (John Gould), FOOL'S GOLD, 2/6 net. Max Goschen

Mr. Fletcher's songs are all of the self-contemplative vein, with a tendency to the morbid. The keynote of the book is struck most clearly in the poem called 'Vanity of Vanities,' of which the following is the first stanza:—

Life is the pitiless progress from the womb
Unto the grave that closes all our care;
A cage of flesh, a dark and dusty tomb
Where aspiration sinks beneath despair.
A growing grey in body, soul, and mind:
A growing vile in spirit, flesh, and thought:
A lash that speeds us 'round a circle blind:
A bond we cannot 'scape, a bond unsought.

Morose introspection, musings on Death, Sin, Blasphemy, Revolt, and kindred topics, reveal an insistent but compelling spirit of reasoned pessimism—as unorthodox as many of the metres—dropping now and again into a species of grim waggishness which sometimes jars, as in the lines:—

ENCYCLOPAEDIAC folios
Have I searched, knowledge to find,
Till my eyes became half-blind,
And a wart grew on my nose.

But a gloomy outlook on existence constitutes no bar to adequate poetical expression, and those of discernment will read Mr. Fletcher's volume—we do not say with enjoyment, but at least with sincere appreciation. It recalls something of the sombre power of J. M. Synge, to whose memory, among others, it is dedicated.

Gurney (Dorothy Frances), POEMS, 5/ net.

'Country Life' Office and Newnes
The author shows a pretty lyrical gift, and many of her little pieces would go suitably to music—some of them, we believe, have already been used in that way. Judged as poetry, they are, perhaps, a little unsatisfying, but as words for songs they are pleasing enough.

Milton (John), ENGLISH POEMS, "World's Classics", 1/ net.

Oxford University Press
It seems strange that these poems have not been added to the "World's Classics" long ago; there are, however, many editions of them, large and small. This one, which uses the text of Dean Beeching, is neat and handy.

Pakenham-Walsh (Rev. H.), ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Nisbet
There is considerable merit in these little poems, some of which are of a religious tendency. That which gives its title to the volume was composed for the Vice-Chancellor's Prize for English Verse in Dublin University in 1895, when it was bracketed with another for the prize.

Shirreff (A. G.), THE DILETTANTE, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/6 net.

Oxford, B. H. Blackwell;
London, Simpkin & Marshall
Mr. Shirreff's little volume embraces nearly every outward form of elegant poesy. Even his 'Table of Contents' appears in the guise of a 'Ballade.' There is also a Border Ballad of the regulation type; there are rondeaux, rondels, villanelles, and all the rest of the exotic company, not omitting the inevitable sonnet. Mr. Shirreff shows wit, fancy, and real metrical talent, but satiety comes quickly with the artificial in poetry unless there be humour as well, and, beyond the skilful tinkling of effortless rhymes—a process which sometimes comes near to treading on the skirts of humour—and allusions to sundry Eastern idiosyncrasies which mean little to any but the Anglo-Indian, that quality is not much in evidence. The following is a fair sample of the lighter wares that the author has to offer. We quote the first three stanzas:—

What have I done that you require of me
A roundel ere the setting of the sun,
Complete in sound and sense and symmetry?

Five rhymes to "three" are needed, four to "one";
This line but brings the tale to two and three;
Time passes, and the work is scarce begun.

What have I done?
I have done nothing in reality,
For still the most exacting task I shun,
Which is to choose what the refrain shall be.
What? Have I done?

It is a pity that the piece which gives its name to the book, and combines a marked measure of originality with haunting echoes of Poe, does not readily lend itself to quotation. In addition, there are deft translations from various tongues, including Greek, Latin, Italian, and German.

The volume shows considerable promise, and leads us to hope that in the near future the author may see his way to widening his poetic horizon.

Song of Roland, translated into English Verse by Arthur S. Way, 4/ net.

Cambridge University Press
In this excellent version of 'The Song of Roland' in the Sigurd metre Dr. Way has followed Stengel's text, to general advantage, no doubt, but with a loss of effect in the "Defiance" scenes, where the Oxford order is much better. Dr. Way, in a well-written Introduction, adheres to the ballad origin of the epic, postulating, perhaps, two shorter forms at least before the one we have. It is evident that he has not seen Prof. Bédier's destructive criticism of this theory in tome iii. of 'Les Légendes Épiques,' nor the complete explanation the critic's own theory affords. Dr. Way has, rightly, not restricted himself to the literal simplicity of the epic, but has given us a vigorous and rapid poem which loses little of the force of the original, while gaining in colour and emotional expression. He has, however, allowed himself a good many inversions.

Wason (Sandys), SIMON DEAN, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

The piece which gives its name to this little volume is also the best in point of quality. The others are of unequal merit, but all show a considerable gift for poetical expression.

Wordsworth (William), POEMS IN TWO VOLUMES, 2/6 net. Frowde

Except for the numbering of the lines in the longer poems, and for a few corrections in the text which are supported by the 1815 edition, this edition is a reprint, *verbatim et literatim* and page for page, of the Bodleian copy of Wordsworth's 'Poems in Two Volumes,' published in 1807. The type is pleasant to read, and not crowded, a single sonnet sufficing for a page.

Bibliography.

Ashton-under-Lyne, NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 17TH, 1913.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Public Free Library
A complete report, in which it is to be noted that the number of volumes issued to readers shows a decline in comparison with the previous year.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVII. Part III., 1913, 25/6 per annum. Stock

The current issue gives a record of the auction sales from Jan. 13th to March 13th this year.

Library of Congress : SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES, compiled under the Direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, 15c.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The references in this list are classified under Bibliography, General Works, Mineral Resources, Water, Forests, Land and Soil, and Human Life. A brief section is devoted to Canada.

Sixty-First Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1912-13. Boston, the Library

Contains the report of the Trustees, with the balance-sheet for the year; also the reports of the Examining Committee and of the Librarian. It is interesting to note in the latter that 890 volumes of new fiction, chiefly English, were examined, and 140 of them selected for purchase. There are several illustrations of the library buildings.

Philosophy.

Despard (C.), THEOSOPHY AND THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT, "The Riddle of Life Series," 6d. net.

Theosophical Publishing Society

Mrs. Despard might be called a "visionary," which betokens to most something vague and dreamy, but her vision is of a type which is concrete and awakening. Theosophy may well be the religion of the Woman's Movement, since it owes so much to womanhood in the personalities of Madame Blavatsky, Mrs. Annie Besant, and the author herself. To-day, when it may appear that we mark time materially and outwardly, it is well to read such a book and reassure ourselves that, inwardly and spiritually, there can be no such thing as pause; that the heaven represented by noble lives of sacrifice is working everlastingly to the leavening of the whole.

Leopold (Lewis), PRESTIGE, a Psychological Study of Social Estimates, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

The study of the psychological aspects of social relations advances a stage with the publication of this book. While social reactions to certain general stimuli have recently met with a considerable amount of attention from several writers, of whom Mr. Graham Wallas and Dr. Le Bon are the most noteworthy, the nature of such stimuli has been commonly taken for granted, and not subjected to close examination. Yet prestige has in all human relations ever been sedulously cultivated. The author

attempts to supply a counterpart of the theory of value in economics, in the wider and less intelligible fields of psychological science. With this purpose he has accumulated a huge mass of facts from every branch of sociology. But he goes no further; having carried out the first operation of the process of induction, he retires, contented, apparently, to allow others to generalize.

Looking at the facts presented, we are surprised at the relative inattention to what would appear to most people the most powerful engines of opinion—the advertisement and the newspaper. The author seems to write from Hungary, which surely must have a developed press, yet to regard newspaper depreciation or suppression of an actual estimate as more potent than an appreciation. True, there are cases where a negative insistence yields a positive result: Smith votes Blue because he has been made to vote against Buff; yet an omission of the power of the press to affect results directly constitutes a palpable oversight. With these exceptions, the author has collected representative data from the social aspects of life. Religion, love, politics, and economics have all supplied illustrations and these, classified, marshalled, and annotated, provide a fertile field for speculation.

History and Biography.

Blease (W. Lyon), A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LIBERALISM, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

This substantial book, the work of a keen Liberal, is a courageous criticism of modern Liberalism, no less than an historical survey. There are admirable summaries of those epochs of our political history which may claim relationship with Liberalism—the stirring days, for example, of the Radicalism that took its immediate inspiration from the French Revolution. Mr. Blease has already shown himself a champion of the Women's Movement, and he lays particular emphasis on its beginnings in the great crusade of Mrs. Josephine Butler. This is essentially a book for supporters of the present Government.

Bouchier (E. S.), LIFE AND LETTERS IN ROMAN AFRICA, 3/6 net.

Oxford, B. H. Blackwell

A well-written study of learning and education, literature, philosophy, and religion, as they existed in the ancient cities of Carthage, Cirta, Cæsarea, and Roman Africa generally.

La Follette (Robert M.), LA FOLLETTE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, \$1.50 net.

Madison, Wisconsin, La Follette Co. ;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

La Follette was, it may be remembered, a candidate in the early months of last year for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but had to withdraw on account of the collapse of his health. The Wyoming Senator, although he describes himself by the catholic title "Republican," represents the opinions, adapted to American conditions, of the Fabian Society. His book contains some severe criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt, and some extraordinary glimpses of the shady side of American politics.

Thompson (A. Hamilton), ENGLISH MONASTERIES, "Cambridge Manuals," 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

It is as well that the scope of this little manual should not be mistaken. Its title, 'English Monasteries,' is exactly the same as that of another small volume published by Messrs. Palmer & Sons as recently as 1904, and is therefore likely to cause some confusion. The former book gave a fairly

popular account (but with abundant references) of such subjects as monastic tenants, charities, diet, education, morality, visitations, and the two commissions of Henry VIII. The somewhat dry little treatise before us deals mainly with the plan, position, and use of the principal buildings in monasteries of different orders, and we think its limits might have been better indicated in the title. It ought to be of distinct service to historical novelists, for the best of them blunder when they describe any of the component parts of an ordinary monastery. Had Mr. Thompson gone deeper into the subject, he would hardly, we think, have followed the popular notion of the falling away of the friars in their later history from the poverty of earlier days. On the contrary, the Dissolution Commissioners were constantly bewailing the meagre condition of their houses. Six pages of small print are devoted to a monastic bibliography, which is good as far as it goes, but distinctly insufficient. For instance, we fail to find any reference to the 'Customary of the Benedictine Monasteries of St. Augustine, Canterbury, and St. Peter, Westminster,' 1902; the three volumes of the 'Durham Account Rolls, 1890-1900; the 'Consuetudinary' and the 'Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun,' two volumes edited by the late Dean Kitchin; and especially to Dr. Jessopp's 'Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich.' Not a few good books on individual houses also escape notice, such as 'Records of Wroxall,' 1904.

Geography and Travel.

Horton (Dr.) in India : AN ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO INDIA IN 1912-13, 6d. net.

London Missionary Soc.

A reprint of five lectures, from shorthand notes taken at the time, given to a local branch of the Society. They form a narrative of travel, written from a missionary point of view, and told in an attractive fashion.

Economics.

Babson (Roger W.) and May (Ralph), COMMERCIAL PAPER, 8/6 net. Wilson

Commercial paper forms a great factor in the financial system of the United States, and the authors of the present work enter into an elaborate study of its strength and defects. Their book should prove particularly useful to bankers, also to merchants and manufacturers.

Sociology.

Holsti (Rudolf), THE RELATION OF WAR TO THE ORIGIN OF THE STATE.

Helsingfors

After dealing exhaustively with the character of primitive warfare, and considering the manner in which it may be said to throw light on the origin of primitive government, the author treats of the origin and early development of human society. His reasonings lead him to the conclusion that those writers who derive the origin of the State from primitive warfare are wrong, and that it is essentially a general constructive process that constitutes the fundamental basis of the State in its primitive form. His arguments are clearly put and easy to follow.

Memoranda on Problems of Poverty : No. 1. SOME NOTES ON THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION ON THE WORKING-CLASS FAMILY, by F. W. Kolthammer.

London School of Economics

This booklet is the first of a series of publications of the recent Ratan Tata Foundation, by which it is hoped to obtain and diffuse, through the agency of the

University of London, wider knowledge of the problems of destitution: it is anticipated, for example, that facts will be collected showing whether the provision of school meals for necessitous children has any effect, depressing or otherwise, upon family earnings. Mr. Kolthammer provides a guide to method for investigators, rather than a complete estimate. He finds that certain food taxes, especially those on tea and sugar, press very heavily on the poor, but, generally, confirms existing knowledge rather than adds to it.

Philology.

Bridges (Robert), A TRACT ON THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, 3/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This work was first published in 1910, but the present edition contains additional notes and explanations. The author urges that phonetic spelling should be more conservative and less conversational than our phoneticians would make it; and one of the objects of his essay is to show that it is possible to write all forms of English phonetically without disfigurement.

Classical Association Proceedings, JANUARY, 1913 (Vol. X.), 2/6 net. John Murray

This report contains a complete account of the proceedings at the tenth general meeting at Sheffield in January, together with the various papers read on that occasion and the discussion that followed them. A list of members is also included.

We are glad to see that a resolution was carried recommending the publication of "one or more occasional papers of a popular character and of general interest," for we must say that the Association does not meet the demand implied by the number of classical translations published to-day, often at cheap prices. Dr. Butler's presidential address, here reprinted, deals largely with such translations, and suggests the collection of an anthology of Greek and Latin verses written since the Renaissance.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, Vol. II. Part VI., 1/ net. Eaton Press

The present part contains names from Pipe to Pyzer, with notes as to derivation, &c.

Journal of English Studies, MAY-SEPTEMBER, 1/ net. Horace Marshall

Dr. Rouse contributes an illuminating paper to the current issue on 'The Future of English' which deserves careful reading. In his paper on 'The Pseudo-Realism of Mr. Masfield's Poems' Mr. James Oliphant presents a critical analysis of the work of that much-discussed poet, who, he says, is claiming attention in virtue of a new poetic manner. 'The Teaching of English in Public Schools,' by the Rev. E. C. E. Owen, is a reply to Mr. A. C. Benson worth notice.

Vision (The) of Piers the Plowman, translated into Modern Prose, with an Introduction by Kate M. Warren, 2/6 Arnold

This translation was first published in 1895, and revised in 1899. In the present edition the text has been entirely revised and compared again with the original Middle English. The translation has been kept as literal as possible, and is made chiefly from the B-text of Skeat's editions. The Introduction, which is new, offers a capable analysis and a summary of 'The Vision,' and the Appendixes include a note on Prof. Manly's views.

School-Books.

Bascan (L.), LECTURES-DICTÉES DE PHONÉTIQUE FRANÇAISE. "Dent's Modern Language Series," 1/

This little textbook of phonetic French is divided into two parts, the first consisting of words and phrases, the second of continuous texts. With the former are tabulated their equivalent phonetic spellings.

Claxton (William J.), COAL AND THE MINER; COTTON AND THE SPINNER; SILK AND THE SILK WORKER, "Rambles among our Industries," 9d. each. Blackie

Brightly and simply written, and suitably illustrated, these books should do much towards giving children an insight into our great national industries.

Elias (Edith L.), THE WONDERS OF LONDON, 6d. Harrap

The aim of this book is to give children a knowledge of London and an insight into its history. It is cast in the form of a conversation between "Bobby" and his father, who came up from the country to see the sights. There are many woodcuts illustrating the text.

Europe, edited by Lewis Marsh, "Rambler Travel Books," 9d. Blackie

These well-illustrated books are calculated to inspire children with an unconscious knowledge of geography, and so whet their appetite for more.

Fielding, JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO LISBON, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. Lobban, 1/4 Cambridge University Press

A nicely printed edition for school use, with notes and a biographical introduction.

Ginever (F. A.), THE STUDENT'S WORD BOOK, 4d. G. Gill

This capital little work is planned to give the student an intelligent appreciation of his environment, by teaching him the origin of the names of the great multitude of common objects that in some form or other make part and parcel of his daily life and surroundings. The principle of selection which has been followed in making these lists is that the words should be interesting in their origin, illustrative, or suggestive. The author's list of "borrowed words made to look familiar" provides some noteworthy examples of the more common word-corruptions.

Glover (William), A LITTLE BOOK OF THE CARDINAL VIRTUES, including a Chapter on Citizenship, with an Introduction by P. B. Ballard, 6d. Chambers

The author has attempted a difficult task—to be "improving" without being priggish, and has achieved considerable success by his simplicity of style and pertinent quotation. This might have been left for a critic to discover, but Mr. P. B. Ballard supplies a laudatory Introduction. We are unaware of his claims to speak on the subject, though we perceive that he is a Master of Arts.

Jones (H. Sydney), A JUNIOR COURSE OF ARITHMETIC, 1/6 Macmillan

A good collection of examples on arithmetic. They are graduated, but do not deal, we notice, with elementary graphs. Revision and examination papers are added.

Lingua Latina: Præceptor, a Master's Book, by S. O. Andrew, 2/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This little book is intended for teachers who use the 'Primus Annus' with their pupils. It indicates on broad lines the course of study which should be adopted in the use of that textbook, and discusses some general principles of Direct Method teaching.

Poems of Action, selected by V. H. Collins, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A well-made selection of stirring poems and ballads which should find favour with the schoolboys for whom it is intended. The choice is catholic, and includes examples from the works of such modern poets as Mr. Noyes and Mr. Kipling.

Literary Criticism.

Chapman (J. B.), HORACE AND HIS POETRY, 10d. Harrap

This is a welcome addition to "The Poetry and Life Series," which has been concerned hitherto with a number of English poets. Every teacher ought to interest his pupils in the lives of the classical writers who are made the instrument of their education, as we have insisted more than once lately, and we hope that this account of Horace may be followed by others on similar lines. Mr. Chapman gives a good idea of the history of Horace's time and the education and enterprise which shaped his career. Copious quotations in Latin are skilfully used, and annotated, we gather, in a companion volume with a select glossary.

Lovers of Horace who are beyond the schoolroom may like also to use the book. Mr. Chapman is a sound guide, but he has hardly emphasized, as we should, the differences of taste and behaviour in Horace's time and our own, which are bound to surprise the modern reader. Horace, for instance, might be described for the most part as a thorough gentleman, but in his dealings with the other sex he permits himself personal comments which would be impossible nowadays. On his beliefs Mr. Chapman might have been fuller. 'Parcus deorum' (Od. I. 34) is still typical, we think, of the attitude of many minds to-day. We refuse to regard a book like this, with its companion, as merely designed for a school course; and, since Mr. Chapman seems somewhat to lack the enthusiasm of the man who loves Horace for his own sake, we remind readers (and teachers as well) that this book can be supplemented by the use of Mr. Tuckwell's 'Horace' (1905), a little book which brings the Roman into touch with English life, and shows how he has influenced later generations.

The Bibliography of Mr. Chapman is not adequate, mentioning only five books, one of which (King and Munro's edition) is, we think, out of print. The Teubner text, latest edition by Vollmer, is one of the best, because it adds an Index of first lines and another of proper names, the 'Life' by Suetonius, and notes on grammar and prosody. Mr. A. D. Godley's graceful prose translation of the 'Odes' (1898) might have been mentioned.

Cruse (Amy), THE ELIZABETHAN LYRISTS AND THEIR POETRY. "Poetry and Life Series," 10d. Harrap

This little book gives an admirable impression of the poets of the Elizabethan age, both in the author's study of the poets themselves, and in the examples of their work which are quoted to illustrate it.

Spurgeon (Caroline F. E.), MYSTICISM IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, "Cambridge Manuals," 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

The author's discussion is confined to that philosophical type of mysticism which concerns itself with questions of ultimate reality. Her aim has been to consider the subject in relation to great English writers, and she has been obliged therefore, although with reluctance, to exclude the literature of America altogether. She writes in a way that should make the book attractive to the general reader.

Fiction.

Adams (Samuel Hopkins), AVERAGE JONES, 6/ Palmer

Average Jones is a young man who makes a hobby of investigating queer advertisements, and these stories are the outcome of his quests. His adventures are interesting and as plausible as those of Sherlock Holmes, and one commendable feature of his character is that he is not the embodiment of all learning. Occasionally even other people help him, and he has not the excessive vanity of Holmes.

Barnett (John), BARRY AND A SINNER, 6/ Smith & Elder

Barry is an altruist who comes into a fortune, and is fearful, after one narrow escape, of being married for his money. The Sinner is his friend, a young man whose chief handicaps are a weak head for liquor and a disinclination to work. In order to help Barry to the assurance that he is loved irrespective of his wealth, the two friends exchange identities, and the resulting complications are wittily recorded by the Sinner. Mr. Barnett has given us a delightful and well-written story, with two pleasantly original characters, and we can forgive him a few extravagances of plot.

Blackwood (Algernon), A PRISONER IN FAIRYLAND, 6/ Macmillan

Mr. Blackwood's psychic insight promised much, but his new story shows that he is still hampered by conventional notions of time and space in approaching the subject of the activity of human consciousness in sleep. Yet, if science fails him, glamour does not. That no one better than he can make one feel the terrestrially heavenly in childhood, sympathy, memory, is proved by this story of a business man's companionship with some children in a Swiss mountain village. Mr. Blackwood terms him "a prisoner," but he is merely one of those who come willingly under the law of love and make a pastime of unselfish labour. He and his young friends leave their bodies when asleep, as if the latter were houses. They create thought-forms, and collect golden stardust. They help to cheer the anxious and smooth the muddled; they learn that a bedridden saint may be one of God's nimble angels when incarnate, and they give inspiration to an author. The prisoner finds his human sweetheart after experience of her charm by mysteriously receiving her thought and seeing her in supernormal fashion.

The book is excellent in characterization, and touches off neatly the humours of a Swiss pension.

Churchill (Winston), THE INSIDE OF THE CUP, 6/ Macmillan

From a literary standpoint we cannot congratulate Mr. Churchill on having in his latest novel abandoned his art as a writer of fiction in order to enter the ranks of those who make use of the medium to expound their religious views. His best work here is in the chapters dealing with the human frailties consequent upon the greed for ease and position of those supporters of a church whose chief concern lies in the upholding of the *status quo*. When he abandons his text "Cleanse first that which is within the cup" and trenches upon theological discussion, the reader, we fear, will become bored. Some interest must always attach to an exposition of a thoughtful person's idea of God, but the more open-minded the person is, the more vague and transitional his ideas are apt to be. Those whose interest in the character-drawing is sufficient to survive the sermonizing may, however, be stimulated, if the ideas conveyed are unfamiliar.

Dix (Beulah Marie), THE FIGHTING BLADE, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This story of the fighting days of Cromwell is much above the average of its type. The hero is one of the most dangerous swordsmen of the day; the lady he loves, and determines to marry, is a great heiress, betrothed by her family to another. These circumstances naturally lead to a severe struggle of wits as well as blades; and the reader who is fond of a good workman-like story of intrigue will enjoy the book.

France (Anatoie), THE GODS ARE ATHIRST, Authorized Translation by Alfred Allinson, 6/ Lane

French critical opinion was very sharply divided on the merits of 'Les Dieux ont Soif,' but the present reviewer was never able to understand the force of the objections to it till he read Mr. Allinson's translation. This is accurate enough to give the author's meaning, but it strips his writing of its charm, and leaves the story an almost unrelieved history of foredoomed fanaticism, too pitiful to read.

Fraser (Mr. and Mrs. Hugh), A SUMMER QUADRILLE, 6/ Hutchinson

A pleasantly told little love-story in the days of the later Renaissance. The villain of the piece is a marquis with a chequered past, but charming manners, who ingeniously arranges the betrayal of the heroine by means of a mock marriage. His schemes are frustrated, however, and genuine wedding bells are within hearing as the story closes.

Glasgow (Ellen), VIRGINIA, 6/ Heinemann

There is something fine and touching in this story. It is in the first place concerned with marital relations which are sufficiently rare to be interesting, yet sufficiently common to be recognized as veracious. It is also written with that apparently simple ease and fluency which belongs to the good story-teller. Each character stands out, and each—faults and foibles notwithstanding—seems to be realized and understood.

No maiden could fulfil better the ideals almost universally associated with "true womanliness" than Virginia. Her education "was founded on the simple theory that, the less a girl knew about life, the better prepared she would be to contend with it." Out of her love, her self-abnegation, and her intellectual limitations comes—naturally and inevitably—a slow-growing crescendo of misery. This might presage strident developments and a boastful comparison of the new with the old, but the Feminist note, without which no harmony is complete nowadays, is commendably mellow throughout. A perennial fascination exists, too, for English readers in the atmosphere of New England gentility in which the author delights to place her characters.

Harris (Frank), UNPATH'D WATERS, 6/ Lane

These nine short stories are marked by originality of treatment and careful handling of material, but are not altogether fortunate in their subjects. One of them, 'The Miracle of the Stigmata,' seems to us in very bad taste. Three—the slightest of the set—betray a strong anti-Semitism. The longest story, 'An English Saint,' is a cynical biography of an imaginary bishop, and this, too, leaves an unpleasant taste.

Le Feuvre (Amy), SOME BUILDERS, 6/ Cassell

A pretty milk-and-water story of a type that has long been out of fashion. The love-making—for it is, of course, a love-story—is pleasant and agreeable, and the

vicissitudes through which the lovers pass while away the time till a happy ending is assured.

Lytton (Edward Bulwer), THE LAST OF THE BARONS, 1/6 net. Frowde

Published in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," and printed in good clear type, this edition is worthy of commendation. A curious evidence of the vitality of the book came to our notice the other day. Lytton was described by a guide in Westminster Abbey as "The Last of the Barons"!

Mattingly (Sidney), THE TERROR BY NIGHT, 1/ net. Pearson

Yet another story of a German invasion. Enormous damage is done at first by German airships, but the British Navy sink their opponents, and some one turns up with a wonderful gun which proves a great deal too formidable for the aviators. The German army, which had landed meanwhile on the East coast, is forced to surrender. The use of the barely concealed names of eminent men of the day is an error of taste.

Middleground, by the Author of 'Mastering Flame,' 6/ Mills & Boon

By an ingenious but plausible twist the author of this entertaining American novel confines the four principal characters in quarantine. There is the heroine, about to leave her husband for another man; the husband, anxious that his wife shall be happy, whatever the cost; the other man, chafing at their enforced imprisonment; and the philosopher and friend, who is prone to give advice somewhat in the grand manner, but finds out later that he, too, loves the heroine. It would not be fair to disclose the development of the plot, but it is safe to say that those who are not bored by the writer's short, clipped style will enjoy the skilful way in which his four people are contrasted in their unusual situation.

Pater (Walter), MARIUS THE EPICUREAN, HIS SENSATIONS AND IDEAS, 2 vols., "Riccardi Press Books," 30/ net. Lee Warner

In these two volumes we have an ideal edition of Pater's masterpiece—one of which the classical purity of form as nearly as possible expresses the refined beauty of the writer's thought. The woodcut title, drawn especially for the work by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, is in harmony both with the type it introduces and the page it ornaments. The principal difficulty the printers have had to grapple with in this work has been caused by Pater's personal system of punctuation, which demanded for its elucidation a range of emphasis and a use of italics which the theories on which a fine piece of printing is built up do not permit. This difficulty has been met, and the traces of it which persist only aid the reader in his perception of the prose rhythm of the style, the intricate artistry of the construction of the paragraphs. We shall be much surprised if this edition is not at once exhausted by the large public which knows and loves its Pater.

Phillpotts (Eden), THE HUMAN BOY, "Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels."

We are glad to see a new edition of this amusing book.

"Q," LADY GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

One of "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

Smith (Sybil Cormack), THAT WHICH WAS WRITTEN, 6/ Methuen

Stories of Colonial life are popular because they offer a good setting for the play of elemental characters. This tale of South Africa is such a one. A girl has been

seduced in her youth, and when she meets a man and they fall in love mutually, the temptation to hide her fault is almost overwhelming, but she confesses in spite of it. Her seducer (quite a lovable fellow) returns suddenly, but dies conveniently, and the lovers marry in the end. Incidentally a horribly selfish sister, a gold-thieving brother, and a jolly nurse are introduced. The book gives a vivid picture of a certain type of Boer life.

Stock (Ralph), THE PYJAMA MAN, 6/

Hutchinson

A slight and sketchy story, suitable for reading on a hot day. It describes an idyllic courtship on a South Sea island, where the alternative costume to the pyjama suit was a bathing dress. Some crude coloured illustrations depict the hero and heroine "flopping" about in their negligé attire, and the text supplies a running stream of appropriate sentiment. The book is disappointing when compared with the author's earlier novels.

Tompkins (Juliet Wilbor), PLEASURES AND PALACES, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

An entertaining story, being, as the subtitle announces, 'The Home-making Adventures of Marie Rose.' Her life had been lived in a series of hotels where, in all emergencies and for all her bodily needs, she had always pressed a button and given orders. But, when she was persuaded to settle down and keep house in a flat, she found living not so simple a matter, and her mistakes make amusing reading. The young miner staying next door is too good to be real, but none the less provides an excellent foil to the muddler. The book is written in a light style that suits the subject.

Trowbridge (W. R. H.), THE WHITE HOPE, 6/

Chapman & Hall

This story of a prizefighter and a lady suggests by its similarity of plot comparison with Mr. Shaw's 'Admirable Bashville.' It is, however, treated so seriously that we are left incredulous, with the opinion that the pair will not be happy for long.

Van Vorst (Marie), THE BROKEN BELL, 5/

Constable

A beautiful countess, estranged from her husband by reason of his unfaithfulness, seeks consolation in courting temptation. There is a good deal of high-flown sentiment in the book concerning "women who are sacred" and "Madonnas"; but the morals of the countess are hopelessly mixed, and the allegory of the broken bell lacks point. The studied style in which the story is written renders it somewhat ineffective.

Vynne (Nora), SO IT IS WITH THE DAMSEL, 6/

Stanley Paul

A campaign in the form of a novel against any social evil needs skilful handling; its only justification is that it gains the attention of people who want the ugly realities of life to be decently clothed, like medicine made up into a sugar-coated pill. In this story, which deals with the White Slave traffic, the author has shirked conclusions, and has distorted the realities to make them fit into an approved design. Coincidence is ridden to death in order to produce the popular happy ending, and the book, being neither pleasant nor convincing, falls between two stools.

Warden (Florence), A MYSTERY OF THE THAMES, 6/

Ward & Lock

A story of four mysterious deaths, fluently written and suitable for an idle hour or two. The author has, however, done better work on similar lines.

World's Classics: FELIX HOLT; LORNA DOONE, 1/ net each.

Frowde

These two familiar books are welcome in their latest form, one which appeals to the summer traveller. 'Felix Holt' includes the 'Address to Working Men,' first published in *Blackwood*, and extends to 485 pages. 'Lorna Doone' is a good deal longer, and reaches its 656th page before it is finished. The seriousness of the one and the exuberance of the other are typical of an age widely different from our own.

Yorke (Curtis), THE VISION OF THE YEARS, 6/

Long

It would not be fair to the author to give the plot away. It is sufficient to say that the book contains some good characterization and an excellent surprise.

Juvenile.

Ballantyne (R. M.), ERLING THE BOLD, 1/

Blackie

A reprint at a cheap price of this popular story for boys, with suitable coloured illustrations. In "The School and Home Library."

Children's Classics (The): INTERMEDIATE:

II. THE LITTLE DUKE RICHARD THE FEARLESS, abridged by Charlotte M. Yonge, 3½d.

Macmillan

This story is one that children will enjoy, and none the less because it has been judiciously abridged.

Children's Story Books (The): FABLES FROM

ÆSOP AND NURSERY RHYMES, 6d.;

FAIRY TALES FROM FRANCE—THE

DWARF'S SPECTACLES, by Max Nordau,

and TALES FOR CHILDREN, by Francis

BROWNE, 9d.;

FOUR WINDS FARM,

THE HOUSE THAT GREW, by Mrs.

Molesworth, and THE WHITE RAT AND

OTHER STORIES, by Lady Barker, 1/;

LITTLE WANDERLIN, LITTLE SILVER

EAR, THE MAGIC VALLEY, by A. and

E. Keary, and POEMS OF CHILDHOOD,

9d.

Macmillan

We have repeatedly drawn attention to this excellent series, the stories and poems in which are graduated to suit children of various ages. It only remains to add that the present volumes are well up to the standard of their predecessors.

Gould (F. J.), NOBLE PAGES FROM GERMAN HISTORY, 1/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

The author deals with the best phases of German life from the eleventh century onwards, and gives some account of Germany's great men in many spheres of endeavour—religious, philosophical, musical, literary, and scientific. The book is obviously intended for young readers, and the author has achieved clearness in style, though his writing is sometimes clumsy, and he is not equally at home with all his subjects.

Machar (Agnes Maule), STORIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, for Young Folks and Busy Folks, Series I. and II., 6/

Stock

The author takes the leading incidents of British history, and retells them in a form that should prove attractive to young readers. She is a Canadian lady who is already known as a writer of patriotic verse.

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, retold by John Harrington Cox, 6d.

Harrap

This old Arthurian legend is retold in a form suitable for young children. There are numerous illustrations.

General.

Bullen (Frank T.), FROM WHEEL AND LOOKOUT, 6/

Werner Laurie

Mr. Bullen writes as a seaman of the old school, and his book takes us back to the days when the sailing ship was to the fore, and the sailor himself a hardy and skilled craftsman, rather than the nondescript general labourer which he has to a great extent become.

The book presents a miscellaneous collection of essays and short stories, in which the author's own reminiscences play an important part. He disappoints us, for although he tells of many curious and some exciting adventures in various parts of the globe, his stories are often set forth in a scrappy and haphazard manner, and are overburdened with sententiousness and sentimentality.

Cheiro, WHEN WERE YOU BORN? 2/6 net.

Jenkins

With the aid of this book, the author claims, the character of any person may be summed up, providing only that the date of his birth is known. The amount of income also seems to make a difference, as we are told that, if people born in a certain month have money, they have such and such qualities; whereas, if they belong to the lower order of humanity, their vices develope. The Preface is written from a highly moral and Christian standpoint; it is curious, therefore, to find the term "lower order of humanity" used in such a sense. Presumably the book is written for the people who "have money," and some of these may find it interesting; but we do not think the "lower order of humanity" will gain much from it.

Emanuel (Walter), BUBBLE AND SQUEAK, 1/ net.

Hutchinson

We have seen better work from this author's pen; most of the humour here is too forced to be genuinely entertaining. Occasionally, however, we find a flash of real wit.

Essays and Criticisms, by the Military Correspondent of 'The Times,' 4/6 net.

Constable

These essays appeared in the columns of *The Times* from 1909 to 1911, but they were well worth republishing in their present form, since they present the views of a writer of marked ability. Particularly noteworthy are the chapters on 'Indian Military Policy,' 'Tendencies in the German Army,' and 'The Home Army of our Needs.'

Harris (John H.), PORTUGUESE SLAVERY: BRITAIN'S DILEMMA, 1/ net.

Methuen

The author of this booklet claims to establish the existence of slave-owning and slave-trading in Portuguese West Africa, and maintains that, as this is a crime committed against International Law, it is the duty of each of the European Powers to assist in putting a stop to it. He further asserts that this traffic continues to flourish under the protection of Great Britain, and calls upon the people of this country to demand its abolition. His indictment includes official admissions and disclosures, unofficial testimony, and an examination of 'The Portuguese Defence.'

Metaphors of Brother Bozon, a Friar Minor,

translated from a Norman-French MS.

of the Fourteenth Century in the

possession of the Honourable Society

of Gray's Inn by J. R., a Benchet of

that Society. 5/ net.

Constable

A translation of 'Les Contes moralisés de Nicole Bozon, Frère Mineur,' taken chiefly from the Gray's Inn MS. The work was edited in 1889 by Miss Toulmin-Smith

and Paul Meyer for the Société des Anciens Textes Français, and is one of a fairly large class of works intended to serve as a collection of illustrations to be used in preaching. The translator has done his work well, but has been restrained by a praiseworthy scruple from making full use of his predecessors' notes. In this, we venture to think, he has gone too far. Scholars bring their knowledge to bear on any subject in order that it may be used by those who come after them, and, when due acknowledgment of their labours is made, they are the first to rejoice in intelligent use of them. No full account of the book is available for English readers since Mr. Maurice Hewlett's, published in 1890, nor, with the exception of the 'Gesta Romanorum,' is any similar collection in the hands of the general public. The translation has, therefore, a definite utility, and may be heartily commended to every one who is interested in the history of popular preaching or the life of mediæval England.

Naval Annual (The), edited by Viscount Hythe, 12/6 Portsmouth, J. Griffin

No pains have been spared to make 'The Naval Annual' for 1913 as up-to-date and comprehensive as can be reasonably expected. It is a well-got-up and essentially businesslike volume of 520 pages, providing a mass of authentic information carefully collected and tabulated.

Ray (P. Orman), AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRACTICAL POLITICS. New York, Scribner

Although primarily intended as a textbook, this volume may be recommended to all who desire acquaintance with the complicated politics of the United States, and who may look askance at the massive standard work of Ostrogorski. Prof. Ray presents things vividly, without over-elaboration or bias, and supplies ample bibliographical references for students who wish to go further.

Round Table, JUNE, 2/6 Macmillan

The number opens with 'The Balkan War and the Balance of Power,' an able article which sums up clearly the trend of recent events in the Near East. The paper entitled 'Ministers and the Stock Exchange' gives a full account of the Marconi affair, of which most people are now quite weary. The writer, however, displays a commendable impartiality. There are other articles of considerable interest, dealing with various portions of the Empire.

Sixtieth Annual Reports to the Libraries, Museums, and Arts Committee of the City of Liverpool, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Liverpool, the Library

This historical summary, prepared by the Chief Librarian, shows the steady progress of the work done by the Committee, and the way in which, year by year, the departments under their charge have been made more and more useful to the community. It is interesting to note that the Library statistics reveal an issue to juvenile readers of nearly 84,000 volumes more than in the preceding year.

Sladen (Douglas), QUEER THINGS ABOUT JAPAN, Fourth Edition, 6/ net.

Kegan Paul

This book, which is in its fourth edition, now includes a 'Life of the late Emperor,' consisting of some thirty-five pages, a third of which are occupied by newspaper anecdotes.

Social Guide (The), 1913, 2/6 net. Black

Provides a diary of the most popular social engagements of the year, both in and out of London. A vast amount of detailed information is given, some of it useful, and some of a more trivial nature.

Stallard (Mrs. Arthur), THE HOUSE AS HOME, 5/ net. Melrose

The author addresses herself primarily to those who have discovered that the subtleties of life are the things that count. Her book will appeal more to women than to men, the former being the real home-makers, in the sense in which she writes. There is much to be learnt from her pages regarding comfort, artistic arrangement, and hygiene. There are several illustrations of model displays of furniture, &c.

Venkataswami (M. N.), THE STORY OF BOBBILI, with Summary, Comments, and Glossary, with a Foreword by Prof. Judumath Sarkar.

Secunderabad, Veerannah & Sons

The story of the foundation and sack of Bobbili in the Madras Presidency, as narrated to the author by a wandering Telugu minstrel more than forty years ago, with an historical introduction. The story itself relates to the year 1757, and gives a vivid picture of the life and manners of the period.

Young (Filson), WITH THE FLEET, 1/ net.

Grant Richards

The inner life of the Navy is more or less a sealed book to the average citizen. Mr. Young, however, has had an opportunity of studying it at first hand during a cruise in a battleship, and his experiences, some of which he describes in these six admirably written little essays, convey a good idea of the modern navy as seen by an interested landsman. He takes us up to the navigating platform of the ship during evolutions, and we pass an instructive quarter of an hour with the youthful lieutenant of the watch. Mr. Young apparently finds the intricacies of the engine-room beyond his excellent descriptive powers, but offers an amusing account of a gun-room dinner, which culminated in a riot of vigorous, but good-humoured character. The essays appeared in *The Pall Mall Gazette* last summer.

Pamphlets.

Brown (W. Sorley), THE GENIUS OF LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS, an Appreciation.

Galashiels, 'Border Standard'

A warm appreciation of the poetry of Lord Alfred Douglas, reprinted from *The Border Standard*. The author places him "in the front rank of English poets," and, further, regards Mr. T. H. W. Crosland as "the sanest and soundest living critic of poetry."

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire: HANDBOOK OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE; PART II. HIGHER EDUCATION. SECTION XI. COURSES FOR TEACHERS: (a) SUMMER VACATION COURSES, 1913.

Education Dept., County Hall, Wakefield

The primary object of these Courses, of which a complete programme is given, is to increase the educational spirit and efficiency of teachers in the West Riding, and to enable them to supplement their knowledge of the various subjects, and the most approved methods of teaching them.

Coutts (John), HOMELY THOUGHTS ON THE PARABLES OF THE TREE OF GOOD AND EVIL AND THE TREE OF LIFE IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION, 2d.

36, Hardy Terrace, Wood Green

A pamphlet dealing with the question of good and evil from a standpoint which is the result of studies in scientific order.

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Chansons (Les) de Guillaume IX., Duc d'Aquitaine (1071-1127), éditées par Alfred Jeanroy, "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 1fr. 50

Paris, Champion

This edition contains a text of the eleven short pieces which have been preserved under the name of Duke William of Aquitaine, the oldest of all lyrics in a modern language. It is founded on that published by the editor in 1905 in the *Annales du Midi*, and is furnished with a useful Introduction, a translation into French, variants and notes, and a vocabulary. Students of Provençal and Old French will be well advised to obtain not only this, but also others of the series of Mediæval Classics, which combines the latest scholarship with a moderate price.

History and Biography.

Batiffol (Louis), LA DUCHESSE DE CHEVREUSE, "Figures du Passé," 7fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

Madame de Chevreuse is, perhaps, best known to the ordinary English reader from the pages of Dumas, but she is one of the most familiar characters of the memoirs which describe the Courts of Louis XIII. and his son. Daughter of the Duc de Montbazon, married successively to the Ducs de Luynes and de Chevreuse, the intimate friend of Anne of Austria, she passed her life in intrigues, political or personal. M. Batiffol is well known as an authority on the reign of Louis XIII., and the volume before us contains the result, not only of a long study of the memoirs, but also of unpublished documents in the Archives Nationales and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Madame de Chevreuse is the principal contriver of the affair of Buckingham, of which the author gives a convincing account; she is mixed up in the Chalais plot, and forced to flee to Lorraine. After the death of Buckingham she returns to Paris, and is again exiled to Touraine. A new conspiracy—that of the Val de Grâce, and she has to escape in disguise to Spain. Thence she passes to London, and, when her husband comes there as ambassador, to Flanders. She returns to Paris on the death of Louis XIII. and plots against Mazarin, and is again exiled. From Flanders she makes her peace with Mazarin, and again betrays him to the Fronde; but when the Cardinal returns to power her last bolt is shot, and she finally leaves Court for an old age of devotion. Through it all her politics are influenced by a succession of lovers and admirers which rather befits the heroine of a romance of adventure than a great lady of France. She was a woman of extraordinary ability and striking personality, a worthy antagonist of Richelieu and Mazarin, and in M. Batiffol she has found a discreet and able biographer. The book is illustrated by eight fine portraits and three other plates.

Girard (Henry), RAYMOND POINCARÉ, Préface de Gabriel Hanotaux.

Paris, Méricant

This little volume offers a full and interesting biography of the foremost man in France to-day. It is a story of undeviating effort and complete success, and one that enables us to enter into the feelings of the moderate men of all parties in France by whom M. Poincaré has been raised to the Presidency. English readers will probably be more interested in the glimpses it affords of the home-life of the educated middle class in the early days of the Third Republic, and

of the details of ministerial life later, than in the more distinctively political parts of the book, though the comprehension of these does not require an intimate knowledge of French politics. The Preface of M. Hanotaux is such an eloquent exposition of the sentiments of a patriotic Frenchman as we should expect from his pen. The book is well illustrated by photographs, caricatures, and facsimiles of letters from M. Poincaré.

Literary Criticism.

Jusserand (J. J.), RONSARD, "Les Grands Écrivains Français," 2fr.

Paris, Hachette

A new book by M. Jusserand needs no commendation to the English reader; the mere notification of its existence is all that is required. The qualities one has learnt to expect of him are all displayed here—sound scholarship, clear exposition, taste, wit, observation of the world, conciseness, and critical sympathy with his subject. This work is dedicated to the memory of Gaston Paris, and the Dedication tells of the elaboration of the plan of the series in the course of a long night journey twenty-eight years ago, of the ardent discussions as to the inclusion of this or that writer in the forty volumes of which the collection was to consist. If one could but have a report of that discussion, what a summary of French literary history it would be—facts taken for granted, praise stripped of exaggeration, blame stripped of excuse, criticism between critics, such as the ordinary reader never gets!

The extraordinary popularity of Ronsard in his lifetime was followed by an equally great neglect among his fellow-countrymen, which lasted till Sainte-Beuve, in 1828, drew attention to his merits. From that moment his fame was reborn. The poets of 1830, the Parnassians, the symbolists, the prose authors, all agreed in exalting him—each from a different point of view. A few of his verses stand so high in the estimation of English readers of French poetry that some of them would go so far as to say that there has been no great poet in France between Ronsard and Hugo or Verlaine. This is not a position which M. Jusserand, a professed lover of Racine, and writing for French readers, could be expected to understand, but we should have been glad to have from one so familiar with the spirit of our poetry a word on the causes of this popularity. It is, we think, the lyric note which most Englishmen seek in poetry that recommends Ronsard to us; while we lack the sensitive ear for French rhythm which his liberties sometimes offend. The English and French ideals in poetry are at variance, and none but the greatest can hope to unite the suffrages of both nations.

JOHN KEATS AND MR. ABBEY.

PROBABLY the document Sir Sidney Colvin is in search of is one of ten MSS. which were sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on February 26th, 1906, and bought by Mr. Sabin. They are catalogued as follows:—

"Lot 121. Keats (John), Poet, 1796-1821. Interesting Documents relating to the Poet.
"1. A long and interesting Letter, four closely written pp. 4to, with address to John Taylor, who with Hessey published Keats's Poems, mostly relating to the Poet, from Richard Woodhouse the solicitor, Weymouth, Sept. 20, 1829. [From the extract given by the compiler of the catalogue it seems pretty evident that the year should be 1819.]
"2. Extract of a Letter written to Sir J. M. (Sir James Mackintosh?), 1818, from Taylor the Publisher, referring chiefly to 'Endymion'; Gifford's Attack on Keats in *The Quarterly*; and

other interesting matter relating to the Poet. [Here follows a short extract.]

"3. Copy of an Interesting Letter in the handwriting of Richard Woodhouse, full of matter concerning the Poet, chiefly eulogizing 'Endymion.' [Extract.]

"4. A.L.S. of the Rev. B. Bailey, Dallington, May 8, 1821, 3 pp. 4to, to John Taylor, Keats's Publisher, referring to letters of Keats's to be used in the projected Life. Refers to a Visit to Oxford, where he wrote the Third Book of 'Endymion,' &c.

"5. Salmon (J.), A.L.S. to Richard Woodhouse, Ramsgate, Feb. 15, 1822, giving details as to Keats's family.

"6. A Letter signed Rich. Abbey, April 18, 1821, to Taylor the Publisher, relating to Keats 'having withdrawn himself from my control, and acted contrary to my advice; I cannot interfere with his affairs.'

"7-10. Four MS. Poems of Keats's (?), two with alterations."

Again, on June 4th, 1907, there was sold by the same auctioneers

"A large and important Collection of Letters from John Hamilton Reynolds, R. Woodhouse, R. Ayton, Sir C. A. Elton, H. F. Carey [sic], B. Bailey, and others, relating to the Poet Keats. They are addressed to John Taylor, the publisher, chiefly between the years 1818 and 1821."

S. BUTTERWORTH.

BEN JONSON'S EPIGRAM ON SIR HORACE VERE.

The Athenæum will no doubt be pleased to print the fact that an autograph copy, hitherto apparently unrecognized, of one of Ben Jonson's epigrams has been discovered. Some weeks ago I ran across a copy of Epigram XCL., 'To Sir Horace Vere,' in MS. Add. 23,229, f. 87, and was at once struck with the similarity of the handwriting to the well-known chirography of Jonson. After satisfying myself that I was not mistaken, I referred the matter to Mr. Wood of the Department of MSS., and I am glad to say that he has no doubts, and that steps have already been taken to enter the paper in the various indices. The text is substantially that of the Folio of 1616. The title runs: "To the Worthy Sir Horace Vere"; in l. 8 "will" stands for *shall*, and in l. 9 "I leave, then, acts," for *I leave thy acts*. There is no signature. The volume is made up from various papers stamped "Conway Papers," which belonged to Edward Conway, first Viscount Conway, and one of the Secretaries of State from January, 1622/3, on. He died January 3rd, 1630/31.

Whether this MS. is the original presented to Vere or a copy is uncertain, but I am inclined to believe that it is the former. It stands on the first page of a four-page sheet, which has been folded as if to be enclosed in another document. Moreover, there is nothing that we know of to connect Jonson directly with Conway, whereas there is a little evidence that would help us to understand how the original might have passed into the latter's possession. He had been Governor of the Brill during part of the time that Vere performed his brilliant exploits in the Netherlands, and may very easily have then been on familiar terms with him. At any rate, his wife Dorothy was the sister of Vere's wife Mary, both being daughters of Sir John Tracy of Tedington, co. Gloucester ("Sir William Tracy" in 'D.N.B.') s.v. Sir Horace Vere, is a mistake), so that it is easy to understand how the original might get among his papers.

Fleay ('Biog. Chron.', i. 319) suggests that this epigram may have been written for Sir Horace's marriage in 1607 (October, not, as Fleay says, November). There is, however, nothing to connect it definitely with that event. It might have been presented to him upon his return to England in April, 1603, after gaining great reputation

in the defence of Ostend. In June, 1603, he went back to the Netherlands in company, as we know, with Sir Edward Conway, and seems to have remained there until 1606. Again in 1610 he passed over, and, as Collins says ('Historical Collections,' 1752, 335), "he was for the most Part out of England, till the latter End of the Reign of King James." Possible dates for the epigram would be his succeeding his brother in 1608 as Lord General of the English troops in the Netherlands, and his obtaining the captaincy of the Brill in 1609. If it were written for his marriage, one would expect some reference to that event; if in 1608 or 1609, some reference to the accession of dignity and rank. On these grounds I prefer the date after the siege of Ostend, to which the military allusions are quite applicable.

It might be remarked that this epigram is not one of those complimentary poems upon which any charge of flattery can be based against Jonson, and that it merely epitomizes what seems to have been the universal opinion of Sir Horace. His humanity and his piety, for example, were celebrated in his own day, and were selected for particular praise by nearly every one of the poets who wrote elegies upon him—elegies in which there seems to have been more truth than there is in the general run of these compositions.

WILLIAM DINSMORE BRIGGS.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

JUNE

Poetry.

9 A Symphony, and Other Pieces, by A. E. J. Legge, 3/6 net. Lane

11 The Poetical Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden, edited by Prof. Kastner, 2 vols., illustrated. Manchester University Press

History and Biography.

9 Retrospections of an Active Life, by John Bigelow, Vols. III. and IV., 21/ Fisher Unwin

9 The Life of Madame Tallien, by L. Gastine, illustrated, 12/6 net. Lane

9 O'Higgins of Chile, a Brief Sketch of his Life and Times, by J. J. Mehegan, 5/ net. Bennett

9 Ten Years in a South London Parish, by the Rev. M. Hay, 1/ net. Bennett

10 Livingstone and Newstead, by Mrs. Fraser, 10/6 net. John Murray

10 The Story of Prentice Mulford, 3/6 net. Rider

12 Two Admirals, by Admiral J. Moresby, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen

Sociology.

10 Economic Liberalism, by Prof. Hermann Levy. Macmillan

Fiction.

9 April Panhasard, by Muriel Hine, 6/ Lane

10 The Honour of the Clintons, by Archibald Marshall, 6/ Stanley Paul

10 The Free Marriage, by Keighley Snowden, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

10 Between Two Stools, by Rhoda Broughton, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

10 The Consort, by Mrs. Everard Cotes, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

10 The Riding Master, by Dolf Wyllarde, New Edition, 1/ net. Stanley Paul

10 The Mystery of the Sea, by Bram Stoker, New Edition, 1/ net. Rider

10 The Price of Power, by W. Le Queux, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

10 Jimmy Quixote, by Tom Gallon, New Edition, 7d. net. Hurst & Blackett

10 The Elusive Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy, New Edition, 1/ net. Hutchinson

10 The Arrival of Anthony, by Dorothea Conyers, New Edition, 1/ net. Hutchinson

10 A Woman's Way, by G. B. Burgin, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson

10 A Welsh Singer, by Allen Raine, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson

10 Olivia and Others, by Charles Garvice, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson

13 Dust of the World, by Athène (S. M. Harris), 6/ Allen

General.

9 The Works of Francis Thompson, 3 vols., 18/ net. Burns & Oates

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE LAUREATESHIP, virtually vacant since the death of Tennyson, became actually so on Monday morning by the death, at Swinford Old Manor, of Mr. Alfred Austin. Only two or three days earlier he had entered on the seventy-ninth year of a career as varied as it was prolonged. Romantic it was in his wearing of the Laurel, while it had its hint of tragedy and comedy. He fulfilled to the letter his own ambitions. He has the glory of achieved unlikely things, the unlikeliest thing.

Born of commercial stock in Leeds, he found London and the professions, especially the profession of politics (but only "a dull trade," says R. L. S.), the one atmosphere in which he could thrive.

A Roman Catholic at the font, he lost the stamp of Stonyhurst and Oscott when he came up to the Temple, which offered for the moment all the temple he needed. His sharing of rooms there with Sir John Pope Hennessy did not influence his religious history, but it gave him his first link with Disraeli. 'The Human Tragedy' ('The Divine Comedy' was in his thought when he devised the title) had for its hero one who knew the same parting from faith, but surely without any sharp pang. The suggestion of tragedy had to be imported into verse by a severance of human, as well as of divine, espousals. In later years the Laureate seemed, indeed, always to hover between the old tradition and the later trend. True, he was not "a practising Catholic"—an established term which once prompted delightful Henry Harland to say that his friend Henry James was not "a practising American." But when, Austin would ask, had he proclaimed his defection? Then, for the first and only time, came in the martyr; for one among many ingenious and most honestly held theories explaining the hostility he encountered from critics was finally resolved into this—that Protestant reviewers believed him to be a Catholic, and Catholic reviewers to be a Protestant. He really more than suspected it. No wonder, then, that he wrote, and with an incriminating assertion of selflessness, in his paper on 'Old and New Canons of Poetical Criticism':—

"It is not for the sake of the individual that protests have to be made against canons of criticism which would countenance and encourage literary judgments saturated with prejudice and steeped in party spirit"—

canons, these also, existing only on paper.

For the battle of life, in Mr. Austin's case, was throughout a battle with critics. All other things were easy with him. He had on his side the politician, who in the bestowal of the coveted wreath counted more than all the critics. That "gamin" of the Tory party, Lord Randolph Churchill, had already won over one great morning paper, and the retention of *The Standard* for Lord Salisbury, by Mr. Austin's leading articles, was a service which merited indeed, a reward, but a fitting one. The award of the laurel worn by Wordsworth and Tennyson to a political journalist delighted the cynic, and perhaps therefore amused Lord Salisbury himself. But the distinction was fatal to its recipient. Thenceforth his commonplaces became the concern of critics by whom they would otherwise have been ignored. The situation became even pathetic. With an unassailable belief in himself as a great English poet, Austin thought he had perhaps failed in manner towards his fellows. How pathetic sound now the phantom notes of his appeals, that were also, in his secret heart, bestowals and

conferrings! "My friends, my brothers, my comrades of the pen, from my heart I thank you," he cried out at the Authors' Club; and again, at the unveiling of the Cædmon Cross at Whitby:—

"In this Heaven-favoured isle I still seem to hear the melodious voices of those who still carry forward the tradition of English song—my living compeers, my brother singers, to whom, from the base of Cædmon's Cross, I stretch my hand with fraternal sympathy and admiration."

Not always had that hand been so stretched. Memories of his old attacks on Tennyson assert themselves. "What I wish to emphasize," he had written in 'The Poetry of the Period,'

"is that Tennyson's being a great poet is now regarded as an established fact. I am going not only to challenge, but to deny it altogether. This is the opinion which I challenge and denounce, the opinion that will make posterity shriek with laughter and flout us to scorn."

Posterity may, indeed must, adjust what was exaggerated in the contemporary praise of Tennyson, but never will it be in terms like these. If they are recalled now, it is not so much to show that prophecy, in George Eliot's phrase, is the most gratuitous form of human error, as to condone, if that were really possible, the impolitenesses of the "Alfred the Great" and "Alfred the Little" banter that became current, or of the *Punch* gibe at the actual measurement of the man's inches. Browning, in the same series of papers, provoked a sentence which, after all that followed, may be counted among the ironies of life:—

"Small London literary coteries and large fashionable London salons cannot crown a man with the bays of Apollo. They may stick their trumpety wreaths upon him, but these will last no longer than the locks they encircle. They may confer notoriety, but fame is not in their gift. Let the same general public, therefore, take heart and bluntly forswear Mr. Browning and all his works."

And he ends again by an appeal to the fore-dreaded opinion of posterity on a generation so perverse as to glory in its 'Saul.' Browning read this depreciation when it first appeared anonymously in *Temple Bar* (June, 1869). His own copy of the magazine lies before me, with only two words of comment in his handwriting: "Austin's opinion"—two words into which was, perhaps, concentrated more scorn than into that other more deliberate twain which went into print, "Banjo Byron."

The influence of Byron and Scott on the author of 'Randolph, a Tale of Polish Grief,' published when he was nineteen, and of 'The Season, a Satire' (when he was twenty-six) was maintained in 'The Human Tragedy,' and never obliterated in the later work. His prose, which was widely appreciated, erred on the side of pretension. He was pompous even in 'The Garden that I Love,' and had no doubt a very real dislike of Mr. Kipling's vernacular:—

"Has not the time come [he asks] to give outspoken utterance to what many of us have for some little time been thinking, which is this, that such epithets as 'Tomnies,' 'absent-minded beggars,' and kindred vulgarities and abominations should be allowed to become obsolete, and that any one who makes use of them should be reproved for his want of propriety?"

And elsewhere we have his similarly directed rebuke for

"the tawdry vulgarity of writings, some overloaded with colour, others disfigured by slang, that have earned in recent days a resonant if fugitive popularity."

If the direct word was not to his liking in a rival, neither, on the other hand, was the great manner. An evening in a country house comes to mind. The Laureate had read some of his own verses—and the host slept. Then, in a polite pause, two charming girls, to whose smiles no honest man

could be indifferent, made a request to another guest for the reading of the then newly published poems of Francis Thompson. Some of those poems were read; then followed friendly rivalry as to which of the two maidens should carry the volume to bed with her. The Laureate watched the struggle with an air of deep dejection, thinking no doubt of what Posterity would one day be thinking of him if he did not make his protest. Thereupon it came: "I know the difference between a Poet and a Poetaster, and Thompson is not a Poet."

In his later years the Laureate lived much at his manor house in Kent. Like the rest of the world, he wrote his reminiscences, mainly about his *Standard* work. From these and otherwise we know that he had the happiest of all domestic relations; and if the official butt of sack had been commuted, and he himself had rather become the butt by his acceptance of the Laurel, he had in his invulnerable self-content a shield from all critical arrows. Like St. Sebastian's in the studios, they might seem to pierce vital parts, but they did not slay. "The Door of Humility" is difficult for daily traffic; and perhaps it was as a last refuge from the lampoons of the critics that the Laureate hugged closer the idea—it was no more than an idea—of a complete isolation from the world. He spoke as from a cell. "Are there still kings in the world?" the monks of the desert asked incredulously of the pedestrians from Alexandria who passed their way once in a decade of years. "Is *The Athenæum* still published?" was the Poet Laureate's less ingenuous interrogation in a make-believe mood of entire aloofness from human affairs.

Yet it would be a great injustice to his memory to judge him only by the unrealities an unreal position imposed. He was tender-hearted, and womanhood never lost for him the freshness of romance. As a journalist he wielded a pen of a strenuousness once in fashion. He had a zeal for the good name of Byron and of Byron's sister which was wholly amiable, and the rhetoric which he used in their defence was forcible in its own day, and may have its recurring turn in another. Moreover he wrote now and again verses which will hold an ungrudging place in anthologies when the devious dealings of politicians with literature are almost unresented, because almost forgotten.

J. O.

BOOK SALE.

ON Monday, May 26th, and the three following days Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books, including selections from the libraries of the late Mr. G. W. Hill of Glasgow and Mr. Sydney Humphries. The chief prices were the following: Burton's *Arabian Nights*, with Letchford's illustrations, 17 vols., 1885-97, 28l. Burns, *Poems*, Kilmarnock edition, 1786, 140l. Pickering's Aldine edition of the *English Poets*, 61 vols., 1830-53, 21l. R. L. Stevenson, *Works*, Edinburgh edition, 34 vols., 1894-1903, 61l. Bacon, *Essays*, 1625, 23l.; another edition, 2 vols., 1720, in contemporary morocco, 26l. Horæ B.V.M., printed for Guillaume Eustache, 1517, 38l.; another printed for Germain Hardouyn, n.d., 30l. 10s. Chaucer, *Works*, 1896, Kelmscott Press edition, 77l. Molière, *Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1773, 20l.; another copy, 22l. 10s. Ovid, *Les Métamorphoses*, 4 vols., 1767-70, 164l. Voltaire, *Romans et Contes*, 3 vols., 1778, 23l. A complete collection of books privately printed and published for Mr. Sydney Humphries, 42l. Dictionary of National Biography, 68 vols., 1885-1904, 24l. Lilford, *Birds of the British Islands*, 7 vols., 1891-7, 41l. 10s. The *Germ*, 1850, 28l. 10s. Horæ B.V.M., French MS., late 15th century, 62l.; another, Dutch, 15th century, 29l.; another, Flemish, late 15th century, 118l.; another, printed for the Hardouyns, n.d., 31l.; another, printed for Kerver, 1515, 24l. A Collection of the Engraved Work of Thomas Rowlandson, 6 vols., 390l. Lydgate, *Sege of Troye*, printed by R. Pynson, 1513, 50l.

Literary Gossip.

THE death of the Poet Laureate raises the question whether the office ought to be continued, to which most sensible people will, we think, apply a negative. No poet is likely to be at his best when he is bound to write. The muse of Tennyson was exceptionally fitted for stately commemoration, and even so he produced some poor work of the official sort. If Mr. Austin's verses were not memorable, the same may be said of most of his predecessors. Political bias has been obvious in former appointments, and a Government which has been lavish in recognizing the merits of its own adherents may well pause for once. The age of patronage is, or should be, dead, so far as literature is concerned, and with it has gone the savage indignation at the promotion of the subservient and unfit—indignation which led Landor to describe the Laureate's duty in the lines:—

To toss the litter of Westphalian swine
From under human to above divine.

THE Birthday honours include a baronetcy for Mr. J. M. Barrie, and knighthoods for Dr. J. D. McClure, Mr. Claud Schuster, and Dr. A. W. Ward. Literature and education are thus satisfactorily, but scantily recognized.

A NOTEWORTHY celebration, combining music and literature, in honour of the coming-of-age of the Irish Literary Society and in aid of its funds, will take place next Tuesday, at 4.45 and 8.30 P.M., in the Botanic Theatre of London University College, Gower Street.

In the afternoon Mr. T. W. Rolleston will review the Irish literary and art movement since its start twenty-one years ago in Mr. W. B. Yeats's rooms in Bedford Park. The poet, supported by members of his Irish Literary Theatre Company, will appropriately preside.

In the evening a lecture on Ireland's share in the Folk-Song Revival will be given by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, the Society's President, with vocal illustrations by Mr. Plunket Greene and Miss Jean Sterling MacKinlay. Lord Howard de Walden will be in the chair.

A LECTURE on the Montessori System of Education is to be delivered at the Caxton Hall next Wednesday. This is arranged by the Montessori Society of the United Kingdom, of which our readers may be glad to know. The Society has undertaken to raise funds to help Dr. Montessori, who has exhausted all her resources in her work. The Secretary, Mrs. Smyth, can be addressed at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

At the Witham (Essex) Millenary celebration, on May 27th, Dr. J. H. Round read a paper on 'Witham and its Burh,' dealing with the light thrown by the local earthwork on the *burhs* of Edward the Elder and Æthelflæd.

MR. JAMES BRYCE has revised for publication twenty-two addresses which he delivered, while British Ambassador, in the larger cities of America. Such subjects are treated as 'The Character and Career of Lincoln,' 'What University Instruction may do to provide Intellectual Pleasures for Later Life,' 'The Writing and Teaching of History,' 'The Art of St. Gaudens,' and 'National Parks.' The volume will bear the title 'University and Historical Addresses,' and will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan very shortly.

The same firm will publish next Tuesday a new book by Prof. Hermann Levy, entitled 'Economic Liberalism.' The essay attempts in the first place to show the relation of early theories of industrial freedom to contemporary economic development, and in the second to trace the reaction of such theories on the economic and social legislation of the seventeenth century.

'THE APOCRYPHA AND PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA OF THE OLD TESTAMENT IN ENGLISH,' with introductions and critical and explanatory notes to the several books, edited, in conjunction with many scholars, by Dr. R. H. Charles, is about to be published by the Oxford University Press. The work is in two volumes, and there are twenty-eight contributors. This will be the first complete English edition of the non-canonical Jewish literature of the two centuries before and the century after the birth of Christ, and the Index alone will occupy 140 columns.

THE SELDEN SOCIETY are about to publish a volume of 'Select Charters of Trading Companies,' edited by Mr. Cecil T. Carr, in which he has set out forty-one grants made by the Crown between 1530 and 1707. These include incorporations of merchants trading abroad, of companies for plantation, mining, fishing, insurance, water supply, and the manufacture of starch, soap, saltpetre, paper, linen, tapestry, and silk. The Introduction treats of the careers of these companies, and incidentally of other historically interesting companies formed during the period.

The Society will also publish about the end of the month the third volume of the 'Eyre of Kent,' 6 and 7 Edward II., edited by Mr. W. C. Bolland, thus completing the civil pleas of this Eyre. The Introduction gives some account of the mediæval procedure under writs of *quo warranto*, and treats of the long-forgotten assize of Fresh Force, the salaries of the justices and fees of their clerks, and other matters of legal and historical interest.

A TRANSLATION is shortly to be published by Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson of the first part of Martin Anderson Nexø's 'Pelle the Conqueror.' The book, which has become a classic in Denmark, is to some extent autobiographical, and deals with the story of a peasant boy who rises to be a leader of men.

CAPT. J. STUART has written, and Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish,

'A History of the Zulu Rebellion, Natal, 1906, and Subsequent Related Events, including some Account of the Past and Present Condition of the Zulus, their Military System, &c.' The main object of the book is to give a description of the military operations which were undertaken.

The same firm will issue very shortly a work on 'Indian Currency and Finance,' by Mr. J. M. Keynes. When the book was all but complete, the author was offered a seat on the Royal Commission (1913) on Indian Finance and Currency. He has decided, however, not to delay publication until he has profited by the additional information thus thrown in his way.

MESSRS. HEFFER & SONS will publish in October 'Cambridge Poets, 1900-13,' an anthology chosen by Aelfide Tillyard (Mrs. Constantine Graham). About thirty authors will be represented, and Sir A. Quiller-Couch will contribute an Introduction.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE hope to publish during the autumn 'A Dictionary of Universal Biography,' by Mr. Albert M. Hyamson. The entries will necessarily be brief, for they will number about a quarter of a million.

THE connexion between Dante and Florence is so intimate that the tourist will welcome any help in tracing out the spots commemorated by the poet. The Commune of Florence has put up inscriptions from the 'Divina Commedia' to mark all the places there mentioned, as well as the sites where stood the houses of the families of whom Dante speaks. These inscriptions have now been collected by Ida Riedisser, accompanied by a few words of historical or biographical explanation, and illustrated by the appropriate coat of arms. The dainty little parchment-bound volume is published by Messrs. Seeber of Florence.

AN Italian version of Norman Angell's 'The Great Illusion' has just appeared, with an Introduction by Arnaldo Cervasato.

BORN in Athens in 1848, the son of a German father and an Italian mother, Arturo Graf was for thirty years a distinguished professor in the University of Turin, where he has just died. He was one of the founders of the *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana*, and among his works are 'Attraverso il Cinquecento,' 'Foscolo, Manzoni e Leopardi,' and 'L'Anglomaniya e l'influsso Inglese in Italia,' which was reviewed in *The Athenæum*. But he was best known as a poet. His highly polished lyrics, almost perfect in form, are marked by a profound, unresisting pessimism, infinitely more hopeless than Leopardi's passionate revolt against Nature. To this philosophy of despair are doubtless due a certain coldness and lack of enthusiasm, even in his critical work, excellent though it is.

SCIENCE

Adventures among Birds. By W. H. Hudson. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THAT Mr. Hudson should feel an apology due for the production of yet another "bird book" is not surprising, but we shall not be alone in our opinion that the apology is uncalled for. Nor can we even take him to task for the touch of genial cynicism which is responsible for the name of his book; for, while his title is in the nature of a hoax for those in quest merely of the thrilling and sensational, the congenial spirit will in truth hardly read some of these "adventures" without a thrill. In spite of the rapidly increasing interest in ornithology, very few are so well equipped as Mr. Hudson. For in his self-imposed pilgrimages afoot through remoter England he is ever content simply to watch and listen at his leisure, undistracted even by the manifold anxieties that vex the bird-photographer's soul; he neither disturbs nor is he disturbed. When in due time he feels constrained to record his observations in cold print, he accomplishes the task as if it were a labour of love. Yet even such labour will exact its toll: thus we see him in retirement at Wells-next-the-Sea, with the avowed intention of finishing his book there, sitting within earshot of the wild geese he loves, and in an agony lest he is missing something never again to be seen, while stern duty calls him to the writing-desk.

In his wanderings Mr. Hudson is not one to disdain human fellowship, and he is constantly pausing to introduce those with whom he is associated for the moment. Occasionally some unhappy wight who has incurred his displeasure is deservedly pilloried in a telling phrase or two. With unfailing energy he carries on his campaign against the wanton destruction and persecution of the birds he loves; even now he keeps recalling the vileness of the Italian element in the Argentine, which drove him from the country where he served a glorious apprenticeship in pursuit of his lifelong study. For the golfer and the motorist he has, to adopt an Americanism, no use. In his delight at coming across a genuine bird-watcher he describes his hobby as

"a better outdoor game than golf, as it really does get you a little forrarder, and does not make you swear and tell lies, and degenerate from a pleasant companionable being into an intolerable bore"!

When making inquiries as to the bird-life of a district he evidently loses nothing for the want of asking. In spite of much valueless and misleading information, eventually he is rewarded. We may believe that he was compensated for many disappointments when he was directed to a place where he actually found a colony of about seventy pairs of marsh-warblers breeding. Here, surely, was a thrilling

adventure, and it is to be feared that even to name the county of such a find was indiscreet. Since the discovery in recent years of the marsh-warbler as a British breeding bird, it has proved to be far more widely distributed than was at first imagined. The principal aid to its identification is the quality of its music, of which much has been written. Mr. Hudson goes so far as to class it among our four greatest songsters, giving precedence only to the blackbird, nightingale, and skylark. Characteristically enough, he has a practical suggestion with regard to this species for the consideration of bird-protectionists. He refers to

"its habit of nesting almost exclusively in the withy bed, where their nests are as much exposed to destruction as those of the skylark and land-rail in the corn. The moist grounds where the willows are planted are covered annually with a luxuriant growth of grasses and herbage, which must be cut down to give air and life to the willows. The cutting usually takes place about mid-June, when the eggs are being laid and incubation is already in progress in many nests. The nests, whether attached to the withies or to the tall stems of the meadow-sweet and other plants, are mostly destroyed."

He proceeds to suggest that this might be remedied by inducing the owners of such osier beds to do the mowing at the end of May instead. It is, however, doubtful if the proposed denudation of the undergrowth at such a date would meet the views of the birds themselves, while it is a matter for expert opinion to decide how far it might be postponed without damage to the crop. At any rate, some arrangement about a sanctuary might well be considered.

There is nothing artificial about Mr. Hudson as a writer. He is exceptional in his power of cultivated expression, tempered by a natural simplicity of style. With the whole-hearted enthusiasm of a born naturalist, he has just the touch of genius that enables him to rhapsodize over the exquisite beauty of bird music without ever verging on the sentimental. In this respect he stands almost alone. Each careful "record" is in itself a masterpiece. In marked contrast with modern renderings of bird song, he dwells more upon the delivery of the notes, and what we may call the technique of the performer, than upon the melody itself. How admirable is this description of what he calls the "rude noises" of the red grouse!

"In his vocal performances there is no grace or beauty, only power. You are astonished at the sounds he emits when he bursts out very suddenly rattling and drumming—rrrrr-rub-a-dub-dub; or you may liken it to a cachinnatory sound as if a gritstone rock standing among the heather had suddenly burst out laughing. Then he changes his tone to a more human sound, like a raven's croak prolonged, which breaks up into shorter sounds at the end—ah-ha! come here, come back, go back, go back, quack, quack, or quick, quick, which is probably what he really means."

In the chapter on 'Friendship in Animals' Mr. Hudson has collected various incidents of the "incredible" order for which he is able to vouch, and he has ruled out cases where any mutual advantage in an inseparable companionship could be shown. According to his own theory—and who shall say that his interpretation is wrong?—he might have almost included in this category the relation between the meadow-pipit and the adult cuckoo. The assiduous attendance of the pipit in all the comings and goings of the cuckoo on the moors has been always understood as an act of hostility arising from the strange resemblance of the latter to a hawk. Mr. Hudson, however, sees in the pipit the poor faithful fool of a mother who can never forget the great selfish, hulking lout she once cherished, and, recognizing him in every passing cuckoo, cannot refrain from pursuing him "to tell him of her undying love and pride in his bigness and fine feathers and loud voice."

A particularly interesting chapter is that entitled 'Birds in Authority.' The writer mentions a remarkable incident he witnessed at a colony of sand martins in a sandpit. One bird was seen to visit for a few seconds one hole after another; he then set to work deliberately to chase back to their nests some fourteen or fifteen birds till he was left to himself, when he flew off to join the other males feeding elsewhere. We are quite ready to accept Mr. Hudson's account of this singular occurrence, but it is to be regretted that he does not appear to have attempted an answer to his own question, "Is this a habit?" by watching for its recurrence; at least, if he did, and failed to see the performance repeated, the fact should have been mentioned. In the same way he is able to give an isolated instance, valuable enough in itself, to show that the frequent assertions as to the parental feelings of the house martin succumbing to the migratory instinct and the consequent callous desertion of a late brood are, at any rate, sometimes not borne out by the facts. On the subject of these house martins, many of the older works on natural history repeat a circumstantial account of a way they have, on being evicted by house sparrows, of turning the tables by plastering up the entrance hole, and imprisoning the sitting bird. This is generally considered fabulous, but Mr. Hudson received details of a very similar story from an old wildfowler who, presumably, had never read a word of natural or unnatural history. In this case, however, the revenge would seem to have been accomplished by the unintentional blocking up of the captured dwelling while another was being built adjoining it, but the result was the same—a feathered skeleton found sitting on four eggs.

It remains to be added that the book is furnished with a very pleasing portrait of the author as a frontispiece.

A Naturalist in Cannibal Land. By A. S. Meek. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. MEEK'S travels have taken him among the most primitive of natives—people as uncivilized as those of whom Montaigne might have been thinking when, in his essay on Cannibals, he wrote:

“C'est une nation...en laquelle il n'y a aucune espece de traficque, nulle cognoissance de lettres, nulle science de nombres, nul nom de magistrat ny de superiorité politique, nul usage de service, de richesse ou de pauvreté, nuls contracts, nules successions, nuls partages, nules occupations qu'oisives, nuls respects de parenté que commun, nuls vestements, nulle agriculture, nul metal, nul usage de vin ou de bled.”

In some places it would be true to add of those among whom Mr. Meek has lived that “les paroles mesmes qui signifient le mensonge, la trahison, la dissimulation, l'avarice, l'envie, la detraction, le pardon,” were never heard. But elsewhere the author encountered difficulties, and on one or two expeditions his servants were killed. Once he reports that the natives are given to such playful practices as “cutting off a man's leg and tying it up again to prevent his bleeding to death, and eating him a bit at a time.”

Mr. Meek studied butterflies and moths at an early age, and at seventeen went to Australia. He has since travelled in New Guinea, the Solomons, and many of the lesser-known islands which lie north and north-east of Australia, and has hunted for butterflies, birds, and insects in out-of-the-way places where he was often the first white man ever seen. During the greater part of his travels he held a commission for the Tring Museum of Mr. Walter Rothschild, who adds a preface to his book.

The author is one of the class of men who look for trouble and call it fun. The discomforts of the life would have killed most men, but they attracted Mr. Meek. To help in his journeyings he purchased a small sailing-boat, and before he had an elementary knowledge of navigation started on a voyage among the islands off New Guinea, with the natural result that he and his native servants were soon shipwrecked on a coral reef, but managed (with one exception) to get ashore.

He went to Rossel Island at a moment when there had been trouble with the cannibal tribes. They did not even trust each other, and young fellows in one village who felt that they were in particularly good condition for eating took care not to sleep in it.

Some of Mr. Meek's success was due to the way in which he trained and used natives. Other collectors in New Guinea had obtained a boy to shoot anything they saw; but he got one who called up the birds with their own notes.

The author would not stay in London for his book to appear, and is again in his favourite wilds; but it has been carefully edited by Mr. Frank Fox, who in an introductory note calls attention to Mr. Meek's remarks about tobacco, and asks whether the plant is indigenous to the

hill country of New Guinea, or whether before the dawn of history it was somehow carried from America.

The book is full of capital photographs, and contains foot-notes by two experts of the Tring Museum, who explain some of Mr. Meek's many discoveries. Even the unlearned in natural history will find it most readable, and will enjoy the spirit of adventure it exhibits.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Bastin (Harold), *INSECTS: THEIR LIFE-HISTORIES AND HABITS*, 7/6 net. Jack

So many textbooks on entomology have appeared that the standard of merit has appreciably risen. The author of the present volume modestly states in his Preface that his pages “must be in great measure a compilation.” This is a correct appreciation; he has consulted some good authorities, and written a very readable and instructive book, but he mentions the names only of the authors from whom he has quoted, and gives no bibliographical references. Consequently the student cannot verify quotations, and will find no help towards a better and further acquaintance with the subject. Such help should be given in a book like this.

A few indiscretions have found a place in the text. In the chapter devoted to the classification of insects we meet with the order “Hemipteria,” though the correct form is found in the Index. As regards the Rhopalocera we read: “In a general way, therefore, we may say that a scale-winged insect with clubbed antennæ, but without a frenulum, is a ‘butterfly,’ while all others are ‘moths.’” If this was a rule, many exotic Hesperiidæ would not earn the title of “butterflies” from antennal characters. Most of the dominant theories of the natural protection of insects are fully narrated, and frequently well illustrated, but Mr. Bastin is evidently not a convinced evolutionist, for he is responsible for this cryptic statement: “Whether the world was made for man, or man is merely the paramount species in the great concourse of animate beings, is a riddle which has not yet been solved.”

Bodley Head Natural History: Vol. I. BRITISH BIRDS, by E. D. Cuming, 2/ net. Lane

This volume contains only 103 pages of letterpress. Even so, the proof has been carelessly revised, e.g., on p. 32: “The occurrence [*sic*] of normally [*? abnormally*] coloured eggs.” We suppose that there must be some authority for two statements new to us: (1) that the young thrushes of the first family are required to help in rearing their successors; (2) that an old nest of the long-tailed tit is sometimes repaired for reoccupation. The generous margins of the pages are freely sprinkled with impressionist studies of birds. These are mainly angular figures in more or less grotesque attitudes expressive of surfeit, depression, expectancy, curiosity, pugnacity, and what not. The colouring as reproduced is strange.

Dubois (Paul), *THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF MENTAL DISORDERS*, translated by Edward G. Richards, 2/ net. Funk & Wagnalls

A translation of a booklet by the Professor of Neuropathology in the University of Berne. It is partly historical and partly practical, being based on twenty years of experience.

Gadow (Hans), *THE WANDERINGS OF ANIMALS*, “Cambridge Manuals,” 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press
This little book on the distribution of animals is a notable contribution to zoology. An historical Introduction is followed by a short chapter on the home, as showing the principal features of environment, and others on the means and rates of spreading. A number of individual animals are then considered in turn. There are several illustrative maps.

Haeckel (Ernst), *THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE*, translated by Joseph McCabe, 9d. net. Watts

A pocket edition at a popular price of this well-known book. Mr. McCabe, the translator, deals in his Preface with some of the more recent criticisms that have been levelled against it, particularly by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Macaulay (W. H.), *THE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS*, “Cambridge Engineering Tracts,” 3/ net.

Cambridge University Press
This tract, the second of the series, provides a connected and accurate account of the fundamental principles of thermodynamics, combined with a sketch of the methods of applying them in special cases, and is intended to supplement technical books on the subject.

National Physical Laboratory: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Teddington, W. F. Parrott
In this report the “Additional Funds Committee” state that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have given 5,000*l.* to the Building Fund, thus completing, with 10,000*l.* from the late Sir Julius Wernher for the erection of the Metallurgy Laboratory, the 15,000*l.* required to meet the Treasury grant. The block of buildings for Optics and Administration is now nearly complete, and is to be opened by Mr. Balfour on the 26th inst.

Russell Collection (The) of Books on Natural History in Trinity College Library.

Hartford, Connecticut, the College
Gives a complete list, with bibliographical notes, of the natural history volumes in the Collection mentioned in the title. This collection was formed by Dr. Gurdon Wadsworth Russell of Hartford, whose connexion with Trinity covered a period of over seventy-five years. It includes a copy of the magnificent folio edition of Audubon's ‘Birds of America’ in four volumes, together with the text. ‘Ornithological Biography,’ in five volumes. This copy belonged originally to Havell, the engraver of the plates.

Thorpe (Sir Edward), *A DICTIONARY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY*. Revised and Enlarged Edition, Vol. IV., 45/ net.

Longmans
This volume is an important addition to the chemist's bookshelves, and maintains the high standard of excellence set up in previous issues, the needs of both the student and the industrial chemist being well catered for. Among many excellent articles those on ‘Polarimetry’ and ‘Quinones’ are worthy of special mention, and good examples of the extensive treatment of the subject. It is somewhat disappointing to find in the section on ‘Rubber’ such a meagre account of the various methods proposed for the production of synthetic rubber. The fact that the present cost of production is high is a poor excuse for such terse treatment of one of the most promising fields of industrial research. The value of the work would be greatly enhanced if systematic references to patents relating to the various industries were included.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May 29.*—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. E. Hudd, read a report on further excavations undertaken at Caerwent on the site of Venta Silurum. By permission of the Vicar some excavations were undertaken in the unused portion of the churchyard, which have led to the discovery of two more houses of the corridor type, and of portions of four or five other buildings which had only been partially exposed in former excavations.

The most interesting discovery was the remains of what appears to be a large circular temple outside the east wall of the city. Unfortunately, owing to the land being in different ownerships, it has only been possible to excavate the greater part of the outer circular wall of this temple and its north, west, and east gates. Of the interior sufficient evidence has been found to make it probable that there was within the circle an octagonal wall, but this is by no means certain. It is to be regretted that the trustees for the owners of this particular piece of land could not see their way to permit excavation, and thus complete the exploration of what gives evidence of being a most interesting building.

Mr. J. Ward, read a paper on 'The Walls and Gates of Caerwent,' in which he detailed the condition of the wall in the past and now, and explained the various excavations carried out on the site of the gates.

FOLK-LORE.—*May 21.*—Mr. R. R. Marett, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Shakespear read a paper by Col. J. Shakespear on 'The Religion of Manipur.'

Manipur figures as a Hindu state in the list of Feudatory States of India, and Hinduism is the State religion, but alongside of Hinduism we have the worship of the Umanglais, or Forest gods, and various other distinctly non-Hindu cults. Even the best Hindus in Manipur, except perhaps a few of the most holy Brahmans, cannot be said to have abandoned their ancient faith; they have accepted rather the Hindu Pantheon in addition to the old gods of their own country. Krishna is devoutly worshipped, and Brahmans are maintained, while at the same time every village has at least one sacred grove, the abode of the local god with his own priests and priestesses. The Umanglais are officially recognized, and some of them receive revenue free lands for their maintenance. The Manipuri calls in the Brahman on occasions of birth, death, and marriage, and observes the Hindu festivals, but in sickness he consults the gods of the hills and rivers of his country, as his forefathers did before him.

The spread of Hinduism was slow, and was only achieved by composition with the ancient faiths. The limitation of diet had much to do with the unpopularity of the Hindu doctrines, for the Manipuris had previously been consumers of flesh and strong drinks. Though the Manipuris have accepted the Vaishnavite doctrines, they have rejected certain Hindu customs entirely; for instance, child marriages are unknown, and women—even of the highest classes—go about freely unveiled; widows are free to remarry, and are subject to none of the restrictions imposed upon them in other parts of India. A good Hindu cannot celebrate any religious ceremony without first shaving; but among the Manipuris the payment of a small fee in rice is held to satisfy all such requirements of religion. In matters of diet the Manipuri is very orthodox. He is a very cheerful person, fond of any sort of amusement, and he has accepted gladly all the festivals of the Hindu calendar; but, to show his independence, he observes them a day later than other Hindus. He indulges largely in religious plays and dances, illustrating incidents in the life of Krishna. Children are specially trained to dance these sacred measures correctly. The Brahmans of Manipur are reputed to be learned and devout, and are distinctly conservative. There are many really devout Hindus among the elderly people, and among the younger generation there is a desire to know more of the principles of the religion they profess.

There were originally 9 Forest gods and 7 goddesses, but there are now 364 deities. The increase is due partly to children being born to the gods, and partly to the worship of the same god under different names in different places, while some are said to be emanations from one of the original nine. Every god and goddess has a spot, specially sacred to him or her, at which ceremonies in the deity's honour are performed. The ceremonies differ considerably, but in every case the spirit of the god has to be enticed from some stream. The gods are eternal

and ever present, but in ordinary times are in a state of inactivity, and are enticed to show their power by taking possession of their favoured worshippers. They prefer to be served by women. There is always a processional dance, the performers circling round, chanting the praises of the god, and recounting the benefits he has conferred on mankind. In some cases we find sacrifices still performed, but this generally occurs in villages which have not yet embraced Hinduism. The Forest gods are credited with the power to cure sickness. Every Umanglai is supposed to reside in some person, generally the head of the village or of the family which worships him in particular. These individuals are subject to certain tabus.

Dr. Gaster, Mr. T. Hodson, Mr. A. R. Wright, and others took part in the discussion.

HELLENIC.—*May 27.*—Mr. A. H. Smith, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Percy Gardner delivered an address, illustrated by lantern-slides, on the restoration of masterpieces of Greek sculpture.

The speaker began by pointing out that the day of great discoveries of ancient masterpieces was gone by, but our knowledge and method of comparative study had greatly improved, and thus an age of restoration had set in. The great principle he claimed for this was that all restoration should be in plaster, or in drawings, and that the marbles themselves should remain untouched. The Roman museums told a sad story of mis-restoration in past days. It was not too much to say that in the Capitoline Museum few heads were to be trusted as belonging to the bodies on which they were now placed. As an extreme instance, a figure of a Discobolus of Myronian type was shown restored as a gladiator in the last stage of defeat.

Sauer's work on the East Pediment of the Parthenon was then considered. This, taken in conjunction with the well-known Puteal in the Madrid Museum, had led to felicitous results. On the other hand, the same savant's work on the pediments of the Theseum was mere fantasy, no monument existing (as in the case of the pediment of the Parthenon) to indicate on what lines the restoration should proceed. Furtwängler's restoration of the East Pediment of the Parthenon erred in the same direction, but by no means in the same degree.

Visitors to the museum at Olympia were familiar with the ugly effect of the present mounting of the Nike of Pæonius, where the back of the cranium, the only part of the head preserved, was poised in mid-air above the figure with the help of an iron bar. A head in the possession of the late Miss Hertz was, so far as the back of the head was concerned, a remarkably faithful replica of the fragmentary Nike head. A restoration of the statue, with the Hertz head attached, was shown. Unfortunately the head is out of scale, being too large for the figure.

The missing group by Myron of Athena and Marsyas had for a long time been known only on coins of poor style of Athens, yet, with this starting-point, two statues had been identified in different museums which, in collocation, came near to the original group. The Athena was of an extremely attractive type, as dainty and girlish as she sometimes appears on Attic vases of the time. In the most recent modifications of this restoration the goddess holds her spear carelessly athwart and behind her. This was an immense improvement. An excellent result had been achieved by Dr. Amelung by placing the head of the so-called Aspasia on a heavily draped Roman torso, the original of which dated from the fifth century B.C. Both head and torso were copies, but, placed together, they in all probability made a copy of a single female portrait statue of the mid-fifth century.

The two restorations of the Athena Lemnia were then discussed. Both had much merit, but for neither was there evidence that they were the Lemnian figure. Here, as in other restorations, the archaeologist seemed to have been badly served by the modern sculptor. Dr. Amelung's restoration in particular, based on the grand Medici torso, though effective in respect of the head, with its towering helmet, was spoilt by the extremely poor arms that had been added.

Mr. Evelyn White had recently brought into collocation a Praxitelean figure of a boy pouring wine out of a lecythus at Dresden, and a heavily draped figure of Dionysus in the museum at Lugano, as an attempt to reproduce the lost group of Dionysus and a Satyr by Praxiteles. The restoration was, however, far from convincing. Mr. Guy Dickins was to be congratulated on his elaborate and careful reconstruction of the group by Damophon of Lycosura from the heap of fragments that remain. His restoration, based

on minute examination and close reasoning, had been confirmed in a marked degree by the subsequent discovery of a coin of Lycosura giving a representation of the group. Slight differences did exist, but even these may have arisen from the fact that the coin designers did not, as a rule, give a slavish imitation of any work of art that they represented.

An as yet unpublished restoration by Dr. Studniczka of two magnificent female figures in the Ny-Carlsberg Museum at Copenhagen was then shown. With considerable dramatic effect, the figures have been posed to represent the sacrifice of Iphigenia. Artemis stoops to save the maiden as she falls on the altar, the balance of the lesser figure being given by the introduction of a representation of the hind of the goddess.

The paper was discussed by Mr. Arthur Smith and Prof. Ernest Gardner.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—*May 21.*—Mr. L. W. King in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. C. F. Lehmann-Haupt on 'Semiramis in History and Legend.' The lecturer remarked that more than sixty years ago an inscription had been recovered at Nimroud, the site of the city of Kalah, on which a royal lady named Sammuramat was mentioned. Though the probability had long been admitted that this name represented the Assyrian form of the name Semiramis, the latter personage was generally regarded as a purely legendary creation. But we are now in a position to speak with greater certainty on the point, and to trace the legends to an historical source. In the remarkable series of royal stelæ recently discovered during the German excavations at Shergat was one which mentioned Sammuramat, and proved that she played an important part in Assyrian politics in the early years of the eighth century. It might be deduced from the new text that she was a Babylonian princess, who married Shamshi-Adad, the son and successor of Shalmaneser II., and exercised considerable influence over her own son, Adad-nirari III. (811-783 B.C.). It was probably for dynastic reasons that she introduced, or encouraged, the worship of the Babylonian god Nebo, and she appears to have been a shrewd and far-sighted politician, though all the traditions represent her son as having attempted to rid himself of his mother's domination. The figure of such a queen naturally formed a nucleus for later traditions, and in course of time she was regarded as the founder of the Assyrian empire, and acquired some of the features of Ishtar, the Assyrian goddess of Love and War. But it was now certain that all the stories told of her, from those collected by Ctesias in Media and Persia down to the story of Ninus on a late papyrus, had been fitted to the historical figure of the mother of Adad-nirari III. Even at the present day the name of Semiramis lives on in Armenia, where inscriptions and architectural remains of early date are popularly regarded as her work. It is true that they date from her period, but they were actually the work of the Urartians, who have left us their records on the rocks of their mountainous country.

Prof. Lehmann-Haupt illustrated his lecture by numerous photographs of these inscriptions and remains, which he had studied when he and Dr. Belck made their expedition to Armenia some fourteen years ago. It might seem strange that the figure of this strong-minded Assyrian queen should have become that of a cherished patroness in the land of her enemies, but the lecturer explained how the purely Assyrian traditions reached Armenia, through Median channels, after the conquest of the country by the Akhæmenian kings.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Geographical, 8.30.—'Across Southern Jubaland to the Lorian Swamp,' Mr. I. N. Dracopoli.
- TUES. Anthropological Institute, 2.30.—'Racial Migrations in Africa,' Sir H. H. Johnston.
- Asiatic, 3.45.—Discussion on 'The Date of Kanishka,' to be opened by Mr. F. W. Thomas.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'A Tour through Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast,' Capt. C. H. Armitage.
- WED. Geological, 8.—'Certain Upper Jurassic Strata of England,' Dr. H. Salfeld; 'The Volcanic Rocks of the Forfarshire Coast and their Associated Sediments,' Mr. A. Jowett; 'On a Group of Metamorphosed Sediments situated between Machakos and Lake Magadi in British East Africa,' Mr. J. Parkinson.
- THURS. Royal, 4.30.—'Recent Researches on the Palatine in relation to Geology, Ethnology, and Physics,' Commendatore Boni; 'The Trypanosomes causing Dourine (Mal de Coit or Beschâleuche),' Drs. B. Blacklock and W. Yorke; 'The Growth and Sporulation of the Benign and Malignant Tertian Malarial Parasites in the Culture Tube and in the Human Host,' Messrs. J. G. and D. Thomson.
- London School of Economics, 5.30.—'International Law as affecting Criminal Law,' Lecture II., Sir J. Macdonell.
- English Goethe, 8.30.—'Goethe im Lied,' Dr. E. Joubert.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Astronomical, 5.
- Society of Arts, 5.—'Inborn Potentialities of the Brain of the Child,' Dr. F. W. Mott. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)

FINE ARTS

W. Heath Robinson. By A. E. Johnson. Containing Many Examples of the Artist's Work in Brush, Pen, and Pencil. (A. & C. Black.)

THE "Brush, Pen, and Pencil Series," of which this volume forms a part, might have been inaugurated with a view to bringing art critics in touch with the work of illustrators—work which otherwise is rarely sent to them for review even when the book illustrated is a reprint owing its existence entirely to the drawings. In spite of this general law, however, the present writer has already had the opportunity of dealing with two of Mr. Heath Robinson's books of illustrations—the 'Twelfth Night' done in colour for Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, and the Rabelais done for Messrs. Alexander Moring.

The first showed the artist in his weakest phase, using paint as the illustrator so often uses it, as a means for doing no more than he did in black, but with only a third the trouble. In the second Mr. Robinson clearly set out to produce a work of importance, but for some reason—either because he was obliged to interrupt the undertaking to do other work, or because he misjudged the degree and kind of elaboration of form which he was capable of handling—it is a *chef-d'œuvre manqué*, with neither the naive humour of some of his lighter works, nor the decorative sense which is to be found, if perhaps in somewhat stilted form, in his earlier 'Poe' illustration (p. 13 in the present volume). In the latter drawing the preposterous moon, many times its proper size, strikes a jarring note of levity, and since then he would seem to have been keeping bad company, till his stylistic sense has become sufficiently dulled to tolerate such muddles of faerie and naturalism as are reproduced on pp. 17, 43, 46, and 49. On the other hand, it was perhaps amid such surroundings that he set himself to cultivate another and more legitimate kind of humour—in the elaborate mechanical jokes which look as if they were based on German originals, but are probably quite spontaneous. 'The Starting Machine for Epsom Ups and Downs,' for the revue at the Alhambra, is perhaps the best of these, having the precision of a Caran d'Ache.

Popular illustrators have usually two cardinal failings. From the first, the flat-footed repetition of what the author has already said in the text, Mr. Robinson is, as Mr. Johnson claims, virtually free. To the second, which consists in the gross abuse of the element of mere surprise, the making of a pseudo-imaginative drawing by the mere piling up of incongruities, he constantly falls a victim, and it has gone far towards ruining his natural endowments. It is largely owing to this failing that we should speak of his most serious work rather as highly decorated than as highly decorative.

Leandro Ramon Garrido: his Life and Art. By J. Quigley. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS is a pleasantly written book, treating with considerable tact the private and professional life of a recently deceased artist. It has the interest inherent in honestly written biography.

Dogmatism as to whether Garrido's early death—he was but forty when he died—deprived us of any achievement much beyond what he had already given us would be unfair; but we do not see any real sign of it. He had set himself with considerable vigour and thoroughness to a narrow task—the constructive painting of a head by its planes, and in one or two of his pictures—say 'Les Geôliers' (p. 101) or 'Le Trésor' (p. 109)—reached about as complete accomplishment as could be expected of a painter of his temperament, though in each case we may regret that the limits of the head are not the limits of the picture. The virtuosity which throws the model at the head of the beholder with pitiless solidity had an attraction for him that he seemed unable to resist, and a group like 'À la Comédie' (p. 124) is unsatisfactory, though each head is well constructed. It is doubtful if he would ever have sacrificed his pride in the *morceau*, or painted an individual head much better than that in 'Le Trésor.' This is admirably frank brushwork, by virtue of which the elements of movement in a smile disengage naturally—while a sense of the character of the sitter is expressed simply in terms of design.

He was probably a good teacher, and would have been most useful to the students least likely to come to him, the slightly vulgar character of much of his work being all too readily repeated, on the other hand, by pupils attracted to it by its apparent ease. Reading by the light of his own work the hint of his method given on p. 59, one can see that it was sound enough. Pupils "were first taught to look on the head as an 'egg,' and model it as such." This "ensured an absolute balance of values; once the tones of the 'egg' were secured, the rest followed automatically." This is not the whole of art, but how many painters we know would have been the better for a course of Garrido as a foundation! This sense of balance—of the symmetrical basis of form, whether expressed in line or tone, less completely as expressed in colour—is the strong part of his work, and makes him a forcible painter of still life. Where form becomes interesting mainly for what it hides, as in drapery, he frequently lacked insight, and the painting of the clothes of his sitters was often detestable. It was perhaps to his credit that, having so firm a hold on any form which would keep still to be painted, he constantly preferred to study a face as a moving thing. The Garrido smile is likely to remain his trade-mark, and it varies from the veriest grimace (p. 111) to the lifelike spontaneity already praised in 'Le Trésor.'

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, APRIL, 1/6

Reading, Chas. Slaughter;
London, Elliot Stock

Mr. Charles E. Keyser contributes the first instalment of a paper in which he describes the churches of Hamney, Lyford, Denchworth, and Charney Bassett. There are a number of illustrations of the first named, chiefly connected with the old brasses, of which there are many fine examples. Other items include an article on 'The Preservation of National Monuments in Foreign Countries,' by Mr. J. H. Cope; 'Notes on the Topography of the Parish of North Moreton, Berks,' by the Rev. J. E. Field; and a transcription of the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Thame, by Mr. W. P. Ellis.

Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, Annual Report FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.

Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum

The illustrations which accompany this report are sufficient evidence that the accessions to the Fitzwilliam Museum during 1912 were of considerable importance. Examples have been obtained of the work of four English artists of the nineteenth century—Alfred Stevens, Fred Walker, J. S. Cotman, and J. D. Harding—hitherto unrepresented in the Museum. Another notable addition is a drawing of Mr. Thomas Hardy by Mr. Strang. To the Ceramic Department have been added a remarkable group of a horse, a camel, and a warrior from Chinese graves of the Tang dynasty (618–907 A.D.), and a bowl of the Sung dynasty (960–1279 A.D.).

National Art-Collections Fund, NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1912.

Queen Anne's Chambers,
Tothill Street, S.W.

This volume contains, besides the report of the Society's proceedings, a list, with detailed descriptions and, in many cases, illustrations, of the acquisitions secured for the nation during 1912, together with an epitome of those acquired since the formation of the Fund.

Nisbet (John), GLASGOW, 1/ net. Black

In this volume Mr. Nisbet provides a worthy companion to the other Sketch-Books in the same series. Many of his sketches are instinct with imagination, and as a whole they present an attractive view of the city.

Print-Collector's Quarterly, APRIL. \$1 a year.

Boston, Mass., Museum of Fine Arts

The current issue, which contains the usual number of well-produced illustrations, treats of the work of Willem Jacobsz Delff, Charles François Daubigny, and Samuel Palmer, and includes an article on 'Contemporary Lithography in Germany.'

Victoria and Albert Museum Catalogues:

TOOLS AND MATERIALS ILLUSTRATING THE JAPANESE METHOD OF COLOUR-PRINTING, 2d. Stationery Office

This pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. Edward F. Strange, of the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, for use primarily with a collection of tools, materials, and examples specially brought together, and now exhibited in the Museum, to illustrate the technique of Japanese colour-printing from woodblocks. The descriptive matter, however, has been somewhat amplified, so that it should prove of value even to those who cannot immediately refer to the Museum collections.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.

MAINLY consisting of pictures and drawings of the French School of the eighteenth century, this exhibition includes also a few examples of the furniture of the same school and period, and, as is usual in such cases, the comparison is by no means favourable to the paintings. "The hard, brilliant surface" which Sir Claude Phillips educes as characteristic of this art is, indeed, present in the marquetry and chiselling of Oeben or Riesener; but if we look from the secretaire lent by Lady Wernher, or the other belonging to Mrs. Meyer Sassoon, to the pictures (22 and 4, by Pater and Chardin respectively) hung above them, we are bound to admit that in each case form is more brilliantly systematized in the *meuble* than in the picture. The painter shows less force and less precision. Declining into the "à peu près," his surfaces neither cross clearly nor blend perfectly, but clog and bruise at their contact.

The failure to sustain such severe confrontation is, perhaps, more damaging to Pater and Lancret and their master Watteau, who pretend to nothing more than artificiality, than to Chardin, who, in his homespun honesty of intimate characterization, might cry off the comparison. As a matter of fact, however, it is easy to make too little of the degree to which Chardin embraced the contemporary ideal of finished elegance of workmanship. There is a tendency to think that, because he painted often in a kitchen, he was a less dexterous, more "honest" painter than his *confrères*; but his well-known *Garçon Cabaretier* (1) and *L'Écureuse* (5), both lent by the University of Glasgow, are almost cheap in their dandified playing with luxurious paste. His two works of larger scale—the *Dame prenant son Thé* (4), and the *Faiseur de Châteaux de Cartes*—illustrate life rather higher in the social scale, but in technique more bungling, and with the ambition of closer intimacy. The one perfect union of truthful characterization and perfect sureness of execution is a small picture (lent by the National Gallery of Ireland, and uncatalogued) showing the same card-player laying out a hand before some children. Here is a force of design and technical finish which confronts serenely the adjacent furniture. Massive "fat" tones, however small the scale of detail in the picture, mark Chardin as, technically, a conservative painter, even while, by vision, his curiosity as to colour and lighting has given him the air of being a forerunner of the moderns; and this caution—by which his analysis of light is subordinated to the breadth and serenity of surface of lacquer-like oil paint—separates him from Peronneau, who in his *Petrus Woostman* (13), with its hatched pastel-like technique, may be said, like Gainsborough or Goya, to decline from the older as he advances towards the modern ideal of painting. The latter renders appearances more closely, but in paint laid in less dignified fashion. Nor is a gain in realism of presentation necessarily accompanied by closer characterization of the personality of a sitter. The thoroughly artificial vision of a world of paint in Rigaud's *Madame Parabère* (43) gives us a more vivid impression of the lady than does Chardin's more naturalistic statement in the 'Dame prenant son Thé.' This portrait by Rigaud is a fine work in its vivid alternation of deep transparent glazes and creamy impasto, from the harsh contrast of which so eloquent a symbol of feminine charm emerges. Of the more evenly woven mysterious web of paint which was to be the achievement rather of the nineteenth century

than the eighteenth, a fine example is found in Nattier's *Madame de Caumartin* (29), throughout the upper part of which a delightful consistency of the suggested penetration of the picture plane is maintained. It is firm yet aerial, a successful yet, one feels, precarious balancing of the claims of pictured space and beautiful surface.

With Marguerite Gerard (*Maternité*, 36) this double flattery of the tactile sense is abandoned, and we are already more than halfway to Ingres, with his metallic perfection of smoothly chiselled line. Boilly has more affinity with this work than with any other of the exhibits here, though his hard precision has a less classic quality. We return to the more typically light art of the eighteenth century in the drawings, which, as is often the case, represent Boucher (*Cartouche*, 51) and Greuze (*Head of a Child*, uncatalogued) more favourably than their paintings. Finally, legacy of a still earlier age, a superb landscape by the too little appreciated painter Claude Joseph Vernet (*Tivoli*, 67) completes a representative collection of French art from 1700 up to the threshold of the Revolution.

MESSRS. KNOEDLER'S GALLERY.

THE pictures to which pride of place is accorded in this exhibition are not the most important in point of quality. The *Lucretia* (11) attributed to Rembrandt is indeed a very indifferent painting—muddled, laboured, and in its draughtsmanship a feeble compromise between different degrees of realism and abstraction. If this is to stand for Rembrandt, it is high time, as we have frequently urged, that reservations were established as to the degree of admiration to be exacted from the young and impressionable. The Manet opposite—*Leçon de Musique* (5)—is more satisfactory, but the painter's favourite device of stressing artificially the degree to which masses of local colour take the *pas* over masses of light and shade has not, in this instance, the excuse it often has of making a spacious design. We can imagine, moreover, how the *parti pris* for large, round, bulging forms may well have shocked a generation bred on classic models; note, for instance, the treatment of the man's trousers at the bending of the knee, and compare the little Vermeer, *Young Girl with a Flute* (14), in which the opposite preference for crisp angular changes of plane is pushed to a mannerism, yet remains charming. The Manet has affinities with certain works by Renoir which are the very apotheosis of moral flabbiness.

A Degas, *Répétition de Danse* (2), offers passages of vivacious characterization and viciously downright painting, but is marred by the careless placing and accentuation of the large figure in the foreground. Dauter's *Buveurs* (9), rather melodramatic in its stressing of a central and not very constructive mass of light on a wall, recalls Rembrandt in more satisfactory fashion than the picture attributed to that master on the same wall.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS BY R. P. BONINGTON AND J. S. COTMAN.

It is long since we have seen an exhibition in which the classic use of paint has been maintained at the pitch of perfection shown in the works by Cotman in Mr. Paterson's gallery. He had a sense of the beauty of his material equal to that of the best Chinese artists, and is a unique glory to the British School. In his large *Dieppe Harbour* the convention, still fine, is strained

to a slight over-elaboration, and one sees the more theatrical triumphs of Turner as but a little further along the same line of development. *The Silver Birches* (3) and *A Normandy River* (8) are the best of the oil paintings—either of them desirable acquisitions for the National Gallery. Among the water-colours individual preference becomes almost impossible, and it cannot be denied that compared with them most of Bonington's work gathered here looks very cheap. A small oil study, however, *Grand Canal, Venice* (17), is daintily painted, recalling to us the later work of Corot or Boudin.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE copious exhibitions of Old Masters of fine quality relegate contemporary production to a minor position this week. At the Fine Art Society's gallery Mr. Wilfrid von Glehn shows a diffuse cleverness somewhat preoccupied with its own display. The rather artless natural history studies by Mr. Kuhnert, in an adjoining room, emphasize, by their healthy and convincing objectivity, Mr. von Glehn's lack of grip on his subjects. No. 26, *The Letter*, and No. 2, *Roses*, are the best of the latter's exhibits. The portrait drawings by Mrs. von Glehn are adroit and accomplished: a little monotonous in their readiness to render the features of the sitters after a few recipes.

At the Carfax Gallery Mr. Simon Bussy, except in a few instances of mere prettiness like Nos. 6 and 22, shows ability to choose a sequence of tones suitable for use in pastel, but hardly goes to the trouble to work out the compositions. In some instances we feel that to lay out in a row the sticks of pastel used would be almost as effective. His work in this medium is becoming distressingly slight. Of Miss Mary Hogarth's etchings, *Fountains of Rome*, the same complaint might be made, but in less degree; the classic mood suits her best in Nos. 11 and 21, but we cannot find in these slight etchings, in spite of a certain happiness in placing the subject on the plate, equivalents for the careful, steady oil painting by Miss Hogarth which we have previously admired. A fine group of works by Mr. Walter Sickert on the opposite wall are the most impressive exhibits in the gallery.

The work of the late L. R. Garrido we notice in our book reviews. His studies at the St. George's Gallery show him at his best in the delicate portrait *Lady with a Fan* (24) and the well-observed *Montreuil-sur-Mer: Moonlight*—neither of them a typical example of the work by which he is best known. The smiling face of *Prudence* (20) is what we have been accustomed to expect of him, but is an undesirable specimen of his work.

THE McCULLOCH COLLECTION.

LARGE as was the sum realized by the sale of the first portion of the McCulloch collection, recorded in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, it was surpassed on Thursday, May 29th, the second day of the sale, the first two lots, both by Mr. Abbey, exceeding 5,000*l.* each—a sum equalled later in the day by a Burne-Jones, while a Millais fetched over 8,000*l.*

British Schools: Pictures.—E. A. Abbey, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the Lady Anne, 5,670*l.*; 'King Lear,' Act I. sc. i., 5,040*l.* Sir L. Alma Tadema, The Sculpture Gallery, 2,730*l.*; Love's Jewelled Fetter, 1,995*l.* F. Brangwyn, Charity, a company of beggars asking alms of a young woman, who is accompanied by her four children, 924*l.* J. Brett, The Grey of the Morning, 273*l.* Sir E. Burne-Jones, Love among the Ruins, 5,040*l.*; Psyche's Wedding, 1,102*l.*; The Sleeping Princess, 1,312*l.* Lady Butler, Inkerman, 892*l.* D. Y. Cameron, October, a view over an extensive landscape, with a farm in the foreground, 546*l.* J. Charles, In Harvest—

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Dunhill (Thomas F.), CHAMBER MUSIC, 10/6 net. Macmillan

This book is full of useful comments, criticisms, hints, and examples from classical and modern composers. The author does not believe in the decline of chamber music in England. Though there are no regular Saturday and Monday "Pops," we have many excellent quartet concerts by native artists, and yearly visits from the best foreign societies; moreover, the programmes are framed on broader lines than those of former days. The book is written in a clear, simple way, and shows no great insistence upon merely technical points. The author, speaking of the Russian themes in the Rasoumowsky quartets, states that they are "the only known instances of Beethoven's use of borrowed material, except in connection with variations"; but what about 'Nora Creina' in the finale of the Seventh Symphony, and the use of a folk-song for the opening of the second movement, Allegro Molto, of his Sonata, Op. 110? Again, according to Abbé Stadler, the melody of the Trio of the Seventh Symphony was a well-known pilgrims' chant.

Mr. Dunhill quotes an early and interesting example from Purcell of the effective use of mutes. That composer was probably acquainted with Lully's 'Armide' (1686), in which mutes are effectively used in the second scene of the second act, and which is six years earlier than the work of Purcell cited.

Evans (Edwin), WAGNER'S TEACHINGS BY ANALOGY, 2/6 net. Reeves

Wagner's prose works are by no means too well known, and the present series of papers should prove of use as well as of interest to the student of music. They give the composer's views on absolute music and the relations of articulate and tonal speech, with special reference to opera and drama. The volume forms part of "An Introduction to the Study of Wagner's Prose Works."

Musical Gossip.

THE JUBILEE CONCERT given in Queen's Hall last Monday afternoon was ostensibly to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first music lesson given to Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns by his great-aunt, Madame Charlotte Masson. But it was a special honour paid to a composer who has produced works in every branch of musical literature testifying to gifts of the highest order.

The programme, devoted, with one exception, to his works, included the Third Symphony in c minor, written for the London Philharmonic Society, and produced in 1886 under his direction. On Monday it was ably conducted by Mr. Thomas Beecham. An overture to an unfinished comic opera, which had never been heard anywhere in public, and was written about 1854, was, though bright, merely a *succès de curiosité*. The performances by Dr. Saint-Saëns of two movements from his Second and Fifth Concertos and of the 'Africa' Fantasia were, indeed, remarkable, for he is now in his seventy-eighth year. His most interesting display, however, was in Mozart's Concerto in B flat, composed in 1784. Music of this kind is too difficult

for most pianists of the present day; they cannot make any effect with such simple means. But Dr. Saint-Saëns creates the right atmosphere, and thus reveals the true spirit of the music. His touch and tone were beautiful, while the playing was crisp and clear. Of former great pianists, Clementi lived to the age of 80, but had for many years given up playing in public, while Liszt, when he appeared at the Grosvenor Gallery, in the year of his death, was 75.

'SAMSON ET DALILA' was given at Covent Garden on Tuesday evening. It would be difficult to find more satisfactory representatives of the title-roles than M. Paul Franz and Madame Kirkby Lunn. But the performance generally was worthy of the occasion, for the composer was present, and this, no doubt, stimulated all to do their best. M. Polacco conducted. The work, produced at Weimar nearly forty years ago, is perhaps the only opera of those early days, except 'Aida,' which has survived.

M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN gave a recital at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. Some, no doubt, went to hear his comments and see his gestures, both of which seem to have become with him second nature; the larger number, however, to hear him play. His programme included a group of Chopin solos, and these he interpreted with wonderful charm, for as an exponent of the Polish composer's music he has only M. Paderewski as a rival. All great pianists play Chopin, but no one else seems to exert the same fascination as M. de Pachmann.

The first piece on his programme was Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11. It was interesting to hear him in music demanding very different treatment. The work, being long and unequal, is not often given, yet it is full of fine thoughts. Those who remember Madame Schumann's rendering must have found sentimentality often taking the place of sentiment, and also have noted other exaggerations. In spite of these things there was strong individuality. M. de Pachmann can not only command, but also hold the attention of the public.

PREPARATIONS are already being made at Covent Garden for the production of 'Parsifal' next January. Herr Willy Wirk of Munich will be responsible for its presentation. Meanwhile a series of eight tableaux, giving scenes from the work, are to be given at the Coliseum, together with excerpts played by an augmented orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. This, of course, takes place with the sanction of Frau Cosima Wagner and the publishers. Sir Henry may be trusted to see that nothing incongruous is given either before or after these tableaux.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.	SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Nora and Frederica Conway's Dramatic and Musical Recital, 3, Stetway Hall.
—	Hugh Peyton's Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Irene St. Clair's Song Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Fraser Gange's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Robert Chignell's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
TUES.	Raymonde Amy's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Kochanski, Elsie Swinton, and Hamilton Harty's Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Elena Gerhardt with Nikisch, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Lily West's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ida Drummond's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
WED.	Mary Boyer and Jan Ehrhard's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	English String Quartet, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Lloyd Powell's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Kate Frisken's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Ruby Holland's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Walter Morse Rummel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Victor Beigel's Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Isoline Harvey's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Jean Waterston's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Helen Sealy and Wassili Safonoff's Sonata Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Thomas Beecham's Orchestral Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Daisy Kennedy and Hans Ebell's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Clara Novello Davies's Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Finnish Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Elena Gerhardt and Paul Reimers's Duet Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Valentina Crespi's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest von Dohnányi's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

THE WALTERS COIN SALE.

ON Monday, May 26th, and the four following days Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins formed by Mr. F. A. Walters, the chief prices being the following: Richard II., Half-Groat, latest type, probably unique, 20l. 10s. Henry IV., Noble, heavy coinage, unpublished, 33l. 10s.; another, heavy coinage, Calais, 56l. Henry IV., Half-Groat, heavy coinage, 30l. Groat, light coinage, perhaps unique, 20l.; another, an early variety, 50l.; another, probably unique, 59l.; another, similar, but from a different die, 50l. Half-Groat, 23l. 5s. Henry VI., Half-Noble, with the "pine-cone" on reverse, 30l. Half-Groat, York, amulet coinage, type II., 25l. Halfpenny, York, amulet coinage, type II., 21l. 5s. Edward IV., Half-Groat, light coinage, Norwich, 30l. Richard III., Half-Groat, London, with bear's head on obverse, 40l. Henry VII., Half-Angel, first coinage, 30l.

The total of the sale was 2,881l. 16s. 6d.

D R A M A

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Hill (Roland), CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, an Historic Drama in Four Acts, 2/6 net.

Sampson Low

Written partly in blank verse and partly in prose, with occasional lyrics. As drama the play has little value, nor are its literary pretensions high.

Hodgkins (J. Marriott), CYRUS, 2/6 net.

Long

We cannot speak very highly of this "fabulous tragedy," either from a poetical or a dramatic standpoint. The author provides a short historical monograph on the subject of his play.

Loti (Pierre) and Gautier (Judith), THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN, translated by Ruth Helen Davis, 5/ net. Constable

There is a truly Oriental profusion of incident and bloodshed in the conflict between Chinese and Tartar portrayed in this play. The authors have employed scenic effects to their utmost capacity, mingling the beautiful and the barbaric. Two scenes, for example, are embellished with a welter of corpses and blood. In such surroundings the characters are overstrained at every point: their passions are forced above a normal degree of intensity, and the whole action is conducted at a high pitch. Apart from the carnage, the play is impressive.

Poel (William), SHAKESPEARE IN THE THEATRE, 5/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A volume consisting of various papers reprinted from *The National Review*, *The Westminster Review*, *The Era*, *The New Age*, and *The Nation*, dealing with stage reform, and particularly with the production of Shakespeare's plays. There is a chapter on the National Theatre.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Richard II., edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by James Hugh Moffatt, "Pocket Classics," 1/ net. Macmillan

A neat little edition, which contains a good deal within its brief limits. The Introduction is exceptionally full, including notices of recent performances on the stage, and runs to over a hundred pages. The note on "The Present Edition" contains some excellent sense on the reading of the plays.

Thomas (P. V.), THE PLAYS OF EUGÈNE BRIEUX, 2/ net. Eifield

The key to the social dramas of M. Brieux lies in the fact that, for him, stage and pulpit are not merely complementary, but also identical. From this follow his peculiarities of construction; a character may be treated as a paragraph, and introduced and dismissed as part of the sermon, rather than as an essential of the play. Like Mr. Galsworthy, M. Brieux contents himself with showing vicious circles in revolution; he scarcely suggests how they may be broken. Mr. Thomas may be said to exhibit the dramatist fairly; he summarizes the plays in their chronological order, gives long excerpts from the dialogue, and comments scantily, but judiciously. The booklet, unfortunately, stops just short of 'La Foi,' which, when produced at His Majesty's Theatre in 1909 as 'False Gods,' showed M. Brieux to be capable of exceeding the limits imposed by the mere criticism of modern life, which is the subject-matter of all the plays of his maturity.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE IRISH NATIONAL COMPANY, of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, opened their season at the Court Theatre on Monday with that curious and ironic play by J. M. Synge, 'The Playboy of the Western World,' which proved as interesting, and was as well acted, as ever. It was preceded by a one-act piece entitled 'The Magnanimous Lover,' by Mr. St. John G. Ervine, written in 1907, but now produced for the first time in London. It deals with much the same problem as one finds in 'Hindle Wakes' and other modern plays, and is wholly successful in its detachment and inconclusiveness. The narrowly religious humbug, who returns after an absence of ten years to "make an honest woman" of the mother of his child, is as repulsive a figure as can well be imagined, and lost nothing of his loathsomeness in the acting of Mr. J. M. Kerrigan. Miss Sara Allgood played the part of the "bad woman" with unexaggerated force, and the rest of the cast were admirable.

A COMPANY of French players under the direction of M. Gaston Meyer open on Monday next at the New Theatre with 'L'Habit Vert,' which is new to London. The authors, MM. de Flers and de Caillavet, give an entertaining picture of an American duchess who has secured her rank by her money.

A SEASON is to be started at the Globe next Tuesday week with a comedy by Mr. Storer Clouston, entitled 'The Gilded Pill.' Mr. Clouston is well known as an amusing writer of fiction.

We congratulate Mr. Forbes-Robertson on the knighthood announced last Tuesday. The honour had been generally expected, and comes at a time when he has added to his claims as an artist—long recognized by those competent to judge—abundant applause from the public.

THE theatrical garden party at Chelsea was a great success, and should add largely to the funds of the Actors' Orphanage. The fine weather brought together an enormous crowd, and the chief difficulty was to move about, and get a sight of the varied manifestations of gaiety which abounded. The entertainments included 'The Black Torture,' a particularly murderous melodrama, and a revue entitled 'Eightpence a Smile,' which could hardly be more disjointed than those at present running, but was certainly good fun.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. A. M.—A. E. W.—R. S.—E. F.—C. J. G.—Received.
F. H. P.—Many thanks.

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TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 255*l*. per annum (L.Eg. 24 per mensem) rising to 300*l*. per annum (L.Eg. 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

SCIENCE MASTER (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years. Salary 365*l*. per annum (L.Eg. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Exercises will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Inquiries for further information, and applications, giving particulars as to age, school, college, class of degree, experience in teaching, should be addressed, with copies only of testimonials, not later than JUNE 20, 1913, to GILBERT ELLIOT, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

SIR WALTER ST. JOHN'S SECONDARY SCHOOL, BATTERSEA, S.W.

WANTED, SEPTEMBER, 1913, TWO additional FORM MASTERS. They must be Graduates of experience—one specially qualified to assist with the French (modern methods), the other to give instruction in History and Commercial subjects. Commencing salary 150*l*., rising by annual increments of 10*l*. to 300*l*.—Apply, with copies of three testimonials, to THE HEAD MASTER.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of (i) TWO DISTRICT INSPECTORS, and (ii) TWO ASSISTANT INSPECTORS in the EDUCATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The salary of an Inspector will be 400*l*. a year, rising by annual increments of 25*l*. to 600*l*. a year, and of an Assistant Inspector 250*l*. a year, rising by annual increments of 15*l*. to 400*l*. a year. The persons appointed will be required to give their whole time to the duties of their office, consisting of the inspection of Public Elementary Schools, Evening Institutes, and other Educational Institutions, and to the performance of such other duties as may be entrusted to them. One Inspector and Two Assistant Inspectors will for a time be concerned mainly in the inspection of Evening Institutes, and candidates for these appointments should possess some special qualification for that work. Women are eligible for these appointments.

Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 20, 1913.

Every communication must be marked "Inspectorships" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. JAMES BIRD.

Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June 6, 1913.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of VISITING TEACHER OF GERMAN (Male) at the L.C.C. NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, KNIGHT'S HILL, WEST NORWOOD, for Two Evenings a Week, as from SEPTEMBER next, at a fee of 10s. 6*d*. an Evening. In addition to successful experience as a teacher, candidates should possess a good knowledge of technical German and German literature.

Applications must be on the official form T.1/17, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 21, 1913.

Every communication must be marked "T.1." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. JAMES BIRD.

Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June 10, 1913.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, KETTERING.

The Education Committee invite applications for the position of HEAD MISTRESS of the NEW COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS which will be opened at KETTERING in SEPTEMBER next. The salary offered is at the rate of 300*l*. per annum, and subject to approved service will rise to 400*l*. per annum.—Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications must be lodged not later than WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1913.

By Order of the Committee,
J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

County Education Offices, Northampton.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DARTFORD HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DARTFORD.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, a SCIENCE MISTRESS to teach Botany, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, and some Geography. A University Graduate desired, with good Secondary School experience in teaching Science and Geography on practical and modern lines. Should be interested in School Gardens. Initial salary 110*l*. to 120*l*. per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 7*l*. 10s. per annum for the first two years and subsequently by 5*l*. to 150*l*., with the possibility of further increments.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. D. E. BROW, Technical Institute, Dartford. Applications should be returned to Miss A. M. BRETT, County School for Girls, Dartford, on or before JUNE 17, 1913. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 28, 1913.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, AND GILLINGHAM HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, CHATHAM.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, experienced FORM MISTRESS Special subject French throughout the School. Degree and Training essential. Initial salary 100*l*. to 120*l*. according to qualifications and experience, rising by 7*l*. 10s. per annum for the first two years, and subsequently by 5*l*. to 150*l*., with the possibility of further increments.—Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. R. L. WILLS, 2, Military Road, Chatham. Applications should be returned to the Head Mistress, Miss C. WAKEMAN, County School for Girls, Chatham, as soon as possible. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., June 9, 1913.

CITY OF WORCESTER.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

FORM MISTRESS (trained) required in SEPTEMBER next. Principal subjects, Mathematics (Juniors) and English. Salary 100*l*. per annum. Application should be made by letter to the undersigned on or before JUNE 16, and should contain particulars of training and experience, and the names of three referees.

THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.
Victoria Institute, Worcester.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a MISTRESS to teach ENGLISH and LATIN. Degree knowledge essential; training and experience a qualification. Commencing salary 130l. per annum, non-res. Forms of application, which can be obtained of the undersigned, must be returned on or before JUNE 20.

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., County Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS, to teach in the Preparatory Classes. Froebel Certificate essential; the standard of examination passed in the preliminary part of that Certificate important. Capacity to teach Practical Arithmetic in Higher Forms a qualification. Commencing salary 100l. per annum, non-res., or according to experience and qualifications. Forms of application, which can be obtained of the undersigned, must be returned on or before JUNE 20.

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., County Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

WANTED, for OCTOBER next, two full-time ASSISTANT TEACHERS, one principally for Building Construction, Architecture, Builders' Quantities, and general assistance; and the other principally for Etching, Engraving, Book Illustration, Painting, and general Art Work. Commencing salary 130l. a year in each case.

Applications (fifteen copies), stating age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by fifteen copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent in so as to reach the undersigned on or before JUNE 27, 1913.

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors will in SEPTEMBER require an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach English, Industrial History, and Arithmetic. Salary 126l. per annum, rising by yearly increments of 6l. to 180l. per annum. Full particulars and form of application can be had on sending stamped addressed envelope to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Borough Polytechnic, London, S.E.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
PUPIL-TEACHER CENTRE.

Applications are invited for the post of FRENCH MISTRESS (Graduate), to commence duty on SEPTEMBER 1. Initial salary 90l. to 110l., according to qualifications and experience, rising by 5l. to 140l.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment to be obtained from the undersigned, and returned not later than first post on JULY 8, 1913. G. S. BAXTER, Secretary.
Education Office, June 11, 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a MODERN LANGUAGE MISTRESS to teach chiefly French and English. An Honours Degree in Modern Languages and good Secondary School experience essential. Residence abroad a recommendation.

Salary 100l.-150l., according to scale. Initial amount dependent on qualifications. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

Scale of salaries, also forms of application, which should be returned as soon as possible, may be obtained of the undersigned.

HERBERT REED,
Secretary to the Education Committee.
Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
June 9, 1913.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the following posts at the above School, vacant in SEPTEMBER:—

1. CLASSICAL MASTER, with History as a subsidiary subject, in the HIGH SCHOOL. Classical Degree with Honours essential. Salary at the rate of 180l. per annum.

2. MATHEMATICAL MASTER, with Science as a subsidiary subject, in the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Salary at the rate of 150l. per annum.

3. JUNIOR FORM MASTER (Elementary French and Latin). Qualified as Organist, to take charge of a large Organ, to teach Singing and train Choir. Salary at the rate of 150l. per annum.

4. ASSISTANT MISTRESS, in the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Successful experience in teaching and training of Boys from 8 to 12 years of age essential. Salary at the rate of 100l. per annum.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from JAMES G. LEGGE, Director of Education, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, to whom applications, accompanied by a letter of application, should be forwarded not later than SATURDAY, June 28, 1913.

EDWARD R. PICKMERE,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

CITY SCHOOL OF ART, LIVERPOOL.

The Managers of the above School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND DECORATIVE ARTS, at a salary of 200l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 20l., 15l., and 15l., to 250l. A statement of further particulars may be obtained from THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byrom Street, Liverpool, to whom applications (together with copies of three recent testimonials) must be sent so as to reach him before noon on WEDNESDAY, June 25.

E. R. PICKMERE,
Town Clerk, and Clerk to the Education Authority.
June, 1913.

BRIGHTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Required, full-time ASSISTANT MASTER, to begin duty in SEPTEMBER next. Initial salary 150l. per annum.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing ability in Figure Drawing, Pictorial Composition, and Modelling.

Art Master's Certificate, or full Diploma of R.C.A., essential. Application forms will be sent on receipt of a stamped foolscap envelope, and these must be returned not later than MONDAY, June 23, to the undersigned.

F. HERBERT TOYNE,
Secretary to the Education Committee.
54, Old Steine, Brighton.

WHITGIFT SCHOOL, CROYDON.—A

MODERN SIXTH MASTER is required for SEPTEMBER. Subjects, French and German, and History.—For particulars, apply THE HEAD MASTER.

ART MISTRESS REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER

to teach Drawing, Design, and Embroidery in the Day Schools for Girls and in Adult Classes on Two Evenings a Week. Salary 130l. per annum, rising by yearly increments of 5l. to 150l. per annum.—Full particulars on sending stamped addressed envelope to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Borough Polytechnic, London, S.E.

Type-Writers, &c.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words.
Carbon Copies, 3d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING of every description, under expert literary supervision, from 8d. per 1,000 words. Paper included.—Dept. A, THE NATIONAL TYPE-WRITING BUREAU, 199, Strand, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2308 City.

ACCURATE TYPE-WRITING. Translation. Revision by Experts. Difficult MSS. undertaken. Special quotations for Novels. Carbon Copies. Duplicating.—VORTEX TYPE-WRITING CO., 1, King Street, Acton, W. Telegrams: "Hydromotor, Act., London."

AUTHORS' MSS., and Type-writing in all its branches, carefully and promptly executed. Clear carbon copies. Duplicating. Excellent testimonials. Terms on application.—Miss F. M. FLINT, 57, Moorgate Street.

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Sales by Auction.

Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings, selected from the Collection of the late W. WALKER, Esq., of 47, Caversham Road, N.W.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 16, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS, selected from the COLLECTION of the late W. WALKER, Esq., of 47, Caversham Road, N.W. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, price 1s. each.

Coins, War Medals, and Numismatic Books.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION OF BRITISH WAR MEDALS, also a few Numismatic Books, and a Collection of Greek Coins in Gold and Silver. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Regimental Badges, Plates, and other Ornaments of the British Navy, Army, Militia, and Volunteers, the Property of the late S. M. MILNE, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION (by Order of the Executors), at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION of REGIMENTAL BADGES, PLATES, and other ORNAMENTS of the British Navy, Army, Militia, and Volunteers, the Property of the late S. M. MILNE, Esq., of Calverley House, Leeds. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, Drawings, and Etchings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 19, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, and ETCHINGS, consisting chiefly of the Property of a PRIVATE COLLECTOR. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, Etchings, and Old Master Drawings, together with some choice Oil Paintings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, June 20, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and OLD MASTER DRAWINGS, together with some choice OIL PAINTINGS, including magnificent portraits by Franz Hals and Sir Henry Raeburn. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, price 2s. 6d. each.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, June 16, and Following Day, the OPPENHEIM COLLECTION OF FRENCH FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART.

On WEDNESDAY, June 18, fine TAPESTRY, the Property of the Right Hon. LORD LUCAS AND DINGWALL, the late LADY LAYARD, and others; and PORCELAIN of the late FREDERICK NETTLEFOLD, Esq.

On THURSDAY, June 19, fine old ENGLISH SILVER, the Property of the late J. H. B. CHRISTIE, Esq., Sir COLMAN B. W. RASHLEIGH, Bart., the late H. M. W. OPPENHEIM, Esq., and others.

On FRIDAY, June 20, MINIATURES and OBJECTS OF VERTU, the Property of Mrs. FITZPATRICK, and from various sources.

On FRIDAY, June 20, choice PICTURES by OLD MASTERS.

By order of Sir WILLIAM BASS, Bt.

BYRKLEY LODGE

(near Burton-on-Trent).

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Works of Art of unusual importance, Furniture, and other Effects.

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THE CELLAR OF WINES.

Sherries, Madeira, Vintage Ports, Clarets, and Burgundies—Steinberg Cabinet—Chicquet's Champagne—Brandy—Rum—Liqueurs, &c.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE

comprises

Regence Kingwood Commodes, mounted in Ormolu—a Pair of Parquetier Corner Cabinets—a Louis Seize small Marqueterie Table—a Tapestry Screen in Boucher subjects—a Gilt Tapestry Settee and Pair Fauteuils—Three Tapestry Wall Panels in Pastoral Scenes—a Parquetier Kingwood Grand Pianoforte by Erard—a Set of Fourteen Carved Oak Chairs and Settee—a Henry Deux Carved Cabinet—an Oak Court Cupboard—a general Old Spanish Leather and Chinese Lacquer Screens—a Set of Twenty-four Carved Mahogany Dining-room Armchairs—Three long Carved Mahogany Side-Tables—Louis Seize and Empire Ormolu Mantel Clocks—English Oak and Mahogany Long Case and Bracket Clocks—a Sheraton Bookcase—an Empire Escritoire—Marqueterie and other Writing Tables—Fanteils, Lounges, and Settees in Silk Brocade and Leather Upholsteries—a notable Marqueterie Corner Cupboard—Silk Curtains—Decorative China—Old Worcester and Derby Table Services, &c.—a full-size Billiard Table, carved in symbolic groups of the British Dominions.

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Suites of Bedroom Furniture after designs by Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite, in Mahogany, Satin, Walnut, and other Woods—Carved Wood and Brass Bedsteads—Mirrors—and general Furnishings of the Domestic Offices.

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Two Broughams, Omnibuses, a Victoria, Brske, Luggage Cart, Harness by Peters, Windower, and others—a Gondola, a Canoe, Two Punts, and Miscellaneous, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the above Premises, on MONDAY, June 23, TUESDAY, June 24, WEDNESDAY, June 25, THURSDAY, June 26, MONDAY, June 30, and TUESDAY, July 1, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.

On view by Catalogue, 1s. each, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 20 and 21. Private View on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 18 and 19, by special permits.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The LIBRARY and the SILVER will be SOLD at 20, HANOVER SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, and will be on view there for two days prior from 10 to 5 o'clock each day.

THE LIBRARY

comprises some 4,000 volumes of fine Editions, mostly bound in whole morocco, and includes complete Sets of Works of famous Writers on History, Art, Sport, and Fiction, many with Coloured Plates.

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THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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THE FAMILY PLATE.

A Service of King's Pattern Spoons, Forks, &c., 731 oz.—Silver-handled Table Knives—Ivory-handled Cutlery by Garrard—Queen Anne Hammered Bowl (1713)—Queen Anne Porringer (1705)—George II. Cake Basket by Paul Trespin, 55 oz.—Four William IV. Entrée Dishes, 277 oz.—several Pairs of tall Silver Candelabra—Six George II. Salvers—Epergnes—Tea and Coffee Services—Cruets—Wine Jugs—Sauceboats—Dish Covers—Inkstands, &c.—a fine George II. Cup and Cover by Thos. Heming (1748), 100 oz.—important Racing Cups, including the Ascot Gold Cup (1896), 131 oz., 18-carat gold Derby Gold Cup (1907), and other interesting pieces; also a Collection of old Painted Papier-Maché Boxes.

Catalogues may be obtained, when ready, 1s. each, of Messrs. RADCLIFFE & HOOD, Solicitors, 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, or of the Auctioneers.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, who will issue orders to view at their Offices, 20, Hanover Square, W., and 100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Autograph Letters and Historical Documents, from the portfolios of an Amateur, and other Properties.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **MONDAY, June 16**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**, including the above Properties, comprising specimens of the Handwriting of Eminent Men and Women, Authors, Musicians and Composers, Dramatic and Operatic Celebrities, Naval and Military Men, Royalties, Statesmen, Theologians, &c., including Ainsworth, Beaconsfield, Beethoven, Robert Blake, Emily Brontë, Browning, Burns, Carlyle, Calvin, Charles II., Congreve, Cowper, Cromwell, De Quincey, Dickens, Dumas, Benj. Franklin, Warren Hastings, Henry VIII., James I., Samuel Johnson, Lamb, Luther, Marlborough, Meredith, Napoleon I., Nelson, Ney, Penn., Lord Romney, Mrs. Siddons, Thackeray, Wagner, Walpole, Washington, Wesley, William III., &c.

Books and Manuscripts, including Selections from the Libraries of the late JOSEPH LEETE, Esq., removed from Eversden, South Norwood, and the late Mrs. WILLIAM HOEY GATLIFF, removed from Eaton Square, S.W., and other Properties.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, June 26**, and **Following Day**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, **VALUABLE BOOKS**, including the above Libraries, comprising Standard Works in all branches of Literature, including Tennyson's Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, with his MS. alterations and additions—Autograph Letter of Robert Burns—Petrarch MS. dated 1450, and other MSS. from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth Century, including one by John Gauden, author of *Ekion Basilike*—Early Printed Books, including Horæ on Vellum—Choice Specimens of Binding (Italian, Lyonesse, German, Early English, Mearns, &c.)—the First Complete Don Quixote in English—Mme. de Pompadour's Suite des Estampes, uncut—Books with Coloured Plates—First Editions of Surtees, Dickens, Thackeray, and others—also original Dickens Drawings by Charles Green, R.L., and J. Mahoney, and many other valuable and interesting items.

Engravings.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **FRIDAY, June 27**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, **ENGRAVINGS**, comprising Fine Prints of the Early French School, the Property of a GENTLEMAN, deceased, including Le Hazards Heureux de l'Escarpolette, by N. de Launay, after J. H. Fragonard, a fine impression of the very rare first state—Princess Wilhelmina, by Descourts, after Hentzi and Toselli, finely printed in Colours, proof before letters, with untrimmed margins—and others by and after Baudouin, Demarteau, Ponce, Boucher, De Bucourt, &c.—Fancy Subjects of the Early English School, including Pomona and Ceres, by Bartolozzi, after Cipriani, a charming pair of Ovals, in Colours—Beauty and Prudence, by and after the same, finely printed in Colours—Painting, by and after J. R. Smith, a very scarce mezzotint, &c.—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Stipple, including Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, after Reynolds—Lady Hamilton as Emma, by J. Jones, after Romney—Mrs. Withrahams, by T. Watson, after Gardner, undescribed state, &c.—Topography—Caricatures—Naval and Military Scenes and Incidents—Portraits—Landscapes and Scriptural Subjects by the Early Masters—Baxter Oil Prints—Sporting Subjects, &c.—Americana—Modern Etchings and Engravings, including Mrs. Bradly, by Samuel Cousins, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, private plate, before the Association stamp, Mezzotint, Proof, and many others—and a few Water-Colour Drawings.

Water-Colour Drawings by Nicholas Pocock.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, June 18**, at 1 o'clock, the **REMAINING PORTION** of the **POCOCK COLLECTION**, comprising Original Water-Colour Drawings for the Naval Chronicle—an illustrated Log-Book—Landscape Views of Bristol and the Avon, Welsh Scenery, &c. Also Two Marine Pictures by Pocock—Water-Colour Drawings by Paul Braddon—Presentation Proof Portrait of Ruskin by Herkomer—Topographical Engravings, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Miscellaneous Books.

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LONDON: JOHN MURRAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913.

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LITERATURE

The Public Schools and the Empire. By Herbert Branston Gray. (Williams & Norgate.)

At a first glance this volume seems to lack the gravity which we are wont to associate with educational writings. Like the ghost of the elder Hamlet, Dr. Gray comes "in questionable shape"; like the Ancient Mariner, he has "strange power of speech." The flouts and gibes in which he indulges are calculated to horrify the potentates of the educational world. Formerly one of them himself, Dr. Gray now occupies "a position of greater freedom and less responsibility." One can imagine him confronting censure with the gaiety of a Hippoclidides, or saying, in the words of Raleigh—

If potentates reply,
Give potentates the lie.

But the fact is that it is less to the potentates than to the parents of England's sons—to borrow his own phrase—that Dr. Gray appeals; and, whatever may be thought of his manner, his matter is serious enough.

For he is profoundly and aggressively dissatisfied with the present state of our national education, and the principles which govern it. He is a root-and-branch reformer. Despairing (too readily, as we believe) of improvement from within, he would have the State reorganize education from the top to the bottom, from the University to the Council school. New conditions should be formulated from Whitehall, a space of years granted us in which to get used to them, and in 1920 they should be forced upon us, whether we like them or no. But can it be seriously maintained that this is

more than a pious aspiration? Where is the body of opinion in the country which is going to goad Parliament into taking such a step? Dr. Gray's book may do something, no doubt, towards educating such a body of opinion; but the walls of the scholastic Jericho are not going to collapse at the summons of a single trumpet, no matter how vigorously it be blown. We do not share Dr. Gray's confidence in the saving power of universal State control in education. We desire to remind our readers of the weighty words of Prof. Adamson:—

"In the nature of things, the first demand made by the bureaucracy is for uniformity, and bureaucrats are not always quick to detect the uniformity of death. It is to the advantage of all concerned that in the national scholastic economy there should remain a minority of institutions and of teachers who are independent even of an enlightened Board of Education."

Holding this view, we can still less assent to the notion that the State should deprive the ancient Universities of self-government. What Parliament might claim to do is to modify their constitution and then leave them to manage their own affairs. We cannot see that a body of officials in London—themselves, by the way, trained for the most part at Oxford and Cambridge—should be better judges of educational needs than those who are seeking to satisfy them, year in, year out, at the Universities, themselves.

But are they satisfying them in the right manner? That is a question which "the parents of England's sons" would do well to examine. It is not only a question of the limited number of parents whose boys are to proceed to the University, because, as Dr. Gray clearly demonstrates, the influence of Oxford and Cambridge is, and has long been, exercised over innumerable scholars who never cross their thresholds. The network of their examinations is spread widely over the land, with consequent effect upon the curriculum of a very large proportion of our secondary schools. That is why the appeal of Dr. Gray's book is really wide. Its message is to every parent whose son is getting, or is to get, secondary education, whether at Eton or at the nearest Grammar School. Growing youths cannot themselves do much to modify their educational surroundings; they must accept them with a good grace or a bad. But parents can, and should endeavour to, form an independent opinion on all matters which concern their children's welfare; and Dr. Gray's extremely frank review of present-day scholastic conditions will help them to do it.

They will read his book, it is true, with many searchings of heart, sometimes with dismay. Dr. Gray tilts against so much they have hitherto accepted with complacency as part of the natural order. Any parent takes pleasure in seeing his boy go up to receive a prize. But that prize is the result of competition, and Dr. Gray brands competition as pernicious. That prize means that its

recipient is acquiring the habit of straining every nerve to get the better of his fellows, whereas co-operation would instil a very different ideal; would encourage, indeed, the desire to become "greater than himself," but not the ambition to become "greater than others." Again, it is a matter of common observation that the parents of clever boys bring them up to scholarship-winning, first at the preparatory, then at the Public School, then at the University. It is the recognized thing to do. Parents do it, and exult when success ensues. How many of them have asked themselves whether, in the process, they are damaging, perhaps irretrievably, their children's brains, health, and happiness? It is true that many lads appear to survive the ordeal unharmed, and in after life come to the front and stay there; but we have all heard of boys who win scholarships at Oxford being "worked out" and "never doing anything after"; and Dr. Gray solemnly assures us that, within his own experience, the system is responsible for many a wasted life and ruined constitution. Colleges, schools, parents, all in league against the true interests of clever adolescence! It is a serious indictment. Nor does Dr. Gray appear to think that the duller boys at Public Schools fare much better.

"The vast majority [he writes] cannot adjust themselves to a training that is largely literary and linguistic. Hence comes an atmosphere of inattention, idleness, despair."

But he has a remedy to suggest. Speaking, we understand, from his own experience at Bradfield College, he asserts that

"properly organised manual training has exercised a surprisingly beneficial reaction on book-learning. Many a boy has not only found his *métier* in the employment of his energies and abilities in the Engineering shops, but has shaken off the despair which had previously attended his efforts in the class-room, and has made respectable progress in those very linguistic and literary studies which he had previously abhorred and evaded."

That is an interesting and important statement, and one which amply justifies its author's plea for a more general recognition in our schools of the scientific connexion between hand and mind.

Such are a few of Dr. Gray's more arresting suggestions. Others are more obvious, as when he fulminates against the tyranny of games and "athlete-worship." Here we are in thorough agreement, and shall certainly not tell him that he is flogging a dead horse; on the contrary, the horse is as lively as ever it was. Where we cannot quite follow him is in his proposal that there should be no "sides" in schools, but one curriculum for all. His argument appears to be that an education which embraces an equal proportion of humanistic and naturalistic studies is the best training for citizenship, and therefore the best training for all. Now, we readily concede that it is as desirable for the member of a learned profession at

home to be a good and patriotic citizen as it is for his schoolfellow who becomes a colonial farmer; but it is not easy to see how one and the same course of instruction at school is calculated to render the two men, not only good citizens, but also successful practitioners of their widely divergent avocations. Dr. Gray's "Grand Trunk system" will need branch lines, we fancy.

The Nation and the Empire: being a Collection of Speeches and Addresses. With an Introduction by Lord Milner. (Constable & Co.)

LORD MILNER states in the Introduction to his collected speeches and addresses that he has always tried to keep himself "free from entanglement with secondary and more questionable political aims." He feels, however, that "no sooner does any Imperial problem assume a character of real urgency . . . than it is almost certain to become the shuttlecock of party." He argues against party politics, but makes speeches which it is difficult for a non-party journal to discuss. Like other strong party men, he is under the impression that he is a free-lance, and "unhampered by the obligation to adhere strictly to the lines of any 'authorized' programme."

He goes so far as to say that the Tariff Reform views of Mr. Chamberlain were those of the Dominions—a statement which needs a good deal of qualification, and which cannot be supported by any reading of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. That statesman suggested, for instance, that the Colonies should bind themselves not to start new industries, and the proposition was no sooner made than it was repudiated by Canada, and, we may add, withdrawn by Mr. Chamberlain.

When Lord Milner writes about "communities of the same origin, the same language, the same political and social structure, the same type of civilization," failing to stand together, we must dissent from his description of the British Empire, and point out that in each of those respects the communities comprised in the Empire vary as widely as is possible. A glance at India, South Africa, and Canada is sufficient, and there is no need to labour the point.

Again, we fail to agree with Lord Milner when he states that British tolerance was carried too far when the French and Dutch languages were put on a footing of absolute equality with English for official purposes. His view is curiously old-fashioned, and it is well to bear in mind the remarks of other leading Englishmen who have seen in that equality a proof of the wisdom of our rule.

There is much of great interest in Lord Milner's remarks about our military requirements, and his view is that the United Kingdom does not need an army of the same size and character as those of Continental Powers. But he advocates such an increase of military strength as

he believes our present system can never give us. He favours a period of regular military training for the whole able-bodied youth of the nation, and thinks that conscription has never hurt Continental Powers—a statement which will surprise many people in France and Germany. We have looked for something to show how this universal military training will provide for what is usually considered our greatest need, namely, an army to serve in India; but, if Lord Milner has dealt with the point, we have missed it.

To reprint many of these speeches needed courage, which Lord Milner never lacks; but they reopen old sores which were better left alone, and we wish that in a volume which will be read in South Africa attacks on our Dutch South-African colonists had been omitted. But we can warmly praise other addresses, and would draw attention to those on Sweated Industries and kindred subjects.

The volume has been well edited by Mr. Charles Boyd, and is dedicated to him by Lord Milner. Each speech is introduced by Mr. Boyd in a few excellently chosen lines, in which, without the waste of a word, he explains the circumstances in which it was delivered.

AUGUST STRINDBERG.

STRINDBERG wrote his own biography; it is contained in most of his works, admittedly or otherwise. But the works are many, and an introduction by another hand is not merely justifiable, but even an actual necessity. On analyzing the Bibliography appended to Miss Lind-af-Hageby's book we obtain the following result: the plays amount to 55; the short stories to 13 volumes; the history and autobiography to 8 each; the novels to 7; and the poems to 4. There are still 28 other volumes, chiefly ranked as miscellaneous. The output is appalling, even in such a period as the forty years Strindberg devoted to literary production. There is something furious about the intensity these figures illustrate. He must have felt himself unable to indulge in his extreme egotism without some justification; hence at all periods of his life he displays an anxiety to surpass, irrespective of anything to be gained by success. In his younger days, as he says in 'The Son of a Servant,' "he had a mania for explaining and knowing everything." His brother could draw, and so he must draw, until he found he could not successfully compete. (Miss Lind-af-Hageby is incorrect when she says that he gave up drawing when he found he could copy his brother's work without difficulty.) Later

August Strindberg. By L. Lind-af-Hageby. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

In Midsummer Days. By August Strindberg. (Howard Latimer.)

Plays.—Second Series: *There are Crimes and Crimes, Miss Julia, The Stronger, Creditors, Pariah.* By August Strindberg. (Duckworth & Co.)

he attempted to surpass his sisters' musical accomplishments. He had had no training, and again he failed. Zoology, physics, and chemistry next submerged him. Then he tried to outshine his family in religious fervour. In later life this attitude is unchanged. He set out to better the dramas of Ibsen, the poetry of the whole world. He must sink beneath the lowest, and soar above the highest.

After a few years of literary activity his brain became the scene of an endless procession of fantasies and realities, shapeless dreams and finely modelled figures that emerged into plays. Ideas, plots, scenes, jostled and struggled for precedence on paper. He was unable to restrain, even to take stock, where such profusion existed, and in consequence we find in his plays and stories endless cases of duplicated incidents and situations. The product of his brain outran his capacities. Madness was the result, but, fortunately, not of a permanent nature.

He bowed before many masters, setting up and destroying their images with frantic zeal. Voltaire and Swedenborg, Shakespeare and Balzac, and many another were glorified, only to be displaced. An extraordinary polymath, when he aspired to be the foremost his claims were fortified by unsparing application, and often crowned with success.

We have but hinted at the darker side of his career. The appalling self-revelations contained in 'The Confession of a Fool' have already been dealt with in these columns. Yet in how many plays and stories the same unhappy history betrays itself! Not its least astonishing thing is that three women undertook the responsibility of marrying him. Miss Lind-af-Hageby assures us that Strindberg cannot in fairness be described as an anti-feminist, since at one time of his life he favoured women's enfranchisement. We cannot regard such a statement as serious. In a multitude of his plays Strindberg made the women characters collectively the "villain of the piece." His anti-Ibsenite views are, moreover, hardly in a line with his alleged feminism. With this slight reservation, Miss Lind-af-Hageby is to be congratulated on an ably executed piece of work, which will supply, for many English readers, a key-plan to the mass of Strindberg translations now upon the market.

Strindberg's extraordinary versatility is illustrated by two recent translations of works apparently opposed in form, matter, and spirit. 'In Midsummer Days' is a series of short stories, which, in spite of certain qualities obviously derived from introspection, have a childish simplicity and pleasantly recall Hans Andersen. In their mingled tears and sunshine they are poles apart from the book of plays which Mr. Bjorkman has translated into American. Here we have Strindberg at his hardest. 'Miss Julia,' described as "A Naturalistic Tragedy," with all its unpleasantness of subject, is in several respects a fine achievement. The

author's power of maintaining a continuous grip on the attention of his audience was never demonstrated better than by this play, virtually a dialogue between two persons. 'The Stronger,' considerably shorter, is scarcely inferior in dramatic force, and is a monologue. The author's views on staging contained in a preface to 'Miss Julia' will be read with interest. A quarter of a century ago he had partly anticipated the ideas of Mr. Granville Barker.

The World Soul. By H. Fielding-Hall. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. FIELDING-HALL is an agnostic, but of no ordinary type. In a Preface that discloses the character of his reflections on religion—and this work is a deliberate statement of these reflections—he says: "I am an agnostic in these matters; as in all others." One does not read much of this volume, however, before seeing that, so far from being an agnostic, Mr. Fielding-Hall is not agnostic enough. Indeed, one wonders whether to admire more his confident knowledge or his refreshing egotism. "I have solved the Greek Mythology," he writes in one place. Again, "Now that I have completely seen the life and truth of Jesus, I find them absolutely simple." Best of all:—

"By working diligently all my life, by asking, by seeking, by knocking, I had discovered a great many things, and I knew that all I had discovered was true."

The hypothesis of the World Soul has cast its glamour over the author, and he holds that it offers a "complete explanation of all phenomena of life, of thought, of all the religions, of the life of Jesus, and of his teaching"; for the World Soul "pervades all living matter." No Church or saint has ever had the key to Jesus, but it is to be found in Darwin. "Science and Jesus" are living truths, but organized faiths are "dead mistakes."

With these premises Mr. Fielding-Hall proceeds in this "new line of thought" to triumphant conclusions. But he must not imagine that the conception of a World Soul is new. It is needless to remind him that Plato wrote the 'Timæus,' and Aristotle the 'De Anima,' for he confesses that he has not learnt much from Greek philosophy; but a glance at Cudworth's 'True Intellectual System of the Universe' should confound him with the amazing vagaries of his prized hypothesis. We need not follow him in his pilgrimage from doubt to belief. He begins with what he calls a statement, and what many would call a travesty, of the Christian faith delivered to him in his youthful days; and in the process of sifting a "mass of superstition" he has much to say about the origin of religion, body and soul, the kingdom of heaven, the Trinity and the Christ.

It is not unfair to test the value of Mr. Fielding-Hall's religious philosophy by his estimate of Jesus. He falls foul

of Renan's well-known presentation, and declares that the latter "never truly saw one idea" in His life or teaching; but we prefer Renan to our author. Jesus, he declares, "was born of an unknown father, possibly a Greek....and of Mary in the usual way, and that is as far as we can go." He

"liked good food, good wine, good company. No doubt he ate a great deal.... So they called him a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber. He was reproached with consorting with publicans and sinners. He knew they were the best company."

And so on in this strain. Jesus's teaching, too, is not difficult, for it is "in the main just perfect common sense." His miracles of healing, being explicable by the exponents of the World Soul hypothesis, are "certainly true"; his other miracles are "simply figurative for ideas," and have no basis of fact. The dead He raised were never dead. In fact, He Himself did not die on the cross, but some time later. Jesus "seemed dead, therefore he was dead." The sum of the whole matter is best put in his own words:—

"It seems to me quite wonderful, a miracle of miracles, that a life, a teaching so simple, so utterly obvious to any one who cares to think about it, should have been so absolutely covered over and concealed by ignorance, by misconception, by misinterpretation."

That is the pass to which the World Soul has brought Mr. Fielding-Hall, and the strange thing is that he can find many extracts from Holy Writ that he deems apposite to his thought. There is an appendix, in which he settles the Johanne question which has harassed so many Biblical scholars—Philip was the author of the Fourth Gospel. The book contains much that is interesting, but little that is instructive. Its reflections seem to us those of a widely-read man who has thought either too little or too much on religious matters.

Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus. Translated into English Verse by Arthur S. Way. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE translator of Theocritus is handicapped at the outset. Traditional arrangement confronts him at the opening of Idyll I. with a task of extraordinary difficulty. The matchless first line, with its subtle onomatopœic suggestion—how is that to be communicated in any tongue but the original? It puts us at one stroke in tune with Theocritus (or the collection of poetry we accept as his); its immediate followers "develope the subject," to talk in the terms of programme-music; and to the end we carry the first thrilling impression of that introduction. Now the translator of Theocritus who can, as it were, hit the right Theocritean note in his opening of Idyll I. is on the way to success. Let him be flat or colourless there and he is undone. We may wish him well, but we shall not follow him further

with much confidence. The thing defies analysis. Andrew Lang, in prose, managed to get the effect perfectly; a more recent prose translator showed to what dismal use almost the same words could be put. Here now, in verse, Mr. Way, an indefatigable and often admirable interpreter, has risked his reputation on that opening which, with the first line of Pindar, is one of the most sensitive touchstones of the translator's art. The Pindaric opening is well nigh desperate; but the Theocritean lies within a skilful hand. Mr. Way has come off with credit, not with the horned he-goat perhaps, but with the she-goat for his prize. He has chosen too long a line, helped out by false accental strains, as in the last syllable of his fourth word, but his feeling is right. The only pity is that the first line has nothing inevitable about it. The original, once heard, is remembered. As yet no English versifier has done so much. But Mr. Way at least manages his little picture well:—

Sweet is the whispering, friend goatherd, of
yonder pine
Low lispingsong by the spring, and sweet that
piping of thine.

When the ear gets accustomed to the internal rhymes the cadence is not unpleasing. But the stress on "ing" in "whispering" is unfortunate; unfortunate, too, are the unintentional recurrences of rhyme in "lispings" and "piping," when one comes to examine the lines closely.

In the recurring incantations of the Simætha idyll internal rhyme is used with happy effect. But the first "to" might very well have been omitted in

Draw, magic Wheel of Power, yon truant to love
to my bower.

"Truant love," however, overstrains the simplicity of the Greek. Neater, and almost literal, though it sacrifices the powerful suggestion of *πρότρυ*, is the second refrain:—

Think on me, Moon, as I tell of my love and how
it befell.

In the same idyll line 11 is rendered

Shine fair.
O Moon, for the song of the Spell unto thee shall
be softly chanted,

taking *ἄστυχα* with the verb. We think it preferable to read *ἄστυχε δαίμον*, "gentle goddess," but in poetical translation one does not, perhaps, force such points.

In VIII. the famous outburst *μή μοι γὰρ Πέλοπος* is shorn of its allusions, possibly as smacking too much of learned Alexandria for homely swains; but, even so, the rendering is in the right key, except at the close, where "Sicilian sea" is too precious to be lost. "Western" is poor beside it. Mr. Way fortunately keeps *σύντρομα μᾶλ'*, and will not be drawn to read *σύντρομε κάλ'*, "pretty pasture-mate."

In the 'Syracusan Women' and Moschus's 'Lament for Bion' Mr. Way has not, we think, bettered, or even equalled, Leigh Hunt, who did wonders with those pieces. We like much of this new translation, but these "trick-effects" of verse, we fear, will not stand the test of time so well as quieter and more conventional efforts.

The Drift of Romanticism. "Shelburne Essays," Eighth Series. By Paul Elmer More. (Constable & Co.)

MR. MORE impresses the present reviewer deeply with the scope and penetration of his critical work. He has before this, in the sixth volume of the series, written an essay-sequence of avowedly philosophical trend—his 'Studies of Religious Dualism'—and the accuracy of his craftsmanship, the reassuring confidence with which he gives his judgments, the tempered astringency of his style, fortified as they undoubtedly are by a scholarship of rare amplitude, proceed perhaps essentially from his possession of that even rarer instrument, a philosophical system. Of this system let us remark at once that it is individual and unflinching, submitted by himself to every available test of thought and personal experience, and so unfolded in the concluding pages of the volume before us as to leave no doubt that for its author at least the barrier between speculation and action has been broken down.

"The life of truth," he writes, "is philosophy; the life of morality is health (*σωφροσύνη*). Philosophy and moral health may not wholly coincide in a man's life, but each is the mutual reinforcement of the other, and in their perfection they cannot exist apart."

Mr. More's thought is avowedly dualistic. The ninety chiselled aphorisms in which he here summarizes it for us he entitles 'Definitions of Dualism.' But the dualism on which his philosophy rests is not the obvious contrast of matter and spirit, the body and the soul; it is rather the contrast of two antagonistic elements implied in our conscious life itself: on the one side an absolute element, an element of pure inhibition, which he calls the "inner check"; on the other the processes and apparatus of consciousness, the pleasures, emotions, and faculties, including reason, all of which he identifies with the stream of nature, the flux: in a word, the contrast of the true infinite with all finite things. The connexion of this with Romanticism will not be obvious at first sight. Yet not the least virtue of Mr. More's handling of the theme is the constructive ability which enables him to exhibit the most various manifestations of the human spirit in such a way that they at the same time throw light upon his ideas and derive light from them.

His themes are for the most part those which within the last few months have come before him in his capacity of critic of current literature and editor of the *New York Nation*—William Beckford, Cardinal Newman, Fiona Macleod, Nietzsche, Huxley, and Pater—and his purpose in grouping this somewhat motley and incoherent sextet is to expose what he takes to be the fundamental illusion of Romanticism under several typical disguises, and to show how, according to the degree in which men embrace it, they wander more and more widely from health and truth and happiness. Romanticism is in effect, says Mr. More,

a failure to distinguish the limitless from the infinite, and the most disastrous implication of the failure is the moral blindness and self-ignorance in which it necessarily issues. For into the constitution of man the limitless and the infinite both enter, but enter as antagonists; and morality is in fact the subjugation of those elements in him which acknowledge no boundaries and are insatiable to the central inhibitive influence which is a law to itself.

"The principle which gives to historic romance a character radically different from the mystery and wonder of classic art, I should define as that expansive conceit of the emotions which goes with the illusion of beholding the infinite within the stream of nature itself instead of apart from the stream."

romance, so defined, being "the dominant tendency and admitted ideal of the modern world."

The possession of a precisely formulated system is apt to militate a little against the perfect receptivity, the generous self-oblivion, which are part of the ideal critic's outfit. If we have any quarrel with Mr. More, it would be that the relativity of his judgments to the pervading principles of his thought comes out almost too clearly. It is a little distressing, for example, to see a phenomenon so large and so living as M. Bergson's philosophy placed and dismissed at what one might call its face value; nor does such a procedure come quite graciously from a thinker whose last word after all is admittedly wanting, and the height of whose claim is that he perceives intuitively why the unexplained must remain inexplicable. It is not even as if Mr. More succeeded perfectly in maintaining his own dualism.

"It may be surmised," he writes, "but only surmised, that in some way the faculties themselves [that is, memory, reason, imagination] have been created by the action of a force within the flux obedient to the inner check."

Yet what some surmise, and only surmise, others may, perhaps, perceive intuitively, refusing to put finite and infinite asunder, and finding evidence of the workings of the self-determining spirit through all. The "force within the flux" will to them be the force without which there could be no "flux" at all; and a vision thus at once appears of a Romanticism purged of those incontinences which Mr. More identifies with the name, a Romanticism which is dissatisfied with classic ideals only in so far as it sees them realized on imperfect terms, and which finds the meaning of life in a progressive—may we not even say a limitless?—unfolding of the true infinite out of itself. It is possible, we think, to admit all the flaws, whether of moral or of intellectual consistency, to which Mr. More unerringly points, and still to maintain that the illusions of Romance are to be associated with, and justified in the light of, an element of essential inspiration. Mr. More's explanation of the phenomenon explains

it utterly away. The world for him is evil, a negation, and the Romantics, thinking it good, have cast in their lot with it, and pass so into the region of shades. The explanation is, perhaps, too simple. What they have done rather has been to confuse the presentiment of goodness with the perception of it, and to impute to superficial aspects a goodness which appears only to the perfected and essential faculty of vision. Their own vision, necessarily imperfect, we might define as that for which the infinite itself—the absolute, the self-contained—is subject to the law or susceptible to the condition of growth.

TRADE-UNIONISM.

MR. CLAYTON hopes that his small book on 'Trade Unions' will serve as an introduction to the study of the subject, but on all counts except that of price Mr. Schloesser's 'Trade Unionism' is, in our opinion, more likely to arouse and sustain interest. From neither work would a person not previously interested in the subject deduce that trade-unionism has a soul—is, in fact, an organization whose ideals and mistakes prove its close relationship to the humanity with which it deals.

Mr. Clayton's work bears the semblance of a beginner's textbook manufactured to order, and none too skilfully manufactured either. There is too much repetition for one thing, and the printers, by faulty punctuation, have further complicated in some instances the author's awkward phrasing. He is a clever, but somewhat jerky writer.

In matters of not inconsiderable moment the two books correct and supplement each other. To take the case of the London Society of Compositors, Mr. Clayton gives them their proper place as pioneers in concerted action in 1785, when a circular requesting an advance of what was equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour was issued, though Mr. Schloesser is right in giving 1801 as the date when the first Trade Society of Compositors was formed. Neither author, however, gives the Society credit for being the first to issue a Labour daily, though their organ *The Daily Herald* appeared some time before *The Daily Citizen*, which is mentioned by Mr. Schloesser. Again, though Mrs. Paterson is recorded by Mr. Clayton as being the founder of women's trade-unionism, no mention is made of the fact that she was a working printer; and the compositors might also have been complimented on the fact that they have been among the first to recognize the latter-day need of protecting wages from the baneful effect of undercutting by admitting women monotype operators to membership of their union. In affirming on p. 80 that both time and

Trade Unions. By Joseph Clayton. "The People's Books." (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

Trade Unionism. By Henry H. Schloesser. (Methuen & Co.)

piece scales of payment have been accepted by the trade, Mr. Schloesser should have modified his statement so far as the above-mentioned machine-setting is concerned, for which no piece rates have been fixed in London in spite of several attempts.

Mr. Schloesser is frankly sympathetic to the worker's point of view, and we wish that so good a friend had pointed out some of the faults which mar the movement. They are none the less faults because any reasonable being would expect them in an underdog. It is natural, if you cannot seize the throat of a big opponent, to worry him in any part of the body which can be got at.

We are far from denying that the top-dog also takes his advantages virtually whenever and wherever occasion presents, and that he has less excuse for doing so, though the law is fairer now than it was before the Combination Repeal Law was passed. Speaking of that period, Mr. Schloesser says:—

"It was pretended that the law was equal for employers and employed, but there is no instance of a successful prosecution against employers for combining, although in theory it was just as illegal for masters to combine to keep down wages as for men to organize to increase them."

We are surprised to find the author joining others in a common misuse of the word "educated" when he says:—

"Educated society supported the prohibitory laws, and also the action of capitalist classes, manufacturers, merchants, and traders, in the attempts made to put down all concerted action in the withholding of labour."

In giving reasons why it is easier to get wages raised than hours of working reduced, he omits to mention an important fact which has a large bearing on the matter, namely, that although the unions have unfortunately a number of members always out of work, masters who would gladly relieve the situation dare not, by reason of the fact that the unemployed are so largely the unemployable. If the support of compulsory national schemes for technical education were only half as hearty as the general abuse showered on the flotsam and jetsam for which our present stage of civilization is responsible, the evil would be promptly ameliorated.

AMERICAN FICTION.

The Spartan. By Caroline Dale Snedeker. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS is a very readable, indeed an affecting novel, based upon the scanty facts narrated about the Spartan Aristodemus, by way, we think, of displaying in a concrete case the splendid dignity, and also the narrow stupidity, of the Spartan discipline. The author has not taken more than reasonable liberties with history. She has made the hero's father an Athenian, whose widow carries off her child to her

old Spartan home, where she becomes again, in spite of Attic enlightenment, as bigoted as any of them. We note a very bright and attractive sketch of Leonidas, and an account of the fighting at Thermopylae not more improbable than those in many histories of Greece. In all these points the author is excellent, and her geography, though sometimes at fault, seems to us to imply a personal knowledge of Greece, especially of the Peloponnese, which gives a real flavour to her descriptions. So far as such a book is meant not merely to amuse the reader, but to stimulate in him a love of Greek history at its most romantic moment, it is deserving of all praise. Nowadays, when the study of Greek is declining rapidly in our schools and colleges, it is well to repeat, even in this form, that the world is losing its greatest asset in past culture if it neglects the study of this wonderful people.

But whether the author has not put too much complex refinement into her fifth-century hero and some of his friends—that is another question. The extreme moral delicacy of this Aristodemus has a very modern flavour, or rather it seems to imply too many centuries of civilization for its growth. Her estimate of the Spartan aristocrat is not unlike the type in which we delighted long ago, when Fenimore Cooper used to fascinate us with 'The Last of the Mohicans' and other noble Red Indians, but which a closer study of these people showed to be an exceptional, if not wholly imaginary picture of fastidious ethics in a rude and even barbarous life. The old Spartans, too, were not wanting in barbarity.

Having given the author deserved praise, we cannot conclude without criticizing some of the details, in which she might easily have sought advice and correction from some of her classical friends. Are not good Greek scholars available in America? There are still in England many readers who have had accuracy in scholarship drilled into them at their public schools, and in Oxford or Cambridge, and to such persons mistakes of detail assume, perhaps, too much importance. Yet such a reader cannot but fret at finding that "Prokne was turned into a nightingale," or that the skolion about Harmodius had an endless number of verses (like a Greek muleteer's refrain nowadays, which perhaps misled the author), or that Argos was on the way from Athens to Sparta, or that the Periœki were Spartan serfs. Mount Chelmos is not visible from any part of the Eurotas; there were no orange-groves in that day in Italy, or indeed in Europe. There are also forms like Colona (Colonus) and Tirynians (Tirynthians).

It would be needless to multiply these trifles, but it was necessary to give some of them in support of our criticism, also to help the author when her book comes to the second edition we hope for, since to the non-critical reader it is stirring and pleasant.

V. V.'s Eyes. By Henry Sydnor Harrison. (Constable & Co.)

THOSE novel-readers (and they are the majority) who cannot or will not get experience of any stratum of life below their own otherwise than at second hand can hardly do better than take Mr. Harrison as their medium. His novel concerns American high and low life, and tells how a daughter of Society at last found rest for her jaded and restless spirit by following in the steps of a slum doctor who himself (following in the steps of his Teacher) loses his life to find it. Lest we omit to do so, we at once advise readers to reserve the last chapter or so for private perusal, unless they are particularly prosaic-minded, or do not object to a display of feeling in public. We are not so sure of Mr. Harrison's discretion in social reform work as we are of his broad sympathy with those who waste their own lives and those of others through ignorance, however culpable.

Perhaps there is one type of character omitted which would at least have afforded a contrast to the altruism of the hero, and proved his faith in humanity to be not wholly justified. Such a character would be one who, having knowledge, prefers his own ephemeral comfort to acting in accordance with it.

We have expressed ourselves as not quite satisfied with the author's ideas on social reform. It would appear that he upholds the running of charitable institutions in the interests of the poor rather than the payment of such wages as will permit of all learning to provide all things for themselves—all things, including recreation. He satisfies us in his perception that all work should be carried out under decent conditions, but he hardly, in our opinion, insists sufficiently that the work done should be such as will appeal to the workers by reason of its usefulness to the community.

There are many passages which might be quoted as evidence of the author's sound thinking on contemporary problems, but we must confine ourselves to one which recognizes the leaven of the feminist movement:—

"Where there was no sex, there she, Cally Heth, wasn't wanted. Hard words these, but they seemed to have the ring of truth. She was wanted as a woman, she was wanted as an ornament, but she appeared to have no particular purpose as a human being. And the best prospect that life held out to her to-night was to settle down in a weary world as Mrs. J. Forsytho Avery."

It is sufficiently obvious to whom Mr. Harrison owes much of his thought, and not a little of his style, and we think it a little clumsy to borrow from the great writer a striking Christian name for the heroine.

If we have dwelt on one or two unsatisfactory points, it is because we think Mr. Harrison has a distinguished career within his reach. The question is whether he will "make good," as the Americans say, or will, like many of his contemporaries, become the victim of the success he has already achieved.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Theology.

Garvie (Alfred Ernest), A HANDBOOK OF CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS, "Studies in Theology," 2/6 net. Duckworth

Principal Garvie has a wide knowledge of the literature, native and foreign, concerning his subject, apart from his own contributions to it, and his capable summary should attract attention. It is to be noted, however, that it is not easy reading, and supposes much more acquaintance with philosophy than the ordinary man can bear.

Further, it is highly condensed. Within 233 pages Dr. Garvie has attempted, not only to show that "the Christian view of God, the world, and man is true," but also to offer an exposition and vindication of the Christian hope and ideal—i.e., a consideration of the present claims, aims, and deficiencies of Christianity to-day. It would have been well, we think, to omit the latter section, and give more room to the main field of apologetics, which is now thickly crowded, not with the objections of science so much as the theories and explanations of modern German theology.

After briefly examining and rejecting the views of various thinkers, Principal Garvie proceeds to expound what he calls a philosophy of "personalism."

A selection of books which may be read on the subject of each chapter is added at the end.

Gogol (N. B.), MEDITATIONS ON THE DIVINE LITURGY, translated by L. Alexéieff, 1/6 net. Mowbray

Gogol's aim is to show those as yet little acquainted with the rite of the Holy Eucharist as celebrated in the Eastern Orthodox churches the completeness and depth of meaning with which it is informed. In spite of the fame of the author, these 'Meditations' were for some time neglected, but they are now widely used as a manual.

Illingworth (J. R.), DIVINE TRANSCENDENCE AND ITS REFLECTION IN RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY, 6d. Macmillan

A popular edition of a work first published in 1911, the aim of which is to call attention to the complementary conception of Divine transcendence, and to point out its intimate connexion with the note of spiritual authority which distinguishes the organization, faith, and worship of the Church. Many readers will be glad to have a notable book at a cheap price and printed in clear type.

McNeile (E. R.), THEOSOPHY AND THE COMING CHRIST, 1d. S.P.G.

The fact that the author quite early in this pamphlet affirms that Theosophist leaders claim infallibility does not help us to sympathetic consideration of this treatise. A devoted adherent of Christ might well feel that a fuller interpretation of His teaching will make it as pertinent to-day and to-morrow as it was yesterday, or that another teacher will come to carry forward His work of regeneration. It may be that Theosophists attach too much importance to materialistic matters—such as personification—but can the present author throw stones at them for this?

The chief concern of the writer is with a Hindu boy who is thought by some to be a new prophet, and has been the subject of worship and numerous quarrels.

Nicholson (D. H. S.), A HANDBOOK OF MYSTICAL THEOLOGY, being an Abridgment of 'Il Direttorio Mistico' by G. B. Scaramelli, 2/ net. Watkins

'Il Direttorio Mistico,' of which this is an abridgment, is the work of a Jesuit Father who was born at Rome in 1687, and died at Macerata in 1752. It was originally published at Venice in 1754, and has passed through several editions, having been translated into Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Polish, but never, hitherto, into English. It deals with points and stages of the contemplative life with a considerable wealth of argument and example.

Palmer (A. Smythe), THE SAMSON-SAGA, AND ITS PLACE IN COMPARATIVE RELIGION, 5/ net Pitman

Dr. Palmer calls his study of the story of Samson an essay in Comparative Religion, as he maintains that this personage, though undoubtedly historical, has drawn to himself the incidents of a Canaanitish folk-tale of extreme antiquity which was current in Palestine before the Hebrews got a footing there, and was originally of Babylonian origin. He supports his conclusions by numerous quotations from Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, and other literatures. Written in a popular style, the book should appeal to the general reader as well as folklorists and Biblical students. The author has a wide range of learning which he uses effectively, and, unlike other writers of general appeal, he supplies abundant references in foot-notes.

Ryle (Right Rev. Herbert Edward), REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD. Sermon preached in Westminster Abbey before the Members of the International Historical Congress on Sunday, April 6, 1913, 6d. net. Oxford, University Press

An historical sermon recalling some of the great and famous men of the past whose "names kindle in our hearts the recollection of great achievement and of noble example."

Smith (George), SCHOOL SERMONS PREACHED AT MERCHISTON CASTLE, 3/6 net. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier

The sermons in this volume are selected from those preached in the schoolroom at Merchiston during the past fourteen years. They are manly and straightforward addresses, eminently suited to an audience of boys.

Law.

Chaster (A. W.), WERTHEIMER'S LAW RELATING TO CLUBS, Fourth Edition, 10/ Stevens & Haynes

Since the appearance of the last edition in 1903, Acts relating to the Registration of Clubs (Ireland), Friendly Societies, Companies, Finance, Licensing, and other matters have been passed, all of which affect the law of Clubs. The present issue has, therefore, been brought completely up to date.

Philosophy.

Origin and History of Reincarnation, a Symposium arranged by S. George, 2/6 net. Power-Book Co.

Passages on the subject of Reincarnation, taken from the writings of Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mrs. Besant, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Van der Naillen, Dr. J. Peebles, Dr. Paul Carus, Mr. Fielding Hall, and the editor himself. The book ends with 'Twenty-Four Points against Reincarnation.'

Poetry.

Brock (Blanche Adelaide), FIRE FANTASIES, 2/6 net. Long

This little volume would, we think, fare just as well, perhaps better, without the preliminary puff in the form of 'A Foreword' by some well-wisher, whose qualifications as a judge are unknown to us, but do not strike us as overwhelming. The writing is loose in rhyme and metre, and commonplace in thought. In 'The Lover's Walk' during spring in the gloaming, an ideal time for happy couples,

Cousin Fred, just let me mention,
To this same fact paid due attention.

He and Nell are children of Nature, which responds with "moss and violets in repose," birds and rabbits,

And then a gentle toad appears
To view the scene and snuff the breeze.

Is this "fine and original thought, dressed in melodious verse"?

Fisher (Isobel Hume), THE PURSUIT, 1/ net. Maunsell

Every now and then the author succeeds, by sheer simplicity, in being truly poetical. We quote one of the most pleasing examples of her work, entitled 'Shepherds':—

The Fairies keep their gentle flocks
Of milk-white doves in Fairyland;
On upland pastures and gray rocks
The wise, far-seeing herdsmen stand.

The Lady-Moon, with silver wand,
Leads nightly forth her stars again;
And God Himself takes crook in hand
To shepherd the lost souls of men.

Ivor-Parry (Edith), IN THE GARDEN OF CHILDHOOD, 2/6 net. Routledge

A well-chosen anthology of prose and verse which should appeal to child-lovers.

Legge (Arthur E. J.), A SYMPHONY, AND OTHER PIECES, 3/6 net. Lane

Mr. Legge's verse is fresh and pleasing, and he frequently displays the faculty for expressing a pretty fancy in a felicitous manner.

Letts (W. M.), SONGS FROM LEINSTER, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder

These songs, many of which have appeared in various periodicals, are fashioned of the stuff of which true lyrical poetry is made. They are musical and instinct with imagination, and those of lighter texture show both daintiness and humour. They were well worth republishing in their present form.

Longfellow, THE SONG OF HIAWATHA, 6d. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Another volume in the "Oxford Plain Texts," which we have often commended.

Rawlings (B. Burford), THE WOOING OF A GODDESS, 2/6 net. Pitman

Mr. Rawlings has taken a tale from the old mythology and retold it (with some pardonable poetic and mythological licence) in graceful and often inspired verse. The opening of Part VII., 'The Awakening of Love,' is a happy example of his power of descriptive word-painting.

Verses, by P. A. H., 1/ net. Cambridge, W. Heffer; London, Simpkin & Marshall

These verses show no great distinction, yet contain lines that are arresting in their appeal. Occasionally one meets with a stanza that holds a promise of greater things.

Warren (Adèle), LOOMS OF SILENCE, 2/6 net. Long

The author shows a considerable predilection for the sonnet form, though it is far from representative of her best work. One or two of the little pieces in this book are worthy of attention.

Bibliography.

Cambridge University Library, REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1912.

Cambridge University Press

Gives a complete list of the works purchased for the Library during 1912, and of those which have been presented by various public bodies and private donors, of which there were a goodly number.

Librarian Series (The): No. 6. AN EXTENSION AND REVISION OF THE DEWEY AFRICA SCHEDULE, by Arthur John Hawkes, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

This pamphlet is reprinted from *The Librarian*, with certain revisions. The exploitation of Africa as a colonizing centre has led to the demand for an up-to-date series of maps, the classification of which, according to areas, has been undertaken by the author as an extension and revision of Dewey's 'Africa Schedule.'

Supplementary Catalogue of Hindi Books in the Library of the British Museum acquired during the Years 1893-1912, by J. F. Blumhardt. British Museum

This Catalogue has been prepared as a supplement to the volume compiled by the same hand, and published in 1893. The methods of arrangement are in general the same in both works, and the present volume only differs from its predecessor in the greater comprehensiveness and more detailed classification of its indexes.

History and Biography.

Bell (Joseph): AN APPRECIATION BY AN OLD FRIEND, 3/6 net.

Olipphant, Anderson & Ferrier

Sir Conan Doyle, when his creation of Sherlock Holmes brought him fame, informed the public that, as a student at Edinburgh, he found the prototype of that character in his admired professional "chief," Dr. Joseph Bell. The writer of the present appreciation, in mentioning this fact, goes on to say that, unfortunately, the world was led to understand that the two personalities were identical in every respect; whereas the similarity lay in only one fact, a wonderful gift of quick perception and rapid deductive reasoning. He brings forward many instances of Dr. Bell's tender-hearted humanity, which, apart altogether from his skill and repute as a physician and surgeon, may be counted a sufficient apology, if any were needed, for the publication of this sympathetic account of his life and career.

Bradley (A. G.), OTHER DAYS: RECOLLECTIONS OF RURAL ENGLAND AND OLD VIRGINIA, 1860-80, 8/6 net. Constable

This autobiographical miscellany is refreshingly unconventional, and has the charm both of personality and variety. Mr. Bradley has seen the world, and possesses the power of describing men and things. He comes, too, on both sides of a notable stock, of the kind which produces character and anecdote.

The two chapters on the late Dean Bradley will doubtless be scanned by many Rugbeians and Marlburians. In the Rugby section it is related, *inter alia*, how

"at the main exit of the school, after the morning's work on a half-holiday, my father and his friends used to stand at one side, shouting 'Hare and Hounds,' while the opposition, with Tom Hughes prominent among them, shouting 'Football,' stood on the other, as they beat up their respective forces."

The present author, as the official historian of Marlborough College, naturally

writes with authority. He does full justice to Mr. Bradley's success as head master, and exhibits him also in the character of horseman and pigeon-flyer. In another chapter he tells how his father and Tennyson, "seized by some sudden fires of youth," once joined in a football match at Freshwater for "a full ten minutes." He has some caustic comments on certain customs in contemporary schools which tend towards the crushing of individualism.

The rest of the volume is more personally reminiscent. Much of the Virginian chapters has appeared previously in periodicals, but it has been recast and brought into relation with the present. Mr. Bradley sets himself seriously to destroy that "great myth," the supposed aristocratic origin of the Virginians, popular with American novelists and indeed widely current. He appears to have been a pioneer of fly-fishing in Virginia, and gives a diverting account of the astonishment of the local anglers when they first saw it practised.

Fraser (G. Rae), RAMBLING RECOLLECTIONS OF BOYHOOD IN SHEFFIELD SIXTY YEARS AGO, 6d.

Sheffield Independent Press

These 'Recollections,' if not of great interest to the world at large, are commendable for their sincerity. They give some impression of Sheffield as it was from 1853 to 1861.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789: Vol. XXI.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The present volume of these 'Journals' gives the records from July 23rd to December 31st, 1781.

Macdonald (John), CZAR FERDINAND AND HIS PEOPLE, 12/6 net. Jack

We praised recently Mr. Macdonald's little book on 'Turkey and the Eastern Question,' and his considerable knowledge of the Balkans commends this new work from his pen, which gives an account of Czar Ferdinand's qualifications for undertaking "the most thankless task in Europe."

The chief characteristic of the Bulgarians is their industry; and, at the time when the throne was offered to Prince Ferdinand, Stambouloff's envoys were somewhat shocked to think they had found in him "a grown-up spoilt child....timid, and nervous, and undecided....a weakling with whom no business could profitably be transacted." One of the delegates is supposed to have remarked that the Prince was more "fit to lie on a sofa than to sit in the saddle"; and Mr. Macdonald, in noting these words, asks whether Stambouloff "deliberately made choice" of a supposed "weakling." He then goes on to show the man that the ruler of Bulgaria really is.

The connexion of the Bulgarian sovereign with the Rilo monks is pleasantly described; and what he has done for Bulgarian literature is recounted in a very readable chapter. The Czar is a master of rustic dialect as well as literary Bulgarian; and the reader who wants to know of the hard work he does will find all the facts here. It is, however, to the chapter on the Bulgarian army that most people will turn. The Index is not good.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, edited by George M. Wrong and W. Stewart Wallace, Vol. XVII., \$1.50. Toronto University Press

This volume deals with the historical publications relating to Canada which were

issued during 1912. It notices not only the many books on the subject, but also articles which appeared in the leading magazines and reviews.

Select Charters of Trading Companies, A.D. 1530-1707, edited for the Selden Society by Cecil T. Carr. Quaritch

The forty-one grants which form the text of this book are taken from the Patent Rolls, and cover a period which ends with the South Sea crisis. Many interesting charters are omitted because they have already been reprinted, but these are adequately referred to by the editor in his long and valuable Introduction.

Shipley (A. E.), "J.": A MEMOIR OF JOHN WILLIS CLARK, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

The late Registry at Cambridge was one of the institutions of the University, and we are glad to have a Memoir of him by another Cambridge man of note.

Survey (The) of the Manor of Rochdale, edited by Henry Fishwick.

Manchester, Chetham Society

The number of publications issued by the Chetham Society has now reached goodly proportions. The present volume, the 71st of the New Series, deals with the Survey of the Manor of Rochdale made in 1626. This manor in 1066 belonged to Gamel the Thane, and, being afterwards given to the Lord of Clitheroe, became part of the possessions of Roger de Lacy, and thus came to the Duke of Lancaster, and ultimately to the Crown. The Survey was made in an exhaustive manner, and furnishes a graphic description of the town. The original manuscript is unfortunately lost, but the present transcript is, we learn, from a very careful copy. We are glad to have in print a document of abundant interest.

War of Quito (The), by Pedro de Cieza de Leon, and INCA DOCUMENTS, translated and edited by Sir Clements R. Markham.

Hakluyt Society

Cieza de Leon completed a history of the conquest and civil wars of Peru, but the manuscripts have not all been found. The first part, however, was published in the original Spanish in 1880, and it is a translation of this which appears in the present volume. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it describes the attempt of the Spanish Government, at the instance of Las Casas, to befriend the Indians by enforcing laws for their protection. Cieza is one of the most trustworthy writers on Peru, and is always fair and impartial, so that his record is valuable. Sir Clements Markham, besides supplying the translation, provides some useful notes, and has added a sequel of his own, in which he continues the thread of the unfinished history "from the assumption of the Government by Gonzalo Pizarro to his complete victory, and the death of the Viceroy at Añaquito."

Wilkinson (Spenser), THE EARLY LIFE OF MOLTKE, a Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, May 10, 1913, 1/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Professor of Military History at Oxford gives an interesting, though necessarily brief estimate of Moltke, a great soldier and statesman. He finds in Moltke "a finer spirit and a nobler soul" than Bismarck, and ends his summary with the suggestion that to be a great man "requires not only a trained intellect, but a character—not merely knowledge, but a steered and tempered will."

Geography and Travel.

Lukach (Harry Charles), *THE FRINGE OF THE EAST*, 12/ net. Macmillan

An account of a journey through past and present provinces of Turkey, illustrated with photographs. The journey was undertaken some two years before the outbreak of the constitutional revolution in Constantinople in 1908, but the author deals in his book with many of the important events which have occurred since that date.

Morant (Geo. C.), *ODDS AND ENDS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL*, 4/6 net. C. & E. Layton

These somewhat unsophisticated sketches of travel do not contain anything very new in the way of observation, but they possess a quiet interest of their own which should be appreciated by leisured readers.

Sympson (E. Mansel), *LINCOLNSHIRE, "The Cambridge County Geographies,"* 1/6 Cambridge University Press

We have had occasion to refer to this excellent series before. The present volume well deserves its place, for it is lucidly written and judiciously planned. Dr. Sympson happily combines the interests of the antiquary and the man of letters, and his list of famous men of the county is particularly interesting. The illustrations are well varied, and cover a wide range, from bronze implements to modern industries, and Tattershall Castle to Tennyson.

Sports and Pastimes.

Stone (J. Harris), *CARAVANNING AND CAMPING-OUT*, 15/ net. Jenkins

Mr. Stone is an enthusiastic exponent of camping-out, and in 1907 founded the Caravan Club, which now numbers over 300 members. The figure will, we imagine, be considerably increased by this book, which destroys the delusion that caravanning is a rich man's hobby, and shows how delightful a holiday may be enjoyed at a small cost if foresight and knowledge go to the planning of it. As an outdoor pursuit caravanning is compared to yachting; its votaries must be resourceful and self-reliant, methodical and tidy, and over all there must be a captain whose word is law. Mr. Stone's book is both a companion and a guide. It includes useful chapters, full of information and "tips" for the inexperienced, and advice on building, furnishing, and labour-saving contrivances; there are also entertaining chapters on gipsies and gipsy literature, cooking recipes, honeymoons, and other absorbing topics. The whole is well illustrated from drawings and photographs.

Sociology.

Samuelson (Bernard), *SOCIALISM REJECTED*, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

Any criticism we may make concerning this "superior" young man's outpourings does not detract from our thankfulness for its existence. His honesty alone makes him remarkable; otherwise he is typically average. Starting out on life with a genuine sympathy for his fellows, he was clear-sighted enough to see the anomalies which are responsible for much evil. Naturally he recognized that further contemplation would lead him further and further away from his own comfort and self-satisfaction. Like many another, he sought for an antidote, and found it in what he calls the rejection of Socialism. We find no evidence that he has even studied, far less understood, any one of the many Socialist programmes. He has rejected, not Socialism, but many exponents of Socialism, and in

so doing he may claim sympathy, though we fear that, to be logical, he will thereby be led to reject all ideals on account of the deficiencies of idealists. One would have expected Christianity to be abandoned first, because the higher the ideal, the greater the dissimilarity between its tenets and the actions of those who seek to follow it. A man may rightly be judged by his actions, as a tree by its fruit, but we hope it is not equally true to say that a religion is to be judged by its unsatisfactory exponents.

But, if Socialism, as an ideal or a national and practical proposition, has not been studied, there is abundant evidence that the author has done much purposeful reading—purposeful in the sense that he wished to bolster-up his rejection of what, he thought, was disturbing his peace. We confess to having read his work with something of the same purpose, though with a contrary result. If we were to assign a reason for the unconvincing quality of his book, we should say that it is due for the most part to the fact that he has never perceived that there is, fundamentally, a relativity of values.

Nothing is judged by him in relation to the value it has in the world of to-day. A cabbage is mourned over when cut off in its prime with a view to fulfilling its destiny with as great an intensity as a noble life would be if sacrificed to a nation's greed: the idea of either as existing for a definite purpose whose fulfilment may mean metamorphosis is not appreciated. We will go further, and say Mr. Samuelson does not know the difference between metamorphosis and transmogrification. We would warn him that knowledge can never make for the only thing—according to the evidence of the book—he desires, viz., contentment. Should Mr. Samuelson ever learn that change is the only static principle in life, we may hope for a corollary to his present work which will not only show a great advance, but which will mean the elimination of the word "destruction" from his vocabulary.

Education.

Chamberlain (Arthur Henry), *THE GROWTH OF RESPONSIBILITY AND ENLARGEMENT OF POWER OF THE CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT*, "University of California Publications." California University Press

The author points out the necessity for an administrative system wherein the executive officer is honest, wise, fearless, and endowed with ample authority, since modern economic and social conditions demand increased efficiency and higher moral standards. He endeavours to show, on the one hand, how far power centralized in the Superintendent should be subject to control by a Board of Education or Commission, and, on the other, to what extent principals and teachers are to be allowed freedom of action in the conduct of their own schools.

School-Books.

Aimard (Gustave), *LES CONTRABANDIERS*, edited and adapted by E. M. F. Fielding, "Blackie's Little French Classics," 4d.

Gustave Aimard's work, judiciously edited and adapted, forms good material for a Reader, since the story is exciting. The Glossary has been carefully prepared.

Basean (L.), *MANUEL PRATIQUE DE PRONONCIATION ET DE LECTURE FRANÇAISES*, 2/6 Dent

A phonetic French Reader, with a preliminary chapter on the pronunciation of French and notes.

Galland, L'HISTOIRE DES DEUX FRÈRES DU BARBIER, ET AUTRES CONTES TIRÉS DES 'MILLE ET UNE NUITS,' adapted and edited by F. W. M. Draper, "Oxford Junior French Series," 1/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

These selections from the 'Thousand and One Nights' provide excellent material for translation, and include a number of exercises and "questionnaires," as well as a vocabulary.

Howarth (O. J. R.), *A COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD*, "The Oxford Geographies," 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

This book is well set out, both as regards matter and manner. As the author says, the foundation of a knowledge of commercial geography is a knowledge of the different natural regions of the world and their products, and this foundation he proceeds to lay securely in the minds of his readers. The Statistical Tables at the end are valuable.

Kreuger (V.), *DEUTSCHE STUNDEN, NACH DER ANALYTISCH-DIREKTEN METHODE*, 2/ Blackie

A textbook which, the author claims, is on somewhat novel lines. The direct method is used exclusively, and the different sides of the work are closely interconnected. No conjugations, declensions, or constructions are taught in a grammar lesson until instances of them have occurred in the reading pieces. The arrangement of the book is good, and the exercises are well devised.

Mérimée (Prosper), *COLOMBA*, Notes de H. L. Hutton, 1/6 Dent

The complete French text, with a biographical introduction and notes, both in French.

Owen (Rev. E. C. Everard), *A BRIEF HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME*, 3/6 Blackie

The author has achieved a fair measure of success in compressing the histories of Greece and Rome into a small compass, and has written in a manner that should be interesting to young readers. A number of maps are included, and there is a competent Index.

Readings in Modern Scots, FROM ALLAN RAMSAY TO THE PRESENT DAY, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossaries by Alexander Mackie, 1/ net. Chambers

These selections in prose and verse are chosen from representative writers both of the North and the South of Scotland as examples of literature written in the modern Scots tongue. The selection is well made, and there is an Appendix giving short biographical notices of the leading authors from whom quotations are taken.

Robeson (F. E.), *A PROGRESSIVE COURSE OF PRÉCIS WRITING*, 2/6 Oxford University Press

The first part of this handbook is intended to give beginners elementary practice in précis writing, while the second, which occupies the bulk of it, contains for the most part official correspondence, minutes of evidence, &c. The exercises are so arranged as to present a gradual increase in difficulty. It should prove a very useful textbook.

Wild (Samuel), *FRENCH VERBS TABULATED*, "Dent's Modern Language Series," 6d. net.

These tables should be found useful for reference as well as for repetition. The present arrangement emphasizes the relation of the different forms of the verb, and also renders it possible to find the conjugation of all verbs that are commonly met with.

Fiction.

Barr (Robert), A WOMAN IN A THOUSAND, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

This tale of a girl's conquest over the members of a family of noble descent, though quite good of its kind, is unworthy of the author's reputation. It would while away pleasantly what might otherwise be a tedious railway journey, but has no other claim to attention.

Bland (Hubert), OLIVIA'S LATCHKEY, 2/ net.
Werner Laurie

A series of delightful letters exchanged by a man and a girl, which compose collectively a brief romance. The letters are really essays in miniature on things in general, written with an agreeable lightness of touch and no small fund of humour.

Blyth (James), BESET BY SPIES, 6/ White

Taking the episode of the firing by the Russian fleet on the Grimsby trawlers as his central incident, Mr. Blyth has constructed a more or less hair-raising story of espionage. His extensive output accounts, perhaps, for the lack of quality in his style.

Edginton (May), THE SIN OF EVE, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

It is no easy matter to invest propaganda with interest in a novel, but the present author has achieved her end with considerable dexterity. Her heroine is a young woman who determines not to marry till women's wrongs are righted and the vote is won. She becomes an active member of the W.S.P.U., and her work and adventures in London are entertainingly described. She has two lovers: one an actor-manager, the other a newspaper proprietor, who help to provide a plot of a pleasing originality.

Fleming (Guy), LIFE'S LITTLE TRAGEDIES, 3/6 net. Longmans

One can hardly judge Mr. Fleming's powers from these "thumbnail" sketches. The longer of them suggest that the author is capable of gentle irony, and has a sense of humour as well as tragedy.

Forbes-Robertson (Frances), THE HORRIBLE MAN, 6/ Stanley Paul

A well-written, but somewhat aimless story, curiously lacking in cohesion. Its chief fault, however, is that the characters are puppets—cleverly but unconvincingly manipulated; the artist, the rascally agent who ruins the old squire, the squire himself, and his daughters are all tinged with unreality. Despite these blemishes, the reader may be interested.

Forster (R. H.), THE LITTLE MAISTER, 6/ Long

Another of Mr. Forster's stirring tales of Northumbria, in the days when Jacobite plotting divided households against themselves, and wreckers and smugglers flourished. The story runs on conventional lines, and all ends happily, with the King's pardon and a wedding for the hero.

Fraser (A. Keith), A GARDEN OF SPICES, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

The scent of lavender in these reminiscences of childhood is too strong. A little girl in a garden usually makes a pretty picture; the same little girl "showing off" before visitors may still be pretty, but will awake a strong desire for her correction. We suspect that most readers of this book will share this desire; the little girl, the garden, the sunsets, are all pretty, but we get tired of looking at them through rose-coloured glasses.

Hine (Muriel), APRIL PANHASARD, 6/ Lane

A sequel to the author's previous book 'Half in Earnest.' The plot is light; the style has the same qualities somewhat overdone; and the dialogue is lively, though seldom witty. The get-up of the book is unusually attractive.

Hugo (Will), BOUND TO BE, 6/ Stanley Paul

A cheerful air of good-natured philosophy pervades this story. The heroine is brought up by a smug Nonconformist couple whom she believes to be her parents, but when she is 21 learns that her father was an officer in the army, and that the money he left for her maintenance is exhausted. She comes to London and takes service as a domestic. Her most interesting adventure occurs when she accepts a post as maid and companion to an old-young woman who has "purchased" a young and attractive husband. Complications ensue which the author unravels with no little ingenuity. The writing is of the happy-go-lucky, humorous style, and is almost always amusing.

Ibañez (Vincent Blasco), BLOOD AND SAND, translated from the Spanish by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie, 6/ Simpkin & Marshall

A striking novel dealing with bull-fighting and the career of a matador. The descriptions are skilful and the psychology interesting, but the translation might have been better.

Kenny (Louise M. Stacpoole), DAFFODIL'S LOVE AFFAIRS, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

Some mildly interesting "love affairs," related in the first person by the heroine. The writing is careless.

Kenyon (Edith C.), THE WINNING OF GWENORA, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

Gwenora, the daughter of a Welsh rector, has three suitors. She narrowly escapes marriage with a villainous old squire, but, needless to say, eventually finds happiness with the man she loves, the other lover, a young farmer, being passed by. The author has a leisurely style and some capacity for describing Welsh scenery.

Letters to an Eton Boy: A SELECTION FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE, &C., RECEIVED BY GEORGE BEVERLEY FITZ GRANNET DURING HIS LAST YEAR AT SCHOOL, prepared for publication by Christopher Stone, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

This book has distinct merits. If light, it is bright and dramatic, though exactly what it is intended to show is not easy to grasp. It is concerned with a boy's last year at Eton: the Fourth of June, a "rag" in the house, frivolities at Swiss winter sports and in town, his sojourn at country-houses, and the Eton and Harrow match. George Beverley Fitz Grannet is the youth in question, a mute person in the drama, whose doings and character are set before us in the letters he receives from a dozen assorted correspondents, including the gardener at his uncle's house, a somewhat doubtful lady old enough to be his mother, two Eton boys, and his cousin, a vivacious and clever young man-about-town, a dilettante, if not a "waster." The chief correspondents are his mother, lately left a widow, his uncle and guardian, and Lettice, a girl whose relations with him supply the love-motive. We cannot find much to admire in George. He is, of course, high-spirited, is in "Pop.," and makes good scores in the Eton and Harrow match; but his selfishness and want of consideration make us hope that he does not represent even the average "young barbarian," as produced by Eton. It is true that he is

spoilt by his mother, and alternately flattered and lectured by his guardian. The only characters who stand up to him at all are his tutor and his sweetheart, whom he treats badly. Her letters, which are cleverly written, supply the real interest of the book. The uncle supplies the chorus to the drama; he plays the heavy veteran, and pours in advice, with an occasional epigram.

Both mother and uncle seem to make George's frankness cover a multitude of sins. Lettice hits the truth when she writes to him: "You are selfish: your Mother has spoiled you all your life." We do not altogether like leaving her in the hands of George. Can he possibly, in spite of himself and his mentors, make a sound man? And is Eton really doing a national service if George is her average product? Whatever be the answers to these queries, there is no question about Mr. Stone's skill in presenting his picture.

Marshall (Archibald), THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS, 6/ Stanley Paul

This is another story of the Clintons whom readers of Mr. Marshall's books have come across in 'The Squire's Daughter' and 'The Eldest Son.' Mr. Marshall has considerable powers of characterization, but he seems to be almost devoid of a sense of humour.

In this novel Mr. Clinton is confronted with the fact that his daughter-in-law is a thief who has sheltered herself behind another woman's theft. The daughter-in-law dies conveniently, and the other woman is intimidated into holding her tongue.

It may be asked, What would have happened if the circumstances had not turned out so fortunately for the Clinton family? However, happy endings are what the public wants, and Mr. Marshall supplies one.

Money-Coutts (Hon. Hugh) and Macdonald (W. R.), THE SECRET OF SARM, 6/ Smith & Elder

As a description of life in the Navy this book is not bad, but as a story it is mechanical and uninteresting. The German heroine is little more than a lay figure, while her father, with his plans against Britain, is another familiar type.

Oldmeadow (Annie Cecilia), A BOX OF CHOCOLATES, 1/ net. Grant Richards

The author is anxious that her readers shall know that "A Box of Chocolates" was written, exactly as it is printed, some weeks before last January's attempt on the life of the Viceroy at Delhi." We add that she also wrote it before she had any understanding of the Militant Suffrage Movement with which it deals.

Pemberton (Max), LEILA AND HER LOVER, 6/ Ward & Lock

A well-written story which begins with a falling in love which strikes us as a little too sudden. Leila is a plucky and attractive little person, also obstinate, this last quality being shown in her determination to save her sister's child from his father in defiance of the law and her lover's advice. The lover is a wealthy man with several staunch friends and a stern sister. The various scenes are laid on a yacht, in a fine old Scotch castle, and in Edinburgh and London.

Prowse (R. O.), JAMES HURD, 6/ Heinemann

An interesting psychological study of a married couple estranged by the tragic fate of their only child, a boy of seven years old, who, through an accident, suffers physically and mentally. The child hates his mother with perverse intensity; her presence provokes his evil spirit, and she is

forced to avoid him, even when his suffering rouses all her instinct to comfort. The strain tells on her nerves—she becomes morbid and demoralized. Her husband understands, but cannot console her; the two lose touch with one another; and though both recognize that they are drifting apart, they are powerless against it. Gradually the man realizes that the only way out is through the death of the child. The medium through which the story is told is well adapted to the subject, and a lowering Fate pervades the atmosphere of the country-house and garden in which the problem works itself out.

Roch (Florens), THE CALL OF THE PAST, 6/ Sands

The Welsh heroine's visions of the past form the better part of this novel, the modern portion being rather weak, particularly the dialogue. The book should appeal to enthusiasts on the subject of Welsh nationalism.

Sunlight, by the Author of 'Twilight' and 'Lamplight,' 1/ Drane

The four short pieces in this little book are obviously "improving," but they have a sincerity of purpose which should go far to atone for their literary defects.

Thorburn (S. S.), SIR JOHN'S CONVERSION, 6/ Kegan Paul

Politics have some part in this tale, including an election in which Free Trade and Tariff Reform are the leading points. Behind it all is a girl of 21, who acts like Bunty and "pulls the strings"; but the setting forth of her character fails to convince us that she could influence the result of an election. Sir John, her godfather, just retired from long service in India, is the most attractive person in the book. He is in love with her, and his elderly affection and his disappointment are well done. The book leaves us cold, and the characters do not impress us with a feeling of reality.

Thorne (Guy), NOT IN ISRAEL, 6/ Cassell
We trust that no prelate will consider it his duty to make pulpit references to Guy Thorne's latest effusion concerning Church and stage. It is melodrama which should not be treated seriously.

Unposted Letters, 6/ Mills & Boon
These letters, written by a young reporter on a provincial newspaper to the woman he loved, are not without charm. He is in ill-health, and foresees that his life will be brief, but he writes cheerfully, and relates some interesting experiences in journalism. As the title indicates, the letters were not sent, and belong to the family which followed the Englishwoman's outpourings.

Wallace (Edgar), THE RIVER OF STARS, 6/ Ward & Lock

Mr. Wallace crams plenty of excitement into his pages, and his hero performs wonders in the course of defeating company promoters and other villainous antagonists. The scene is laid partly in London and partly in East Africa. The story certainly "goes," and we had to pause for breath at the end.

Westminster Library of Fiction: THE BLAZED TRAIL, by Stewart Edward White; BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY, by Mary Johnston; CARDIGAN, by Robert W. Chambers; DOROTHEA: A STORY OF THE PURE IN HEART, by Maarten Maartens; and THE GOOD COMRADE, by Una L. Silberrad, 3/6 each. Constable

These popular stories are attractively bound, and have the appearance of a six-shilling edition, but the length of some of them necessitates rather small type.

Juvenile.

Browne (Edith A.), PANAMA, "Peeps at Many Lands," 1/6 net. Black

Another volume in this excellent series. Its appearance at the moment is timely, in view of the interest awakened by the approaching opening of the Canal.

Children's Classics (The) — SENIOR: THE STORY OF LITTLE NELL, (abridged) from 'The Old Curiosity Shop' by Charles Dickens, 4d. Macmillan

The abridgment appears to have been judiciously made, but it is open to question whether Dickens should not be left till the child has arrived at an age to enjoy his stories unabridged, and unspoilt by the labours of the schoolroom.

Henry (Arthur), PETER AND THE FAIRIES. Chicago, Brothers of the Book

A slight little story which is not without literary merit, and shows here and there a pleasant imagination. It had previously appeared in 'Lodgings in Town' (1905).

General.

Annual Report of the Public Libraries and Natural History Museum Committee of Nottingham, 1912-13.

Nottingham, Public Library
Contains a list of the principal additions to the reading and reference libraries of the city, also of recent additions to the Natural History Museum.

Burdett (Sir Henry), BURDETT'S HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES, 1913, 10/6 net. Scientific Press

This annual, which is now in its twenty-fourth year of publication, deals with upwards of 6,000 institutions. A chapter is devoted to British Hospitals and the National Insurance Act, and suggests improvements and modifications in the system of British hospitals.

Everyman Encyclopædia (The), edited by Andrew Boyle: Vol. V., DEC-FAT, 1/ net. Dent

The fifth volume maintains the standard set by its predecessors. The article 'Drama' contains several misspelt names.

Jacobi (Charles Thomas), PRINTING, 7/6 Bell

The fifth edition of this admirable handbook has been brought thoroughly up to date, and includes the papers set for the last three examinations for Clerks in H.M. Stationery Office. It should prove invaluable to the student or any one desirous of information on the subject; the author, a leading authority, expounds clearly and without effort. There is an excellent Index.

Report on the Results of a Census of the Dominion of New Zealand, taken for the Night of the 2nd April, 1911, by M. Fraser.

Wellington, N.Z., John Mackay;
London, Eyre & Spottiswoode
This report deals fully with the details of the Census, giving particulars not only of the population and their occupations, but also of the chief industries.

Works (The) of Francis Thompson: Vols. I. and II. POEMS; Vol. III. PROSE, 6/ net each. Burns & Oates

This excellent edition, which includes three portraits, is essential to lovers of the poet, because it gives some new and admirable pieces recently published. The prose in itself is of a quality to warrant a separate reputation. The articles by Thompson which appeared in our columns have been inquired for more than once since his death.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Brunetière (Ferdinand), BOSSUET, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

M. Giraud has conceived the happy idea of gathering the most important essays of Brunetière on Bossuet, and issuing them under one cover. He says in a more or less apologetic Preface that we can gather more from a series of essays by a great man than a book, and English readers (to many of whom Bossuet is a name only) should derive much benefit from a study of the various phases of his genius.

Revue Historique, MAI-JUIN, 6fr. Paris, Alcan

The leading articles are concerned with the Emperor Gallienus, Richelieu and the annexation of Geneva, and Antonio Rincon, the principal factor in the Oriental policy of Francis I. The 'Bulletin Historique' gives a valuable bibliography with criticism of recent work in modern French history, Latin antiquities, and the history of England.

Literary Criticism.

Cazamian (Louis), CARLYLE, "Les Grands Écrivains Étrangers," 2 fr. 50. Paris, Bloud

Prof. Cazamian has already given proof of an exceptional knowledge of the English political thought of the last century. His admiration of Carlyle is almost too intense, however, for the present task; his chapters begin as attempts to regard his subject critically, but invariably conclude as almost unqualified eulogies.

Fiction.

Dickens (Charles), AVENTURES DE M. PICKWICK, traduction de P. Grolier, Tome III., "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

The third and concluding volume of this pretty French version of 'Pickwick' is as amusing as the other two. We see that the translator left alone the names of those famous surgeons, Messrs. Sawyer and Nockemorf, and did not even explain them by a foot-note. When Sam was with his master in the Fleet Prison he pointed to a birdcage, and said, "Veels vithin veels, a prison in a prison"; and in French all we find is "une prison dans une prison." But the translator had constantly to cope with difficulties. Sam once told his master of a debtor who "did wot many men as has been much better know'd has done in their time, sir. He run a match agin' the constable, and vun it." The translator shirked this, and only wrote: "Il avait trop de crédit sur la place et il s'en était servi."

What Mr. Pickwick called "habeas corpus" Sam turned into "have-his-car-case," and the translator got close to this with "ayez sa carcasse."

Bob Sawyer's "Right as a trivet" is turned into "Comme un charme," which is good enough; but, perhaps, the better French idiom would have been "Comme sur des roulettes," or "Comme le Pont Neuf."

It has been pointed out to us that in our previous notice we made "Perker" into "Perkins," and Mr. Wardle's sister into his daughter.

Le Roy (Eugène), JACQUOU LE CROQUANT, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

To those who wish for a picture of Southern provincial France after the Napoleonic régime, on the reinstatement of the nobles, we can recommend this book. It gives a vivid idea of the misery of the peasants, the power of the nobles, and the varying quality of the clergy.

MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

It is indeed hard to speak calmly about an intimate friend while we are standing by his open grave. But it is equally hard to keep silence when one feels how many poor or partial judgments will be uttered concerning him, how many hollow panegyrics, how many false appreciations. Above all is it likely to be the case with George Wyndham, whose various and subtle nature was, as it were, specially adapted to excite perplexity, and therefore want of confidence, among small and narrow intellects. *Omne ignotum pro mirifico* is not an adage of modern life, especially the political life in which he took so prominent a part. He saw so much more than the rest, he had sympathies so much wider, that he could not be the ideal party man whom modern leaders love. Of course, these people expressed it by saying they were afraid to trust him, and they were perfectly right. It was not his fault, but theirs. To such as could understand him, there was no more consistent politician, no truer or more constant friend, and even to them his variety was quite amazing. Living among beautiful people and things all his life, reflecting that beauty in his fascinating presence, he lived the life of a soldier in camp and in battle, a sportsman, a politician, a graceful speaker, a refined thinker and writer, a brilliant talker—it sounds like mere exaggeration, yet it is the sober truth.

His political career was mainly in Ireland, where he and his Countess kept a more charming house, as Chief Secretary, than any other tenant of that office has done within living memory. He gave the Irish landlords the only Act of Parliament which treated them with justice and mercy, and yet they treated him with foul ingratitude. This is not the place to vindicate his Devolution or his Education policy which made them forget all his benefits. Whatever they may say, the Wyndham Act remains a solitary landmark in Irish history of justice to the proprietor as well as the pauper. Of late years, though a respected member of his party, he did not hold the position to which he was entitled, and for which he possessed such remarkable qualities. Probably he was too polished a gentleman for modern politicians. Even so, he never repined or complained, supporting those preferred to him with perfect loyalty. But since his succession to his father's estate, some two years ago, he felt the greater usefulness and the greater charm of a country gentleman's life, and intended to retire presently from the worries of Parliament. He had large plans for irrigating the Downs in that part of Wiltshire where he had his beautiful home. He had plans for breeding better live stock; as he used often to say, "We can't make our lives long, but let us at least make them broad." He said it again two months ago, as he was leaving the house to attend the funeral of his friend and neighbour Lord Pembroke, who died with the same suddenness—also in middle life, in a foreign land, also apparently in sound health. But Paris could hardly be called foreign to him, for none of his many tastes was stronger than that for French literature. On the work and school of Ronsard he was an expert, as his beautiful library at Clouds betrays to the cultivated visitor almost at first sight. He could hardly be called a typical English gentleman, for, apart from his many exceptional qualities of mind and body, he had a certain vivacity, a certain exuberance in his conversation, a certain delicacy of touch, which often suggested the great Irish and

French ancestors whose blood was in his veins. But who can attempt in a brief notice to enumerate his myriad facets? It is here enough to close with the lines of Horace which were quoted to him by the friend who now repeats them:—

Unit enim fulgore suo qui prægravat artes
Infra se positas, extinctus amabitur idem.

J. P. M.

THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS.

THE eighth meeting of the International Publishers' Congress was held at Budapest from the 1st to the 5th inst., under the patronage of the Archduke Joseph of Austria-Hungary, and the Presidency of M. Victor Ranschburg, head of the Athenæum Printing and Publishing Company of Budapest.

At the opening meeting, held on the 1st inst. in the fine hall of the Royal Hungarian Academy, the Congress was greeted by his Excellency A. de Jankovitch, Minister of Public Instruction, a representative of the Minister of Justice on behalf of the Government, and the chief Burgomaster on behalf of the town.

At this meeting was officially announced the intention of the kingdom of Hungary to join the Berlin-Berne Convention for the international protection of copyright, and to alter the laws of the kingdom to bring them into accord with it.

This is the second occasion on which the adhesion of a state to the Berlin-Berne Convention can be directly traced to the influence of the Congress, for it was after the last meeting of the Congress in Amsterdam that Holland joined the group of states already adhering to the Convention.

These are two striking instances of the value of these Congresses in furthering international amity and arrangements to protect international copyright.

Among the resolutions passed the following subjects may be specially mentioned.

The Suppression of Pornographic Literature.

The trade associations of various countries are invited to co-operate with each other and the authorities in the prevention of the production and distribution of all printed matter of a pornographic nature.

Copyright in Photographs.

It was recommended that photographs should be copyright for at least ten years, and that the copyright be the property of the person making the negative, or, when the negative is made to order, the property of the person giving the order. Further, that, in order to secure copyright, each print must bear the year of first issue, the country of origin, and the owner's name, with a duly registered mark.

It should be noted that the English law protects a photograph for fifty years from the time of its first production, and does not require it to be marked.

Cinematograph and Copyright.

It was recommended that publishers should provide for the cinematograph rights in their agreements with authors, and proposed that an association of authors and publishers be founded to protect these rights from infringement.

Phonographs and Copyright.

Resolutions were passed recommending measures for the prevention of infringement of copyright by means of phonographs and similar instruments. These do not, however, particularly interest British authors or publishers, since the question is

already dealt with in our existing copyright law.

Postal Matters were dealt with in two resolutions, one recommending the reduction of registration fees for printed matter to a sum in proportion to the value of the matter registered; the other proposing the creation of a special international stamp for postage on printed periodicals.

Other resolutions dealt with the relationship of the publishing trade to national libraries, the creation of an international museum in which records of everything relating to publishing might be preserved, and the question of trade discounts. The last resolution was adopted as the result of a paper read by Mr. W. Heinemann.

At the closing session it was announced that the next Congress will be held in Paris in 1916.

The following nations were represented: Great Britain, France, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Russia, and Switzerland. The British delegates were Mr. William Heinemann, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and Mr. Geoffrey S. Williams (Williams & Norgate).

It was learnt with regret by all those connected with the Congress that Mr. Heinemann is resigning his position as British representative on the International Commission and Executive Committee of the Congress, a post that he has held for the past eighteen years. It was largely due to Mr. Heinemann's initiative and energy that the Congress came into existence and has been able to do such good work. He will be succeeded by Mr. Geoffrey Williams.

FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CÆSAR.

Birmingham, June 2, 1913.

I HAVE before me a copy of what is without doubt, though it has no title-page, Arthur Goldinge's translation of the 'Eight Books of Cæsar,' published about 1565. It may be, Tiptoft apart, the first genuine translation of Cæsar in English, and the book may have been put into shape about 1565; but if so, is it not rather strange to find in the Preface the remark that

"In these our daies we see how not only Flaunders which hath of longe time continued so, but also all the countries bordering upon the Rhine and many cities neere unto the Alpes are alienated from the Crowne of France"?

And then again, in the 'Exposition' at the end, we have

"GENAVA a citie of Savoy.....out of the which Toune there is a bridge into Swicerland."

I do not understand how any man writing in 1565 would so describe Puritan Geneva, or would speak of the Rhine in this way, unless "our daies" were very long indeed.

S. JOHN A. COTTERELL.

PLAYING WITH A NAME.

As I understand that an individual representing himself as the doctor and author Giorgio Hatzidaki, Lauréat-Professeur de Linguistique étrangère, Membre di moltissima Accademia, Società, &c., réputé dans le monde entier, writes from Greece to various Academies, Societies, &c., asking them to confer degrees on him, honorary membership, &c., I hereby wish to make known that I know nothing of the person in question, nor have I in any way suggested the above-mentioned requests.

GEORGE N. HATZIDAKIS,
Professor of Languages in the
Athens University.

Literary Gossip.

THE LONDON LIBRARY is an institution which deserves the gratitude of many. The recent purchase (for which a loan was raised) of the large adjoining house in Duke Street has provided room for expansion and improved arrangement. The Committee have therefore now resolved to carry out their well-considered plans, for which a sum of not less than 10,000*l.* is needed. The appeal for support in raising this sum, headed by Mr. Balfour as President, should assuredly meet with a generous response. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary (Mr. C. Hagberg Wright), London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, who received an honorary degree at Cambridge this week, was neatly welcomed by the Public Orator, who described him as "non modo 'faber fortunæ suæ,' sed etiam 'nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri,'" and paraphrased the titles of his various books. It appears that a Memorial to the Council of the Senate commending the claims of Mr. Hardy as "a great master of English" was drawn up by Verrall in the last year of his life.

WE notice that in the results of the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos just announced at Cambridge women have again distinguished themselves. Six first classes have been awarded to men, but Girton and Newnham have eight to their credit.

STRENUOUS efforts, supported by an influential Committee, are being made by Oxonians and their friends to secure for the Bodleian Library the very rare Caxton edition of Bonaventure's 'Vite Crysti,' otherwise known as 'The Mirroure of the blessed lyf of Jhesu Cryste.' The copy was purchased from the Huth Collection, and is now for sale by private treaty for a short time at 840*l.* If not thus sold, it will probably be secured at a far higher price by an American buyer. There are only two other perfect editions extant, and this one is remarkable for its fine condition and exquisite binding. Promises of subscriptions, which will be payable when requested by the Committee, will be gladly received by the Editor of *The Oxford Magazine* and Mr. Aldis (Hon. Sec.), Mortimer House, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

MR. HELM'S "lecture-recital" on Jane Austen and her novels at the Grafton Gallery on Thursday in last week was a pleasant and lively performance. It was accompanied by lantern-slides—partly photographs of "relics" and of places associated with Jane Austen and her works, partly examples of the art of Mr. C. E. Brock in his illustrations to the novels. The recitals (as was perhaps to be expected) were drawn chiefly from 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Emma.' They were well chosen and went with spirit, and were set in the midst of a

chatty, rambling discourse, itself garnished with amusing stories.

Mr. Helm seemed, on the whole, to be addressing himself less to those who knew the novels than to those who did not. He duly emphasized Jane Austen's wise limitations in her art, but, strange to say, omitted her signal achievement in things connected with the Navy. He had a good deal that was entertaining to say on the question whether Jane Austen was ever in love, but his criticism struck us as somewhat indiscriminating. The impression of Jane Austen's personality—conveyed not by a set description, but by suggestions and statements thrown out at intervals—was one of the most successful features of the lecture.

THE directors of Mudie's Library have been much gratified by the kind expressions of sympathy and the great consideration shown by their subscribers after the disastrous fire on the library premises on Friday in last week.

The slight inconvenience to subscribers, which was inevitable for a short time, was speedily overcome, and the service is again working normally.

NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON the Library Assistants' Association is holding its annual meeting and conference at the Central Public Reference Library, Nottingham.

THE SIXTH EREWHON DINNER will be held at Pagani's Restaurant on Friday, July 11th, when the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, will be present.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY will hold the concluding meeting of the session at University College, Gower Street, on Wednesday next, when a paper on 'The Moorish Conception of Holiness' will be read by Dr. Westermarck, and another on 'The Romance of Melusine' by Mr. E. S. Hartland. Mr. Lovett will also exhibit and describe a collection of amulets for good luck in fishing, used by fishermen on the coasts of the British Islands, with foreign examples for comparison.

PROF. BRANDL of Berlin University, President of the German Shakespeare Society, will deliver the third Annual Shakespeare Lecture before the British Academy on July 1st. 'Shakespeare and Germany' will be his subject. The Academy are issuing invitations for the lecture and the soirée which is to follow.

'RUSSIAN SKETCHES,' a volume of translations from the Russian by Mrs. Lionel Tollemache which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish on the 26th of this month, deals chiefly with the life of the peasant. The strong religious feeling of the sect of Old Believers is brought out in one of the sketches entitled 'The Sealed Angel.'

WE are glad to hear that a new novel from Miss Montresor, entitled 'The Strictly Trained Mother,' will shortly be published by Mr. Murray. It contains a study of an old lady who is rather too well-managed by her energetic daughters.

THE HUTH SALE.

ON Monday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Sotheby began the sale of the third portion of the Huth Library. The chief prices on the first five days were the following: England's Helicon, 1614, 130*l.* Le Livre de l'Ecclesiaste, written and decorated by Esther English, 1601, in a handsome contemporary binding, 151*l.* Erasmus, Eloge de la Folie, 1751, finely bound by Derome, 204*l.*; De Civilitate Morum[sic] Puerilium, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1532, 100*l.* Erklarung der Zwölf Artikel des Cristenlichen Glaubens, 1485, 100*l.* Hertzog Ernst's Ausfahrt, 1500, 128*l.* Eschenbach, Partzifal und Tyturell, 1477, 250*l.* Evelyn, Memoirs, 2 vols. extended to 8 by extra-illustration, 1818, 106*l.* Eymericus, Directorium Inquisitorum, 1503, 104*l.* Facécieux Reveille-matin, 1654, finely bound by Roger Payne, 112*l.* Fior di Virtu Hystoriato, 1519, 220*l.* Firdousi, Shah Nameh, 155*l.* Foxe, Acts and Monuments of these latter and perillous Dayes, 1563, 180*l.* Franc, Le Champion des Dames, c. 1485, 210*l.* Franklin, A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, 1725, 1,005*l.* Fraunce, The Lamentations of Amintas for the Death of Phillis, 1588, 120*l.* Freeman, Rubbe, and A Great Cast, 1614, 120*l.* Fructus Temporum, the St. Albans Chronicle, c. 1483, 250*l.* R. G., A Relation or Journall of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation settled at Plymouth in New England, 1622, 350*l.* Gaistliche Usslegong des Lebes Jhesu Cristi, n.d., 395*l.* Galenus, Extra Ordinem Classium Libri, 1541, bound for Demetrio Canavari, 250*l.* Gardynar, A Description of the New World, 1651, 152*l.* Gascoigne, A hundreth sundrie Flowers bounde up in one small Poesie, 1573, 150*l.* Goldsmith, Threnodia Augustalis, 1772, 300*l.* Gosson, Quippes for Upstart New-fangled Gentlemen, 1595, 180*l.* Gower, Confessio Amantis, printed by Caxton, 175*l.*

NEXT WEEK' BOOKS.

- JUNE**
- Poetry.*
17 Myself and I, by Fannie Stearns Davis, 4/6 net. Macmillan
- Philosophy.*
16 Social Studies of To-day, by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, 7/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- History and Biography.*
16 Macaulay, Essayist and Historian, by the Hon. A. S. G. Canning, 7/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- Economics.*
16 The Jews and Modern Capitalism, by Werner Sombart, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin
17 An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, by Prof. C. A. Beard, 10/ net. Macmillan
17 Indian Currency and Finance, by John Maynard Keynes, 6/ net. Macmillan
- Sociology.*
17 How to Help, a Manual of Practical Charity, by Mary Conyngton, Cheaper Impression, 2/ net. Macmillan
- Fiction.*
17 The Distant Drum, by J. Dudley Sturrock, 6/ Lane
17 A Wife out of Egypt, by Norma Lorimer, 6/ Stanley Paul
17 A Daughter of Love, by Mrs. K. J. Key, 6/ Hutchinson
18 The Sentence of Silence, by R. W. Kaufman, 6/ Howard Latimer
19 The Headquarter Recruit, and Other Stories, by Richard Dehan, 6/ Heinemann
19 The Goddess of Stone, by R. W. Wright-Henderson, 6/ Methuen
- General.*
17 The Economical Cookery Book, by A. T. K., 1/ net. Stanley Paul
18 Flagships Three, by C. E. W. Bean, 5/ net. Alston Rivers
19 The Parish Clerk, by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
- Science.*
17 The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to which it is Due, by Lord Avebury, Fifth Edition, revised, with additional Illustrations, 6/ Macmillan
17 Gas Analysis, by Prof. E. M. Dennis, Second Edition, 9/ net. Macmillan
19 Surgical Pathology, by Sir Anthony Bowlby, Sixth Edition, 10/6 net. Churchill
19 A Treatise on General and Industrial Organic Chemistry, by Dr. Ettore Molinari, translated by T. H. Pope. Churchill
- Fine Art.*
17 Famous Artists and their Models, by Dr. A. S. Rappoport, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

SCIENCE

Commercial Gardening. Edited by John Weathers. 4 vols. (Gresham Publishing Co.)

THE love of gardening for its own sake has taken such a hold of the people of this country that the pursuit of it is universally looked upon as a popular hobby or recreation. This view is correct enough in its way, but, inasmuch as it is concerned only with private pleasure, it fails to recognize the development of the market and nursery business that has taken place simultaneously. Yet it is only necessary to go a few miles from London to see extensive nurseries at Broxbourne and other places in Hertfordshire and Essex, where many acres are devoted to the cultivation under glass of plants, fruits, and even vegetables. On the west side also the outdoor market-garden area extends further and further every year along the Thames Valley, and there are many establishments in the districts of Isleworth, Brentford, Hampton, Twickenham, and Feltham where glass culture is practised on a large scale. On the south may be found numerous glasshouse nurseries as far distant as Swanley; whilst the great Bailleston nurseries near Glasgow show that even in Scotland the cultivation of vast quantities of plants indoors for market purposes has begun to find favour. But apart from the indoor gardening—a branch which is attended with greater expense than any other system—there are the outdoor fruit and vegetable gardens, which have multiplied on every hand, and are gradually encroaching on the land that was formerly employed for agricultural crops. Market and nursery gardening, therefore, gives employment to vast numbers of men, and much capital is involved in the business; indeed, it is entitled to rank amongst the important industries of to-day.

The present work represents the first attempt to write up the subject in a manner that the scope of the industry demanded. There are several small volumes which deal with certain phases, but hitherto commercial gardening has lacked proper literary expression. The editor and publishers are to be congratulated, therefore, on producing four very interesting, freely illustrated volumes in which the special cultivation of the various subjects in market nurseries is described by men actually engaged in the work upon which they write. There are twenty contributors, including the editor, and their names are sufficient guarantee to those who know their experience that the directions given may be followed with confidence. Not only is the practical side treated fully, but several of the contributors afford information also upon the science of plant culture, and the soil, the functions of the various plant organs, and the measures necessary to combat fungous and insect pests.

The nursery and seed business, which exists for the supply of retail purchasers, and is distinct from market gardening, is included, and the extent of this branch of the industry may be gained from the details the editor gives respecting the tons of seeds distributed annually by one firm alone.

We look in vain for details of the total output of the market gardens, though in a work of such encyclopædic character information of this kind would surely be appropriate. Market growers are doubtless a little secretive in regard to their business arrangements, though not in anything like the degree that formerly obtained; but it might have been possible to give readers some idea of the volume of trade, and to explain the reasons for the special attractiveness of certain markets, and for certain cross-currents in the distribution of produce that often appear unexplainable to those unfamiliar with the markets. There is a general review of commercial gardening in the first volume, but it is disproportionate and disappointing; whilst the attempt to describe open-air gardeners as "market gardeners," and cultivators under glass as "market growers," will surely be ineffective.

The remarks made by different contributors on the subject of markets might have been put into one chapter, in which we might find the sort of information that every grower is interested in.

We have referred to matters that appear to offer room for improvement in another edition, but, as we have already said, the work is the best on the subject, and as good as a first attempt at exhaustive treatment could be expected to be.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Partington (James Riddick), A TEXT-BOOK OF THERMODYNAMICS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHEMISTRY), 14/ net.

Constable

We started with a feeling against any attempt to write a book on Thermodynamics having a bias towards any particular subject. The author, however, has treated the matter in so general a way that our objections have been eliminated; in fact, we can hardly see the need for the restriction of the title, except as indicating that the work is not merely a textbook of mathematical physics.

The study of thermodynamics is certainly not in great favour with the ordinary student of chemistry, perhaps because it is regarded as a difficult mathematical subject. This book should go a long way towards disproving that reputation.

The subject can be considered from two different aspects. There is firstly the "utilitarian" science, which means simply the various applications of the laws of the conservation and dissipation of energy. Both these laws are inductions from experience. Then there is the "explanatory" science which seeks by fundamental hypotheses regarding the structure of matter to create a mechanical model which shall conform to the two laws.

It is the first aspect with which this book deals mainly. The discussion, in chap. iii.,

of the second law, and of the difficulties regarding the physical meaning of "dissipation" and "irreversibility," is clear, although somewhat condensed.

It is in the investigation of the thermodynamic functions and their immediate applications that students generally come to grief amidst the maze of partial differentials, but the author's practice of always suffixing the "constant" variable should tend to clearness in this section. There are, however, one or two confusing mistakes in the text at this stage; for instance, half-way down p. 120 there is a misprint of dv for dp ; and in Equation 7 of p. 122 a term $\frac{dv}{dt}$ appears, although it is stated that v and t are independent variables. The term should be $-\frac{dp/dp}{dt/dv}$ (partials)

In the succeeding chapters, on the applications to chemical and physical states, the author has wisely made a free use of the method of cyclic processes, which to the ordinary student is clearer and means more than that of thermodynamic functions.

The last two chapters deal with the "explanatory" science, including the theorem of Nernst (that at the absolute zero of temperature the entropy of any chemically homogeneous condensed substance is zero), and a brief exposition of Boltzmann's kinetic theory and its limitations, and of Planck's theory of Ergonic distribution.

Two highly commendable features of the book are the examples and the really extensive Bibliography scattered through the text.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XLII.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The *Proceedings* of the National Museum, the first volume of which was published in 1878, are intended primarily as a medium for the publication of original papers based on the collections in the Museum, setting forth newly acquired facts in biology, anthropology, and geology, or containing descriptions of new forms and revisions of limited groups. There are many such papers in the present volume, together with a number of good illustrations.

Wright (Dudley D'A.), THE TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHOIDS AND RECTAL PROLAPSE, BY MEANS OF INTERSTITIAL INJECTIONS, Second Edition, 1/ net. Glazier

Fourteen years of practice since the issue of the first edition of this pamphlet have added much to the writer's knowledge of the subject. He has, in consequence, largely rewritten it, and added a considerable amount of fresh matter.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- TUES. Statistical, 5.—Annual Meeting; 'The Trade of the British Empire,' Mr. S. Rosenbaum.
- Musical Association, 5.15.—'Choral Preludes, Ancient and Modern,' Mr. C. Macpherson.
- WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—'Pilot Balloon Observations in Barbados, 1910-12,' Mr. J. S. Dines; 'The Harmattan Wind of the Guinea Coast,' Mr. H. W. Braby; 'The Correlation of Rainfall,' Messrs. J. Peck and E. C. Snow.
- Microscopical, 8.—'The Measurement of Working Aperture,' and 'A Method of Investigating Diamon Structure,' Mr. H. Harbridge; 'The Higher Bacteria (Sphaerotilus),' Mr. E. M. Mumford; 'The Structure of the Nucleus,' Mr. E. J. Sheppard.
- Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Moorish Conception of Holiness,' Dr. Westermarck; 'The Romance of Melusine,' Mr. E. S. Hartland.
- THURS. Royal, 4.30.—'Atomic Specific Heats between the Boiling-Points of Liquid Nitrogen and Hydrogen,' Part I., Sir James Dewar; 'An Active Modification of Nitrogen produced by the Electric Discharge,' Part V., Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Electrical Emissivity and Disintegration of Hot Metals,' Drs. J. A. Harker and G. W. C. Kaye; and other Papers.
- London School of Economics, 5.30.—'International Law as affecting Criminal Law,' Lecture III., Prof. Sir J. Macdonell.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Absorption Spectra and Chemical Reactivity,' Part III., Messrs. E. C. Baly and F. O. Rice; 'Derivatives of O-xylene,' Part V., Messrs. D. J. Bartlett and A. W. Crossley; 'The Rotatory Dispersive Power of Organic Compounds,' Parts III. and IV., Mr. T. M. Lowry; and other Papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Society of Arts, 5.—'Influence of Education and Nutrition,' Dr. P. W. Mott. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)

FINE ARTS

The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer.
Illustrated after Drawings by W. Russell
Flint. Vol. I. (Lee Warner.)

It would be difficult to imagine a more complete divergence of style in two masterpieces of any art inspired by the same general principles than that between the Kelmescott Chaucer and the new Riccardi 'Canterbury Tales,' of which the first volume has just been published. A comparison of the two may, indeed, suggest the divergence between Gothic art and the art of the Renaissance.

We need hardly waste words in emphasizing the points of works which are by this time familiar to all who care for the appearance of a fine book. The first is Gothic in spirit and founded on mediæval tradition, not copied from it; while the methods of its building, the co-operation of designers and craftsmen, were intimate and continuous till the work was done. A Riccardi book, on the other hand, looks to Latin inspiration for a certain amount of its force—its designer is saturated with the humanism of the Renaissance, and its lines are distinguished by elegance rather than the overflowing vitality of the older book—while it boldly follows Latin example in its masterful attempt to unite two incompatibles. As Latin architecture sought to beautify itself by adding a Greek exterior which had no organic relation to its own strength, a Riccardi book seeks to adorn itself by pictures which have little or no relation—even in subject sometimes—to its pages. The pictures are usually attractive in themselves, and wonderful pieces of colour-printing, and apparently they answer a public demand, but they detract from the unity of the book as a work of beauty.

Mr. Flint's drawings have by this time asserted their place in the world of art, and we do not know whether it is praise or no to say that they please us best when he forgets to illustrate, and cuts himself loose from everything but the secondary suggestions of his text. The difference between his drawing for the first lines of the Prologue and that of Burne-Jones shows the merits of the two methods of procedure. Probably Burne-Jones had more to say than Mr. Flint has, and his feeling for nature was not hampered by his mediævalist proclivities; but Mr. Flint gives us the very heart of April showers with as slight a concession to illustration as may be in his figure. The weaker side of his art shows when he attempts to illustrate 'The Prioresses Tale.' His drawing might represent a scene in a pageant, but fails to move us. The earlier artist gave us the poignancy of a story which had moved him in his youth. Emotional appeal of this sort seems foreign to Mr. Flint's purpose. The printing by Mr. Jacobi is faultless; the text is that of Skeat; and the work will be completed in three volumes.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

SUCCESSIVE exhibitions of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters oppress us by a sense of growing monotony, each show resembling the one before it more closely than that one resembled its predecessor. Whether this is due to a unanimity among painters as to the proper way to paint a portrait such as used not to obtain to the same extent, or to an ever-narrowing range of appreciation on the part of the public, is a question difficult to determine, but the art is approaching a pitch of dullness which suggests that for a painter to devote himself to portraiture professionally is an act of artistic suicide.

This ought not to be. There is clearly a lack of confidence between patron and painter. The sitter must trust his artist to have something interesting to say, even if it is not couched in precisely the terms he is used to; the painter must trust his sitter's power of understanding an original painting instead of prudently seeking refuge in an accepted formula, unassailable by criticism from the Philistine point of view. If the money spent on large high-priced portraits by trustworthy practitioners were spent, in sporting fashion, in smaller commissions distributed over a larger number of painters, something of more vitality would probably ensue. The shadow of a serious business transaction hangs over the majority of the works in the present exhibition.

Miss Anna Airy's vivid sketch *Mr. S.* (120) is notably free from the prevailing lack of spontaneity, an abrupt, rather domineering personality being expressed with extraordinary directness, which to some extent redeems the use of a monotonous slippery impasto fashionable among present-day portrait painters. Vigour of a similar sort, but with greater concessions to the miscellaneous requirements of custom, is shown in *Mr. R. G. Eves's Portrait of a Gentleman* (84), and in rather less degree, though with a certain decorative ambition all too rare in the pictures here, in the same artist's *Miss Beryl Freeman* (31). In both these works, however, the hands are a weak point, being carelessly drawn, yet copious in detail. *Mr. William Nicholson's J. P. Hornung, Esq.*, is better in this respect, but *Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Orpen* are examples of painters who, after making their reputations by more stylistic virtues, tend to sink to the photographic manner now that they are in full professional practice. *Mr. Nicholson's* portrait remains a little better done than those by which it is surrounded, but does not differ very much at bottom from a good specimen of the work of *Mr. Harrington Mann*, who may be taken as the typical example of the modern portrait painter. *Mr. Orpen's Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.*, technically sounder and more direct than the average picture here, has more than the usual lay-figure stolidity in the painting of the figure. A personality which is by no means without impressiveness is handicapped by the artist's failure to read any stateliness of design into the absurd paraphernalia of robes and ribbons and chains in which he is tricked out. The deeply lined face looks pathetically out of place thus set upon a costume which might be called fantastic, but that it is so completely uninformed by imagination. *Mr. M. Greiffenhagen's F. Newberry, Director of the Glasgow School of Art* (4), and *Sub-Lieutenant Rider Greiffenhagen* (30) in each case render the sitter under an aspect we can conceive to be flattering to his preferences. A certain

over-emphasis and pretentiousness prevents them from being quite convincing, yet they are modest in comparison with the insistence of *Mr. Philip Laszlo's Viscount Valentia M.P., C.B.* (87), and serious in comparison with the triviality of *Mr. Hugh Riviere's* impressions of *Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay* (70), attitudinizing in the rendering of various songs, or of *Mr. Keith Henderson's* toy-book domesticity in *Mrs. Haynes and her Children* (167). These are instances of the doubtful advantage for a painter of association with theatrical artifice.

Mr. Lorimer's portraits, on the other hand, humorous and sincere as they are in observation of character, suffer from lack of training in the grammar of representation. His *W. S. Ferguson, Esq.* (62), is evidently an extraordinary likeness of mellow personality. We should delight in it, yet somehow it is intolerable; so much copiousness without any high degree of consistency becomes cloying, and the mind rebels at the permanence of so elaborately finished a memorial of particularities which have their root in time and place, and need to be brought into relation with the universal to fit them for monumental purposes. When, as in this instance, the actuality of each detail of the man's physical envelope is insisted on more than the central rhythm by virtue of which the details are combined, we feel that this task has not been accomplished. *The Rev. Father M'Cann* (92), by the same artist, is a little better, not because its structural basis is stronger, but because it has slightly less weight of the realism of the still-life painter to carry. *Mr. Lorimer's* silky finish of modelling is in this respect a danger for him.

The etchings of *Mr. Donald Shaw McLaughlan* at the Gutekunst Gallery offer a pleasant change from the timid following of *Sir Frank Short* to which we are accustomed in English landscape etching. The former combines an exuberant use of detail with a feeling for space and air and movement, and such a work as the *Fields of Asolo* has many of the qualities we might have expected of *Rubens* had he left us etched landscapes. *Leaves of Asolo* (9) is a more idyllic example of the same sensuous luxuriance. In some of his Venetian subjects, the artist indulges in a certain recklessness of draughtsmanship in matters (like the lie of boats on the surface of water) that give steadiness to a design. He is, in fact, apt to be flamboyant, but it would be ungracious not to meet halfway an artist himself so generous. He floods his *White Palace* (10) with light as lavishly as in other plates he handles festoons of foliage with the confidence of a born decorator. His figures are, on the whole, the weakest element in these designs, spoiling No. 27, *The House of Ceres*. No. 34, *The Mill Race*, is a romantic conception which deserves mention as one of the best plates in a series which is fine almost throughout.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries the landscapes of *Mr. Walter J. James* would seem to have been inspired by *Costa*, perhaps through the medium of the late *Ridley Corbet*. They are rather cloying in colour, but have certain respectable qualities of careful design and orderly execution—the offspring of a sound tradition now somewhat tired and lacking in vitality. A severe refusal of mere brightness of colour which is not necessary to the development of the plastic design of his pictures would do much to give distinction to *Mr. James's* already creditable work.

At the Chenil Gallery are a series of drawings by Mr. Arnold-Forster which show some power of rendering clouds and some observation of effects of weather. But they are loose in the sense of including much detail which is not properly studied, and of breaking up into small and fidgety forms a few tones which, treated more massively, might have given a compact statement of the essentials of a scene.

There is some enterprise in choice of pose and setting for his models in Mr. Edgar Fischer's animal paintings at the Goupil Gallery, notably in the *Young Lions* (12), *Genets* (22), and *Indian Wolves* (41). Modern illumination is cautiously attempted by an artist evidently not very sure of his feet in these walks. His careful attempts at sunlight, very nearly right, but lacking zest and brilliance, recall the work of the late Edgar Barclay.

Animal painting is also the staple product of the Calderon Art Society showing at the Alpine Club Gallery, and it is usually cultivated in a slightly flippant spirit and without much solid basis in the way of knowledge of structure. It is curious that the sound technical use of oil paint displayed by Mr. Frank Calderon in his two exhibits—Nos. 6 and 14—should stand alone in the show, hardly any of his students having taken the trouble to acquire it. The second of these paintings, *Study of an Old White Horse*, exhibits a quite admirable method, and but for a slight indecision as to the anatomy of the hind-quarters of the animal is a scholarly little picture. In the over-facile modern method Mr. F. Whiting's water-colour *The Slipper* (55) is clever enough. Mrs. Muriel Burgess fumbles with some feeling in *The Fold Yard* (115); and Miss O. Branson's *Behind the World's Fair, Islington* (114), is a vivid impression crisply set down.

THE NETTLEFOLD COLLECTION.

THE pictures and water-colours belonging to the late Mr. Frederick Nettlefold were sold by Messrs. Christie on Thursday and Friday in last week.

Drawings.—T. Collier, Puttenham Common, near Farnham, 199*l.* 10*s.* D. Cox, The Skylark, Anthurst Hill, Cumberland, 588*l.*; Changing Pasture, 871*l.* 10*s.*; Going to the Hayfield, 525*l.*; Sherwood Forest, 315*l.*; A Watermill near Lichfield, 168*l.*; A Moorland Scene, with old windmill and waggon, 220*l.* 10*s.* C. Fielding, Scarborough, 325*l.* 10*s.* Birket Foster, On the River Mole: Cattle Watering, 283*l.* 10*s.* J. Holland, Returning from the Shrine, Venice, 168*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Dover from Shakespeare's Cliff, 577*l.* 10*s.*; Reichenbach, 273*l.*; The Tomb of Cecilia Metella, Rome, 210*l.* F. Walker, The Nut-Gatherers, 315*l.* E. M. Wimpey, Sussex Downs, 162*l.* 15*s.* P. de Wint, Harvesting in Lincolnshire, 210*l.*; A Landscape with a windmill and lock, 152*l.* 5*s.*; The Miller's Cottage, 152*l.* 5*s.*

Pictures.—R. P. Bonington, The Timber-Wagon, 651*l.* D. Cox, The Hayfield, 1,680*l.*; The Skylark, 1,449*l.*; Haytime, 892*l.* 10*s.*; Dudley Castle, 535*l.* 10*s.*; Haymaking near Conway, 336*l.*; Windsor Castle, from the Great Park, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Knaresborough, 262*l.* 10*s.*; The Conway Valley, 336*l.*; Bolton Abbey, 330*l.* 15*s.*; A Welsh Homestead, 273*l.*; Evening: Returning Home, 346*l.* 10*s.*; Going to the Mill, 346*l.* 10*s.*; Sheep on the Old Holyhead Road, Bettws-y-Coed, 315*l.*; Going to the Hayfield, 357*l.*; Cutting Vetches, 273*l.* T. Faed, News from Home, 231*l.* J. Holland, The Entrance to the Grand Canal from the Piazzetta, 225*l.* 15*s.*; Greenwich Hospital from the River, 273*l.* J. Linnell, The Coming Storm, 241*l.* 10*s.* W. Müller, Gillingham, 346*l.* 10*s.* Rosa Bonheur, Milking-Time in the Pyrenees, 315*l.*

On the second day the following drawings were sold: T. Collier, Sandy Coast, near Barnmouth, 162*l.* 15*s.*; Birker Moor, Cumberland, 210*l.* D. Cox, Haymaking near Conway, 162*l.* 15*s.*; The Lledr Valley, 152*l.* 5*s.*; Ploughing, 194*l.* 5*s.*; Peat-Gatherers, North Wales, 152*l.* 5*s.* C. Fielding, Dumbarton: Sunset, 168*l.* P. de Wint, A Cornfield, 162*l.* 15*s.*

The total of the sale amounted to 28,964*l.* 14*s.*

Musical Gossip.

GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER'S 'Louise' was performed at Covent Garden yesterday week, with M. Paul Franz, Madame Edvina, Madame A. L. Bérat, and Signor Aquistapace in the four chief parts. The last-named impersonated the father for the first time, and with good effect, especially in the last act, yet neither he nor Signor Mareoux has dimmed the memory of Gilibert. Praise of the other three is unnecessary. Signor Polacco conducted.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Lloyd-Powell gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall, with Safonoff as conductor. After a brilliant performance of the 'Oberon' Overture came Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, known as the 'Emperor,' but there was nothing imperial in the interpretation of it. The playing of the Allegro, with its curious changes and occasional dragging of time, robbed the music of its breadth and dignity. The tone, too, was sometimes so soft as to be almost inaudible. It was a tame, not to say effeminate reading. The pianist shows nothing of the temperament which distinguishes Signor Busoni, under whom he has studied. Mr. Lloyd-Powell was, however, heard to better advantage in the last movement, and in Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto in c minor. The opening Moderato of the latter is rather vague, but there are touches of poetry in the Adagio, while the Finale is bright and rhythmical.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM announces a season of Russian opera and ballet at Drury Lane Theatre, beginning on June 24th and ending on July 25th. Moussorgsky's 'Boris Godounow' and 'Khovantchina' will be given, also Rimsky-Korsakov's 'Ivan le Terrible.' They will be performed by eminent Russian artists from the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera. The ballet repertory will include many old favourites and three new ones: 'Jeux,' by Debussy; 'La Tragédie de Salomé,' by Florent Schmitt; and 'Le Sacre du Printemps,' by Stravinsky.

WITH regard to the paragraph last week concerning 'Parsifal' at the Coliseum, Mr. A. Schulz-Curtius, as representative of Madame Wagner in England, has been asked to deny that "the garbled extracts" from 'Parsifal' will be given with her consent. She also protests against "the unwarrantable use of her name in this affair."

Le Ménestrel of last Saturday states that Herr Alfred Schnerich, Chief Librarian of the Vienna University, is having a facsimile taken of the autograph manuscript of Mozart's 'Requiem.'

THE CENTENARY of Verdi's birth—October 10th, 1813—will be duly celebrated at Busseto, where the composer first went to school, and where he copied parts for Provesi, conductor of the Philharmonic concerts there. A monument in bronze by the sculptor Secchi will be unveiled on October 9th, and the orator will be A. Fradaletto, deputy of the Parliament. Performances of 'Traviata' and 'Falstaff' are to be given at the municipal theatre under the direction of Maestro Arturo Toscanini. A visit will be paid to Roncole, Verdi's birthplace, and to the villa of S. Agathe, where he died.

DR. R. R. TERRY, with the co-operation of the Society of Women Musicians, announces a series of performances of the lesser-known works of Bach, with a small

choir and an orchestra as in Bach's day. The performances will be held in Westminster Cathedral Hall, Ambrosden Avenue. The vocal music will be principally selected from the church cantatas. The first concert will take place on the 24th inst., at which the programme will include the cantata "Uns ist ein Kind geboren" and the Fifth Brandenburg Concerto.

This excellent scheme ought to be well supported.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Marietta Amstad's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Ella McKenzie's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
TUES. Myra Jerminham's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— David and Clara Mannes's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Bronislaw Huberman's Violin Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Luigi and Silvia Parisotti's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED. Enid Brandt's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— English String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Finnish Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Julia Culp's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Emil Mlynarski's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Drew's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Augusta Schacht's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Finnish Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Ella Pollock's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Mary Boyer and Jan Ehrhard's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Duci Kerekjártó's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

OF the three plays given by the Abbey Company at the Court at the end of last week, Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'Kathleen ni Houlihan,' Mr. T. C. Murray's 'Maurice Harte,' and Lady Gregory's 'The Rising of the Moon,' the middle piece has, perhaps, the chief claim to attention, though the first is beautifully idealistic in its exposition of Ireland's claim for sacrifice from her sons. Mr. Fred O'Donovan as Maurice Harte gave a poignantly tragic picture of the young student who, in his madness, still wavers between his loyalty to his God in giving up the priesthood for which he believes he has no vocation, and his desire to fulfil his promise to his parents to become ordained, and so avert their threatened financial downfall.

The favourable opinion of the play we expressed last year is strengthened. The tragedy of youth thrust into uncongenial work is ever about us, and this telling example may well give pause to careless or misguided parents.

The beginning of the present week saw Mr. St. John G. Irvine's 'Mixed Marriage' and Lady Gregory's 'The Workhouse Ward.' 'Mixed Marriage' was produced in Ireland more than two years ago, and has been growing in favour ever since. To-day, perhaps, the tolerance of the wife who cares little for designations, but looks for the effect of religion on life, will be even better appreciated than it was when the play first saw the light. The subsequent tragedy, the outcome of antagonism between Protestant and Catholic workers, who should have been united in the wage-war against capital, is not yet to be looked upon simply as an historical episode. The level of the acting throughout was such as we expect from the Abbey Company.

MR. RONALD JEANS'S three-act comedy 'The Cage' was given at three matinées at the Court during the week. We should have regarded the play as one of great promise did we not believe that the author had designed something really powerful and then abandoned it, believing it would fail by very reason of its depth. The problem presented at the outset is whether one on the threshold of manhood should wait for the prompting of his own spirit to some life-work, or should fall in with his

father's wishes and follow him in the control of a factory.

The attempt to answer such a question might well have afforded more than sufficient interest for an afternoon. When, however, it became apparent that indecision was due more to dilettantism than to any objection to the nature of the work to be supervised, we were not greatly disappointed to find that the author meditated the engagement of our interests elsewhere.

In the second act decision is reached by the hero's new-found need for marriage and a settled income. The lady of his choice being told of the decision forthwith announces that any regard she felt for him has gone along with what she supposes is his renunciation of an ideal, but, recognizing herself as the cause, she undertakes to announce the renunciation of his decision to his father. This self-imposed duty is frustrated by the sudden collapse of the father from overwork.

The third act shows us the hero, after two years, enclosed by the bars of "the cage," and glorying in total immersion in his successful commercial career. To him appears the lady, who points out how one-ideal his life has become, and succeeds, after a very pronounced wooing, in diverting his attention to herself.

Much of the dialogue and setting, as well as the whole of the acting, deserved a much stronger *raison d'être*. In the first act the son's denunciation of his father for having provided him with a plethora of instruction in lieu of education was not only admirable in itself, but also well delivered by Mr. C. M. Hallard. Mr. Edmund Gwenn presented finely in the earlier acts a father unable to imagine any other life, either for himself or his son, than that bounded by the interests of his factory. On his return from his enforced holiday in the third act he as ably pictured the man extravagantly concentrated on golf to the neglect of all else. Miss Ellen O'Malley as the heroine had the most complicated part, but managed successfully to enforce the chief point of the play—the inability of any one who gives way to excess in a particular groove to see life sanely and wholly.

DRURY LANE was crowded on Friday evening in last week on the occasion of Sir J. Forbes-Robertson's farewell performance, 'Hamlet' being the play selected. Sir Johnston gave a distinguished rendering of the title-part, and undoubtedly in his retirement we lose one of our finest Shakespearian actors. On the fall of the curtain, in response to the inevitable demand for a speech, he told one or two amusing anecdotes of early days, and remarked that he could hardly feel sad when he saw such a crowded gathering, and reflected on the generous support the public had accorded him during his final season at Drury Lane. He also announced that the "farewell" did not include Miss Gertrude Elliott.

THE revival of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' at the St. James's Theatre last week excited interest and curiosity in a play that, twenty years ago, stirred the public to its depths. As a study of temperament and emotion it still grips, and has now the added interest of an historical document, faithfully portraying the social conditions of the day. Sir Arthur Pinero, with artistic restraint, has left the date stamped upon his work. A Q.C. still figures on the programme; coachmen instead of chauffeurs are the fashion; and slang appears to have been hardly tolerated in those good old days, when to be "called upon" or not "called upon"

decided the happiness, even the destiny, of a household. The whole atmosphere is still Victorian; it is the only atmosphere in which a Mr. Tanqueray could breathe. As a gentleman he is perfect; as a husband he would drive most women—with a "past" or without one—to distraction by his dogmatic utterances, and rooted opinion that in all women ignorance and innocence are synonymous. Sir George Alexander did the part full justice.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, as the central figure, compels admiration by the unerring power of her acting, and, it must be added, by her series of beautiful dresses. We see her as a woman of generous impulses, in moods gay, alluring, annoying, and tragic—a woman with no interests, no hobbies, no resources, entirely dependent on other people for amusement. When these fail she becomes filled with the despair of utter boredom, and rather than face present difficulties and the ugly old age that she foresees, dies as unheroically as she has lived; yet such is the power of Mrs. Campbell to create a human and lovable personality that she retains our sympathy to the end. Mr. Nigel Playfair's Cayley Drummle was a capital piece of acting; Miss Rosalie Toller, as Ellean, was frigidly cold, as befitted the daughter of an icy lady with "marble arms"; and Mr. James Lindsay and Miss Lettice Fairfax, as Sir George and Lady Orreyed, were amusingly vacuous.

'A MASQUE OF POETRY IN HOMAGE TO SOUTHEY AND OTHER HIS FELLOW POETS,' by Mr. T. E. Casson, is to be presented in the garden of Greta Hall, by members of Keswick School, next Friday. The persons include Coleridge, Shelley, Southey, Wordsworth, Urania, Greta, Fame, Thalaba the Destroyer, and Prometheus. The language is dignified throughout, but somewhat elaborate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — H. T. — J. B. B. — J. M. H. — Received.

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No. 4469.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

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Details may be had on application to THE BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Oxford.

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Situations Vacant.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BROMLEY.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, TWO ASSISTANT MISTRESSES:—(a) An English Specialist to organize the whole, and teach the greater part of the English of the School. (b) A History Specialist to take entire charge of the History teaching, and capable of taking some French. In both cases a Graduate in Honours is looked for, and good Secondary School experience desirable. Willingness to help with Games will be a recommendation. Initial salary 190l.-130l., according to qualifications and experience, rising in accordance with the County scale to 150l.—Application forms and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. GEORGE WILSON, School of Science and Art, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent, and should be returned as early as possible to the Head Mistress, Miss C. M. WATERS, County School for Girls, Nightingale Lane, Bromley, Kent.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., June 17, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The University Court will, at a Meeting in July, proceed to appoint an additional EXAMINER in each of the following subjects, viz.:—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. CLASSICS | 4. BOTANY |
| 2. EDUCATION | 5. CHEMISTRY |
| 3. HISTORY | 6. ZOOLOGY |

Applications, along with eighteen copies of testimonials (should the candidate think fit to submit any), should be lodged with the Secretary on or before JULY 3.

R. V. SOUTTER, Interim Secretary.

June 18, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH.

The University will shortly proceed to the appointment of a LECTURER (Head of Department) IN FRENCH. Stipend 300l. per annum.—Applications, by JULY 1, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Applications are invited for the position of LECTURER IN HISTORY AND ECONOMICS in the UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND. Salary 350l. per annum, subject to 7½ per cent deduction for the purchase of an endowment assurance policy in favour of the Lecturer.

Applications must be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, and must be forwarded so as to reach the University not later than SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Successful applicant to take up duty on MARCH 1, 1914. Further particulars may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY, Queensland Government Offices, 409-410, Strand, London, W.C.

The University, Brisbane, May 1, 1913.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLEG PRIFATHROFAOL DEHEUDIR CYMRU A MYNWY.

The Council of the College invites applications for the post of DRAPERS' PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING. The salary will be 600l. per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom one hundred copies of applications and testimonials must be received on or before TUESDAY, July 1, 1913.

D. J. A. BROWN, Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, June 13, 1913.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLEG PRIFATHROFAOL DEHEUDIR CYMRU A MYNWY.

The Council of the College invites applications for the following posts:—

- (1) ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY.
- (2) ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSICS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications with testimonials (which need not be printed) must be received on or before SATURDAY, June 28, 1913.

D. J. A. BROWN, Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, June 13, 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, which will be vacant in September:—

- LECTURER IN ECONOMICS. Salary 175l.
- FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE SCHOOL OF ART. Salary 150l.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

T. THORP, Secretary.

REQUIRED, for QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, on OCT. 1, (1) an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS. Salary \$1,200 (240l.), rising by \$100 a year to \$1,500. (2) A LECTURER IN CLASSICS. Salary \$1,000.—Further information may be obtained from Prof. W. B. ANDERSON, 13, Gladstone Place, Aberdeen.

CITY OF HULL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Head Master—Mr. J. R. G. EXLEY, A.R.C.A. (Lond.), A.R.E.

The above Committee require the services of the following Teachers, to commence duty in SEPTEMBER next:—

- (a) DESIGN MASTER, with competent knowledge of the principles of Design and Design applied to Industries. Applicants must also be prepared to Lecture on the History and Styles of Ornament and to supervise studies from Historic Examples. Applicants should hold the Design Diploma of the Royal College of Art, or equivalent qualification. Commencing salary 120l. per annum.
- (b) TEACHER FOR THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT. The successful applicant will be required to teach both Practical Work and Design for same, and also to give special Historical and Theoretical instruction in connexion with the Craft, and assist with related studies.

Applicants must possess recognized qualifications in Art and Craft, and show that they have passed through a course of specialized training. Commencing salary 100l. per annum.

Applications for appointment must be made by letter, stating age, training, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, to reach me not later than SATURDAY, July 5.

J. T. RILEY, Secretary of Education.

Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull.
June 16, 1913.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, next Term, an ASSISTANT MASTER for French and English.

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UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

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The Council invites applications for the HEADSHIP of the WOMEN'S SIDE of the TRAINING COLLEGE, which will be vacated at the end of the Session by the resignation of Miss A. H. Joyce, M.A. Stipend 300l. per annum. Duties to commence on SEPTEMBER 1. Applications and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, July 13, 1913.

Further particulars may be obtained from
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER, for Secondary Schools under the Ministry of Education:—

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 295l. per annum (L.Eg. 24 per mensem) rising to 393l. per annum (L.Eg. 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

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Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Exercises will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Inquiries for further information, and applications, giving particulars as to age, school, college, class of degree, experience in teaching, should be addressed, with copies only of testimonials, not later than JUNE 30 1913, to GILBERT ELLIOT, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION — EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL, TECHNICAL, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments at the SCHOOLS OF ACCOUNTANCY AND COMMERCE, CAIRO, to date from the Middle of September next:—

- (1) ASSISTANT MASTER for COMMERCIAL BUREAU CLASSES (Business Methods, Accountancy, Correspondence)
- (2) TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS for SHORTHAND (Pitman's) and TYPE WRITING.

Applicants should possess recognized educational qualifications and Technical certificates with teaching experience. For the first appointment experience in Commercial Work is also essential.

The appointments are in the grade of salary from L.E. 288 to L.E. 384 per annum, non-resident. Candidates should be from 25-30 years of age, and unmarried.

Before making a formal application, intending candidates should apply in writing to THE DIRECTOR, Egyptian Educational Mission, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the note giving particulars of the post for which they wish to apply, and of instructions for making applications. Applications must be made before JULY 19, 1913.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, KETTERING.

The Education Committee invite applications for the position of HEAD MISTRESS of the NEW COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS which will be opened at KETTERING in SEPTEMBER next. The salary offered is at the rate of 300l. per annum, and subject to approved service will rise to 400l. per annum.—Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications must be lodged not later than WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1913.

By Order of the Committee,

J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

County Education Offices, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

A SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS IS REQUIRED for the DAYNTERY COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL (Mixed) to teach English Subjects. A Degree, or its equivalent, and experience are essential. Duties commence in SEPTEMBER next. The salary offered is 90l. per annum resident, rising to 110l. per annum.—Further particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than TUESDAY, July 1, 1913, can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

County Education Offices, Northampton.

BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKEWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 18, 1913, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, fully qualified in Geography and Latin, to take Geography throughout the School, and Latin of Matriculation standard. Degree or diploma and experience or training essential. Salary from 110l. per annum. Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than JULY 4, 1913) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANBY, M.A., Director of Education.

Education Offices, Batley, June 19, 1913.

BATLEY (BOYS') GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master—N. L. FRAZER, M.A.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 18, 1913, Graduate as FORM MASTER. Salary 150l. per annum.—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than FRIDAY, July 4, 1913) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANBY, M.A., Secretary to the Governor

Education Offices, Batley, June 19, 1913.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of (i) TWO DISTRICT INSPECTORS, and (ii) TWO ASSISTANT INSPECTORS in the EDUCATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The salary of an Inspector will be 400l. a year, rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. a year, and of an Assistant Inspector 250l. a year, rising by annual increments of 15l. to 400l. a year. The persons appointed will be required to give their whole time to the duties of their office, consisting of the inspection of Public Elementary Schools, Evening Institutes, and other Educational Institutions, and to the performance of such other duties as may be entrusted to them. One Inspector and Two Assistant Inspectors will for a time be concerned mainly in the inspection of Evening Institutes, and candidates for these appointments should possess some special qualification for that work. Women are eligible for these appointments.

Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 30, 1913.

Every communication must be marked "Inspectorships" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

JAMES BIRD,
Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June 6, 1913.

YEADON AND GUISELEY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT TEACHER (Master or Mistress) to teach Geography by modern methods principally, and subsidiary subjects, preferably Mathematics or Science. A Degree (preferably in Honours) and good Secondary School experience essential. Salary 120l. to 150l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Form of application may be obtained by forwarding stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned. Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than MONDAY, July 7, 1913.

Guiseley, near Leeds.

M. RENNARD.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a MODERN LANGUAGE MISTRESS to teach chiefly French and English. An Honours Degree in Modern Languages and good Secondary School experience essential. Residence abroad a recommendation.

Salary 100l.-150l., according to scale. Initial amount dependent on qualifications.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify. Scale of salaries, also forms of application, which should be returned as soon as possible, may be obtained of the undersigned.

HERBERT REED,
Secretary to the Education Committee.
Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
June 9, 1913.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the following posts at the above School, vacant in SEPTEMBER:—

1. CLASSICAL MASTER, with History as a subsidiary subject, in the HIGH SCHOOL. Classical Degree with Honours essential. Salary at the rate of 180l. per annum.

2. MATHEMATICAL MASTER, with Science as a subsidiary subject, in the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Salary at the rate of 150l. per annum.

3. JUNIOR FORM MASTER (Elementary French and Latin). Qualified as Organist, to take charge of a large Organ, to teach Singing and train Choir. Salary at the rate of 150l. per annum.

4. ASSISTANT MISTRESS, in the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Successful experience in teaching and training of Boys from 5 to 12 years of age essential. Salary at the rate of 100l. per annum.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from JAMES G. LEGGE, Director of Education, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, to whom applications, accompanied by a letter of application, should be forwarded not later than SATURDAY, June 28, 1913.

EDWARD R. PICKMERE,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, for SEPTEMBER, JUNIOR FRENCH MISTRESS. Must be a College Woman and an Honours Graduate. Residence abroad essential.—Apply to THE HEAD MISTRESS at once.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE

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CITY SCHOOL OF ART, LIVERPOOL.

The Managers of the above School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND DECORATIVE ARTS, at a salary of 200l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 20l., 15l., and 15l. to 250l. A statement of further particulars may be obtained from THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byrom Street, Liverpool, to whom applications (together with copies of three recent testimonials) must be sent so as to reach him before noon on WEDNESDAY, June 25.

E. R. PICKMERE,
Town Clerk, and Clerk to the Education Authority.
June, 1913.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

WANTED, for OCTOBER next, two full-time ASSISTANT TEACHERS, one principally for Building Construction, Architecture, Builders' Quantities, and general assistance; and the other principally for Etching, Engraving, Book Illustration, Painting, and general Art Work. Commencing salary 120l. a year in each case.

Applications (fifteen copies), stating age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by fifteen copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent in so as to reach the undersigned on or before JUNE 27, 1913.

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

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LITERATURE

Polly Peachum: the Story of Lavinia Fenton and 'The Beggar's Opera.' By C. E. Pearce. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

IF the story of the creator of the part of Polly Peachum is obscure and fragmentary, 'The Beggar's Opera' has a history which abounds in interest, literary, dramatic, musical, political, social. Mr. Pearce, who is manifestly an enthusiast upon his subject, has attacked it with great zeal, and has struggled manfully with the somewhat chaotic records of the English stage between the early days of George II. and the Mid-Victorian era. The result is a book which, though at times rather overloaded with quotation, may be cordially recommended for its painstaking research and its accumulation of entertaining matter. Whilst expressing our appreciation of the numerous and well-reproduced illustrations, some of which appear here for the first time, we would add a protest as to their arbitrary arrangement in relation to the text.

The author's inability to accept the common assumption that 'The Beggar's Opera' was intended as a burlesque of the fashionable Italian opera is not unreasonable, although the fact that Johnson, who did much to give it currency, was no authority upon music, scarcely seems to affect the question. Probably the statement that "what Gay had in his mind was not ridicule but rivalry" is the substantial truth. In any case, there is no doubt that the English "opera" was a serious rival to the foreign exotic, not only when it was first produced, but in later revivals. "The outlandish (as they now call it) hath

been so thin of late that some have called that 'The Beggar's Opera,'" wrote Gay to Swift, adding, "If the run continues, I fear I shall have remonstrance thrown up against me by the Royal Academy of Music."

On the other hand, we do not see why there should be any difficulty about accepting Gay's own explanation of his title, as given in his Introduction, with which, of course, Mr. Pearce's views as to the loose sense in which the term "opera" was contemporaneously employed in no way conflict. As to the author's perplexities about the reasons for the repeatedly inaccurate statement of the date of production, surely the simple hypothesis may be hazarded—and this applies also to the date on the deed of assignment of Gay's copyright to Tonson and Watts—that it is merely a question of the use of the old style. January 28th and February 6th would each be in 1727 according to the as yet unreformed calendar.

It is known that Swift gave Gay the first hint for his play; but Mr. Pearce's speculations as to the latter's indebtedness to the unacted 'Prison Breaker; or, The Adventures of Jack Sheppard,' are more than plausible, and his summary dismissal of charges of plagiarism fully justified. He is hardly, perhaps, on as firm ground in dismissing Pepusch's selection of the music for the play; the theory that the melodies were chosen by Gay himself, "perhaps at times assisted by Arbuthnot," is purely conjectural.

The author has discovered that Lavinia Fenton did not, as has been usually asserted, make her début as Monimia in Otway's 'The Orphans,' and had, in fact, only occasionally played even secondary parts, such as Mrs. Squeamish and Cherry, before being entrusted with the part of Polly. She certainly was a very different person from the typical actress of the day, who would never have consented to leave the stage at the height of her powers. Character and a winning manner would seem to have done more for her than beauty—and still more a sweet temper, flavoured with a spice of wit. She was not the last "Polly" who became a peer's wife. But "this most elusive of popular actresses" appears to have been entirely forgotten only a few years after she had been the most popular subject of gossip in the kingdom. She is recorded as having once played Ophelia. Mr. Pearce prints the will of "the most noble Lavinia, Dutchess Dowager of Bolton," and endeavours to defend her against Walpole's reflections upon the fact that she made her sole executor and residuary legatee a certain Tunbridge Wells surgeon, though she had three sons living.

The value of Swift's public plea that his friend Gay was innocent of political intention in 'The Beggar's Opera' is much discounted by a comparison with it of his private correspondence with the author. As to the effect of the play upon public morals, one may fairly set against Johnson's dictum, modified as it

was, "I do not believe that any man was ever made a rogue by being present at its representation," the fact that (if we are to credit Ryan's 'Dramatic Table Talk') the Bow Street magistrates requested its suppression during Colman's management of Covent Garden in 1773 on the ground that "in their opinion it most undoubtedly increased the number of thieves." Colman is supposed to have retorted that "the theatre is one of the very few houses in the neighbourhood that does not contribute to increase the number of thieves." Perhaps the correspondence is no more nor less authentic than that which is attributed to Garrick and Sir John Fielding on the same subject.

It is generally agreed that Gay was fortunate in having his sequel to 'The Beggar's Opera' prohibited, though it probably was, in Croker's words, "as free from all political allusion as it is of any kind of dramatic merit." It was Congreve's Duchess of Marlborough, and not Prior's Kitty (as Mr. Pearce says), who gave 100*l.* for a single copy of 'Polly' when published, though the latter was, of course, the author's chief champion. On the other hand, it was Dryden's, not Congreve's, 'Ode to St. Cecilia's Day' which Handel set to music.

The stage history of 'The Beggar's Opera,' extending from 1728 till 1886, is full of incident, and is well set forth in the present work. By the by, when the author writes that "Polly faced the footlights for the last time" on the sixty-second night of the opera, he forgets that he has told us on a previous page that those adjuncts to dramatic representation were not yet in use. "No actress of any standing who could sing (and even those who could not) was able to resist the temptation of playing" Lavinia Fenton's original part, writes Mr. Pearce. In 1736-7 there was the celebrated rivalry between Kitty Clive and Mrs. Cibber, the former of whom was best qualified dramatically, the latter as a singer, for the part. Then there were Peg Woffington (who played the part as a child in Dublin), the audacious Ann Catley, the Jewish Miss Norsa (who lived with Horace Walpole's elder brother), Mrs. Abington (who, however, was better suited in the part of Lucy Lockit), Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Billington, the adventuress Mrs. Serres, Madame Mara, and Miss Stephens, afterwards Countess of Essex. Madame Cave Ashton played this character at the last great revival in 1878-9, when Sims Reeves was Macheath.

In the autumn of 1760 there were two 'Beggar's Operas' (one at Covent Garden, and one at Drury Lane), and the qualifications of the rival Pollies, Miss Brent and Mrs. Vincent, were discussed by Goldsmith, the bulk of whose paper is reprinted here from *The British Magazine*, as well as glanced at in Churchill's 'Roseiad.' Then in 1781 came Colman's experiment at the Haymarket of playing it with men in the female parts and women in the men's, Bannister being Polly, Mrs. Cargill Macheath, and

Mrs. Webb Lockit, followed by the Covent Garden 'Ladies' Opera,' in which the whole play was given by women, Miss Catley, then almost dying of consumption, taking the highwayman hero. It is said, on rather doubtful authority, that an attempt to produce a version on the French stage failed because it was made an indispensable condition that Macheath should be hanged!

Incedon appears to have been the ideal Macheath vocally, but Madame Vestris made a great hit as a female exponent of the character. As now published, 'The Beggar's Opera' (of which an edition was issued as recently as 1905) hardly has justice done to it in Mr. Pearce's opinion: it was cut down by Bishop to two acts. It was last seen at a single matinée in 1886 at the Avenue, Sims Reeves then repeating his Macheath for the last time.

Mr. Pearce has performed an exacting task very well upon the whole. His Latin quotations need correction.

The Works of Francis Thompson. 3 vols.
(Burns & Oates.)

THE publication of 'The Works' of an author is admittedly an occasion for vast and vague reflections; no one can be expected to criticize three volumes in detail. Besides, *The Athenæum* has paid sufficient attention to the particularities of Thompson to be free, for once, to indulge in a few generalizations. It is in this mood that we have discovered in his work two dominant characteristics, the one making for great poetry, the other, to some extent, counteracting it; and, that the pleasure of praising may come last, let us instance as the first characteristic of Thompson's writings a certain sectarianism.

To the mediæval artists, to Giotto or to Fra Angelico, it never occurred that to be a Christian was to belong to a sect. Dante knew it; and the knowledge made him handle uneasily the names of the great pagans. But uncontracted by religious passion or prejudice, the vision of Dante would have been almost as narrow as it was intense. Dante was so great an artist that we never stay to inquire whether he was a great man. The art of Thompson is not so great; it does not conceal his personality; and throughout his writings we catch glimpses of a man who is a little over-conscious of being one of the elect. There are moments in which we cannot help fancying ourselves in Miss Jenkyns's drawing-room at Cranford; and then we remember that Drumble is only twenty miles away, and that beyond Drumble lies London, and beyond London Peking. Thompson knew as well as any one that the world is very old and very large, and that for thousands of years men as good at heart and good of brain as he or his friends have been trying to solve the riddle of the universe. Yet he had to believe that he and his friends alone had

solved it, and so he had to feel a little sorry for the others. There is just a suspicion of the "superior person" in some of Thompson's work.

He had the distinction, rare in our time, of being a genuine poet; and a genuine poet must be profoundly religious. But he is most religious when he is most a poet, not when he is giving himself the airs of a Father of the Church or of a tea-table confessor. It is not good to hear Thompson apologizing for Shelley to the "Fathers of the Church, pastors of the Church, pious laics of the Church."

"This beautiful, wild, feline poetry, wild because left to range the wilds, restore to the hearth of your charity, shelter under the rafters of your Faith; discipline her to the sweet restraints of your household, feed her with the meat from your table, soften her with the amity of your children; tame her, fondle her, cherish her—you will no longer then need to flee her. Suffer her to wanton, suffer her to play, so she play round the foot of the Cross!"

Thompson was a poet, but humility is a Christian virtue.

The strength and rarity of his genius lie in his power of combining with a high sense of art a great deal of human passion. He was not too much excited by Life to care about Art. Art, he felt, was something independent of, if not above, human affairs. He saw that Poetry to be great must move us æsthetically by sheer rightness of form, and so he constructed verse instead of merely collecting the overflow of his feelings.

Under this dreadful brother uterine,
This kinsman feared, Tellus, behold me come,
Thy son stern-nursed; who mortal-motherlike,
To turn thy weanlings' mouth averse, embitter'st
Thine over-childed breast. Now, mortal-sonlike,
I thou hast suckled, Mother, I at last
Shall sustentant be to thee. Here I untrammel,
Here I pluck loose the body's cerementing,
And break the tomb of life; here I shake off
The bur o' the world, man's congregation shun,
And to the antique order of the dead
I take the tongueless vows: my cell is set
Here in thy bosom; my little trouble is ended
In a little peace.

How many contemporary poets possess the art and energy so to build up their verse? The language of this passage is characteristic of the poet. He is one of those rare spirits who are masters of the great style, greatly daring both in new forms and in old simplicities, which the clever writer avoids, knowing a slip to be easy and fatal. Like all poets with a high sense of style, Thompson luxuriates in Latinisms—not always successfully, but his very excesses are more satisfying than the safe and soothing style of the writers of verses (commonly now called poets) who are all taste, and keep a tranquil level of technique. Almost they persuade us sometimes to believe in their inspiration, but, when we look closer, they remind us of the grass of Parnassus, that white and delicate flower which attracts attention by simulating the honey that it does not possess.

If Thompson felt that Art was above Life, he never imagined that he was above humanity. He cried when he was

hurt—that is the only way to keep feeling alive—and Life hurt him. The streets of London have left their mark on his prose. He does not write with the impersonal notation of the man who has seen without suffering. But he did not go about the world praying all and sundry to "kiss the place and make it well." He was not a sentimentalist. Neither was he one of those jolly neo-pagans who declare that life has no terrors for people with good digestions and something to digest. He could not lose life in art, as Milton or Virgil would have done; he would not lose art in life, as so many modern poets seem to find no difficulty in doing. He is at once dignified and intimate:—

She did not love to love, but hated him
For making her to love; and so her whim
From passion taught misprision to begin.
And all this sin
Was because love to cast out had no skill
Self, which was regent still.
Her own self-will made void her own self's will.

This could hardly have been written before the days of Meredith; but Thompson belongs to no movement.

Sainte-Beuve arranged a paradise of poets; every one cites it, no one approves of it. But, if we are to seek Thompson in some corner of the Elysian fields, there can be no doubt about the direction in which most of us will turn. We shall go first to the group collected round their master, John Donne. There we shall be sure of finding him, a welcomed guest, amongst the metaphysical poets of the seventeenth century:—

A hymen all unguessed of men
In dreams thou givest to my ken
For lacking of like mate,
Eternally frustrate:

Where, that the soul of either spouse
Securelier clasp in either's house,
They never breach at all
Their walls corporeal.

This was the secret of the great
And primal Paradisal state,
Which Adam and which Eve
Might not again retrieve.

Yet, perhaps, some of those who loved Thompson best—for there were many who loved him—will see most distinctly the face they knew, not in any paradise of poets, but peering wistfully out from a crowd of straw-hats, half lost in a tangle of evening papers and cards "to the fall of the last wicket." Perhaps in the end his pale ghost has crept home from a material and unloved Lord's to a shadowy and happier Old Trafford, where

.....a ghostly batsman plays to the bowling of a ghost,
And I look through my tears on a soundless-clapping host
As the run-stealers flicker to and fro,
To and fro:—
O my Hornby and my Barlow long ago!

There speaks the genuine lover of cricket; but how strange it is that this man should be he who has found in the plenitude of misery a solace unknown to the sportsman, who has spanned the immense and desolating gulf between Heaven and Charing Cross!

The Loss of Normandy (1189-1204). By F. M. Powicke. (Manchester University Press.)

It is not easy to appraise justly the importance of this work, but it is evident from a first reading of it that it puts its author in the front rank of historians of the day. By its subject it appeals as much to French students as English, for if to us it recounts the loss of Normandy, to them it tells of the victories of Philip Augustus; the way in which Normandy was ruled throws light on the government of other Angevin provinces, and its feudalism, once understood, modifies our view of the relation of lord and liegeman elsewhere in France; while Norman law, finance, and military organization lie at the base of English administration as it gradually took shape. With this the book itself is twofold in aim: on one side it studies the mechanism of Angevin rule, the government of Normandy, and its military and financial systems; on the other it recounts the long war between Philip Augustus and the Angevin kings, Henry, Richard, and John, winding up with a study of the social and political consequences to England of the loss of Normandy.

Since the history of William the Marshal was published there has been little or no new material for the story of the struggle for Normandy, and the interest of these chapters, apart from the skilful handling and clear statement of the facts, depends on the position taken up by the author towards accepted views. Put roughly, he is in favour of traditional statements in the absence of direct proof of their falsity; the argument from silence, at its strongest, offers merely a slight presumption. The best example of this is the treatment of the second condemnation of John, in which the author has greatly reduced the force of M. Bémont's arguments. The key-note of the book is, however, the statement in the Preface that "from one point of view all that I have written is a commentary upon Thomas Stapleton's 'Observations on the Great Rolls of the Exchequer in Normandy.'" One chapter, that on 'War and Finance,' stands out as the most illuminating in the book. There are a number of useful notes on the Norman bailiwicks and fiefs, but we should have been glad to see a closer comparison with the lists in the first register of Philip Augustus, as published in facsimile, not all of which are supplied in the 'Recueil des Historiens de France.' It is interesting to notice, for example, in one of them that Guérin of Glapion's name is scored through. We certainly cannot rely so far on a chance remark of M. Delisle, made in his youth, as to assume their identity with those in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and, as a matter of fact, they are not identical.

We congratulate Prof. Powicke and the Manchester University Press on the publication of a work of the first importance.

The Fall of the Dutch Republic. By Hendrik Willem Van Loon. (Constable & Co.)

THE author of the book before us possesses most of the gifts of a good popular historian. He has the power of grasping a large mass of facts and keeping them in the right perspective; he is admirably impartial; and his style is free, lucid, and graphic. He may be congratulated upon his mastery of "the intricacies and peculiarities of that curious institution known as the English language."

Mr. Van Loon scarcely exaggerates the prevailing ignorance of Dutch history after the death of William III., at least among foreigners. He modestly defines his own work as "merely a preliminary sketch," which he has faithfully tried to make as short as possible. Chapter and verse are given for his opinions and conclusions, so that readers with the necessary linguistic knowledge may go to the fountain-head and draw larger draughts at their pleasure. With engaging candour, the author admits that the beginning of the second chapter has been "taken bodily" from Jorissen's 'History of the Republic in the Eighteenth Century'; but "to make up for the theft" the essays of this author are commended to readers as "almost the only ones in his language which can be read for pleasure as well as for instruction." Besides the notes there is an excellent and exhaustive classified Bibliography.

The scope of the work is, roughly, the eighteenth century, ending with the flight of the Stadtholder William V. and the establishment under French auspices of the Batavian Republic in 1795; but a brief Epilogue tells how the Hollanders were "hammered into one nation" by Napoleon. It is a story of gradual decline, traceable partly to economic circumstances, but most of all, in the author's opinion, to a change in the character of the Dutch people.

The two preliminary chapters, headed respectively 'Political' and 'Economic Development' (the latter is more general than the title warrants), are not the least valuable. The former includes a clear summary of the clumsy and complicated constitution established by the Union of Utrecht, and traces the origin of the rivalry between the Orange Stadtholders and the Regents or ruling families of the Republic. Normally the Dutch constitution worked thus:—

"A matter which was brought up for discussion in the Estates General was referred back to the provincial estates, who referred it back to the town councils of the different cities, who thereupon gave their opinion, and sent their opinion back to the provincial estates, who thereupon forwarded this opinion to the Estates General, who thereupon might try to come to some general conclusions. This method meant that all affairs had first to be discussed by some 2,000 different persons, representing some 50 different cities, and that these matters were usually half a year under way. . . . It also meant that nothing could possibly be kept a secret."

But at times there would be

"a secret body of half a dozen who quite illegally and over the heads of all the other officials acted on such important affairs as must remain secret for the time being."

There is a curious error of fact in this chapter, where William II. of Orange is made to marry the daughter of James II. of England. His wife was, of course, Mary, daughter of Charles I., their son being William III.

In the excellent chapter which deals with the Dutch economic development and decay there is surely some exaggeration as to the reduction of the population of Germany through the Thirty Years' War; and the statement that England "went through a series of civil wars which seriously hampered her normal economic development" is rather too loose a generalization. But such things are more than atoned for by the highly interesting description of the Dutch commercial system, and especially of the East India Company, with its committees, extraordinary secrecy, and peculiar method of maintaining its credit.

During the eighteenth century most things fell away slowly with the Dutch, who were now living upon their capital, except that they were still the great money-lenders. But their fleet, once the first in Europe, was an exception: its decay was rapid and absolute. By her neglect of it the Dutch Republic "committed suicide." Yet her banking and postal systems were the best in Europe, and Holland, between the Peace of Utrecht and the French Revolution, was essentially a comfortable country for foreigners as well as natives.

English and American readers will be especially interested in the chapters on the American Revolution and the last English war. The one led to the other. Holland, still bound by treaty to England, not only evaded her obligations, but also let her West Indian island, St. Eustatius, be used as "the big department-store of the American Revolution," and, as was discovered when Laurens was captured, had negotiated, through Amsterdam, a provisional commercial treaty with the rebels. Mr. Van Loon admits that England had a strong case against his country, even before Holland had joined the Armed Neutrality. In a happy metaphor he refers to this last proceeding as that of a man who is allowed to insure his house while it is already on fire. Less felicitous is the characterization of the English ambassador in Holland as a "donkeyesque type of man." We do not know why Dr. Richard Price (whose pamphlet on the American question was translated by the Dutch democrat Van der Capellen) is dubbed "Dominie"; and Pennsylvania was certainly not Tom Paine's "native state," for the author of 'Common Sense' and 'The Rights of Man' was born in Norfolk, and did not see America till he was past early manhood. The English war, as the author says, destroyed Dutch commerce, and as its existence depended upon this, the Republic was doomed.

Mr. Van Loon holds the scales evenly between the House of Orange and its opponents. He finds that the former had always been devoid of constructive qualities, but admits the good intentions of the eighteenth-century Stadtholders, while contrasting their luxury and incapacity with the ability and simplicity of their great ancestors of the younger branch of Nassau. Applauding the author's attempt to form a fair estimate of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, who for twenty years played such an important and much-canvassed part in Dutch history, we cannot but wonder at the leniency he shows in dismissing the Acte Van Consulantschap as "a highly dangerous experiment." Exceptions to his general mastery of our language may be found in the confusion of "tact" with *taste* (pp. 207, 216), and in the sentence where "men who were sufficiently imbibed with the new notions" are mentioned. A writer whose Preface is dated from Dublin, New Hampshire, naturally displays a sprinkling of Americanisms. A specially prepared map and some interesting illustrations give additional attraction to a sterling piece of historical work.

Kingham Old and New. By W. Warde Fowler. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell; London, Oxford University Press.)

MR. FOWLER'S volume falls into two parts, of which the first deals with the history, the second with the natural history, of the Oxfordshire parish which for thirty years has been his home. As a link between the two, he gives us a chapter on 'Old Village Folks,' observing them with the naturalist's interest in their habits and idiosyncrasies, and the historian's perception of the relation of these to the conditions of a time gone by. In the beautiful limpidity of his style and the mingling in him of the antiquary and the naturalist he often makes us think of Gilbert White, and we can imagine that, if Roman history had not had first claim upon him, he might have made of Kingham a second Selborne. As it is, his studies are suggestive rather than exhaustive—a stroll with him, while he points out the structure of the fields or their former boundaries, and the birds and flowers. All is ease and informality, and wells up out of stores of thought and observation.

If the historical section is the slenderer, the reason is not that Mr. Fowler has treated Kingham lightly in this respect, but that Kingham had, after all, very little to offer him. It is, and seems always to have been, a squireless village, and no family records being available, the generations of humbler folk have succeeded to one another in unrelieved obscurity. With the exception of a few remarks about its not very interesting church, Mr. Fowler has nothing to tell us of the history of the village after Edward I.'s time, until he comes to the Enclosure award of 1850. His opportunity occurs over the terse mention of "Caningeham" in Domesday Book,

where it is said that "Geoffrey de Mandeville holds ten hides of the King," and there is "land for sixteen ploughs." He avails himself of an entry of four lines to construct, in the light of his knowledge of the village as it now exists, an admirably vivid and convincing sketch of its probable disposition at that time, as well as of the nature of its life and society. We gather that Kingham—no doubt because it was not a true Cotswold village and so had little direct share in the wave of prosperity which marked the development of the wool trade—was of a greater relative importance in Conquest and pre-Conquest times than at any subsequent period.

In his chapter on the Enclosure Mr. Fowler makes a really valuable contribution to a vexed subject. Examining in an impartial spirit the various awards that were made, and considering, as it is necessary to do, not only the amount but also the quality of the land which fell to the various claimants, he satisfies himself—and will, we think, satisfy any unprejudiced reader—that the commissioner's purpose was to see justice done. Terrible charges have been laid lately at the door of the enclosers. But are those charges always well substantiated? Here, at least, we have a concrete case which, if it were typical, would prove that the spirit of the movement was essentially altruistic, and that the richer classes, "intently occupied with their own advantage," as they no doubt were, were considering also, and perhaps mainly, the good of the country as a whole. But Mr. Fowler does not generalize, and his conclusions are the more valuable on account of the carefulness with which he tempers them. "There was too much of the feeling that the poor are always with us and ought so to be....they forgot that the rural labourer is a most important part of the population of the country," and the opportunity "to enquire into his housing, wages, and general condition" was overlooked.

Mr. Fowler has a charming predilection for the village of his home, and entertains, perhaps, some fond illusions about it, born of that charitable kindness to which every page of his book bears witness. Kingham is a village to which every one who leaves it gravitates back; it is a village of gardens and of breezes cool, but not too cool; no Kingham boy would rob a bird's nest; and old John Beacham was not so far wrong when he insisted that he would rather be hung at Kingham, the irregular and squireless, than die a natural death in its prim, dependent neighbour, Churchill. With the birds and flowers it is the same; no other birds and flowers are quite like them; and we can believe it, perceiving a reason for the difference which from him is concealed. Other birds and flowers are not watched by this same pair of benevolent and penetrative eyes; they need the personal attachment which Mr. Fowler knows how to give them, if they are to show themselves in their true shapes.

FICTION.

Sons and Lovers. By D. H. Lawrence. (Duckworth & Co.)

MR. LAWRENCE'S new novel is a fine, but not altogether a well-made piece of work. A certain distortion arises from the fact that, while all the other characters are drawn, as it were, in the third person, the hero is drawn in the first. The pronoun "I" is not, indeed, employed for him, but the author has lived so completely within his creation that the narrative reads like an autobiography—and, as discerning readers know, autobiographies are less likely than biographies to produce a lifelike portrait. We are not, at the end of the story, left understanding the nature of the man about whom it is told. No doubt he himself would not, in real life, have understood it; but we cannot help thinking that to complete his achievement the novelist should have made the reader do so.

Nor is the young woman who is the first—and perhaps the last—love of the hero satisfactorily realized. Many men, and perhaps most women, will say to themselves as they read: "Yes, this is how Miriam seemed to Paul, but this is not what Miriam was." We suspect—and it is a tribute to the strength of the illusion created—that, if the girl's story had been written, we should have found her by no means so abnormal a person as represented, and her wayward lover considerably more comprehensible.

But, although we may rebel, we are held captive from the first page to the last, and certain figures will, we think, remain engraved upon the memory. The story is a "family piece," and all are, with one exception, vividly drawn. The sister's figure is hardly represented at all, and an impression is thus tacitly conveyed that the one girl did not count in the family, and that the mother, whose relation to her sons forms the very kernel of the book, ignored her daughter. Yet the rare glimpses allowed of this daughter indicate a strong and interesting personality, and in real life she would probably have loomed large on the horizon of her slightly younger brother. In the book, she is nothing to him: the two influences in his life are his mother and the girl who understands his artistic work and who craves, as he does, for fuller education. Of these two it is not his contemporary whom he really loves and understands; his mother is far closer to him; she clings to him jealously, fighting against the younger woman's power, and succeeding in holding the pair apart. With his mother's death the son's life loses value and coherence; he is left, indeed, derelict. Her character is a real triumph.

Brilliant, too, is the figure of the hopelessly shallow girl who captured the first-born of the household; and pathetically true is his perception of her nature and his own bondage.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Poetry.

Alford (John), POEMS.

Poetry Bookshop, 35, Devonshire St., W.C.
The value of this little book must not be estimated by its size. Of the twenty poems which fill its pages there are very few that are not worth reading. We shall watch the development of Mr. Alford's muse with interest.

Pennypacker (Isaac Rusling), THE SNOW-SHOE TRAIL, AND OTHER POEMS, with an Introduction by Charles Leonard Moore. Philadelphia, C. Sower Co.

The growing habit of prefacing volumes of verse with appreciative forewords written by admirers is one to be deplored. The present volume is quite good enough to stand upon its own merits, as readers might well have been left to discover for themselves. In his long poem 'Bridle Paths,' which occupies the major portion of the book, the author has attempted a sort of modern 'Canterbury Tales,' dealing with the travels and adventures of a party of eight friends. Though he is not uniformly successful, his verse maintains on the whole a high level, and includes every now and then lyrical passages of considerable beauty.

History and Biography.

Canning (Hon. Albert S. G.), MACAULAY, ESSAYIST AND HISTORIAN, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

An enlarged and revised edition of a book which is not strong in critical comment, but may, as the author hopes, be of interest to the general reader.

Dickinson (H. W.), ROBERT FULTON, ENGINEER AND ARTIST: HIS LIFE AND WORKS, 10/6 net. Lane

Though Robert Fulton was not the actual inventor of the steamship, there can be no doubt as to the important part which he played in its subsequent development. His chief claim to fame as an inventor lies in the fact that he brought the submarine boat to a pitch of comparative perfection beyond which little progress was made until the advent of steel and the petrol motor. He may, however, be justly regarded as a great engineer, for he combined the qualities of imagination and mechanical ability with considerable foresight and business acumen. He began life as a painter of miniatures and portraits, and his work, without being brilliant, served to support him, while later it proved a welcome relaxation and hobby.

Much of Fulton's correspondence has been woven into the narrative, and forms interesting reading; the chapters devoted to his experiments with the submarine boat and primitive torpedo are of historical significance; and the numerous specifications and reproductions of original drawings will appeal to technical readers.

Wile (Frederic William), MEN AROUND THE KAISER, THE MAKERS OF MODERN GERMANY, 6/ net. Heinemann

Mr. Wile has written a very readable book, but he deals in superlatives, and the general impression to be derived from his volume is that each of the "men around the Kaiser" is "the greatest German of the twentieth century." Mr. Wile starts by saying of the present German Emperor, "No reign, medieval or modern, records a more inspiring story of a people's vault to affluence and might." We thought we had heard of others, but Mr. Wile is positive.

Some of his words, if they mean anything, mean that Germany has a navy equal to our

own. We should have thought that, living in Berlin, he would have become tired of hearing Germans complain of the superiority of the British fleet. It is true that elsewhere, forgetting what he has said about Germans having caught us up, he states that the German aim is to have "a fleet two-thirds as powerful in offensive units" as that of the British Empire.

Our author says that "figures talk." His do, but in a bewildering fashion. He states, for instance, that the German army budget for 1913 amounts to 100,000,000*l.* The actual figure of the German estimates for the financial year 1912-13 was, we believe, 48,805,083*l.*; and for 1913-14, 51,358,127*l.* Elsewhere Mr. Wile says that "Germany is spending 52,500,000*l.* on increasing the striking force of her army." We imagine that he has added special loan expenditure to the annual cost. As a fact, the new Army Bill now before the Reichstag (not yet passed) proposes to spend during the financial year 1913-14 the sum of 24,254,492*l.*, in addition to the 51,000,000*l.* of the estimates for 1913-14. If we add this 24,000,000*l.*, it makes under 76,000,000*l.*; and there is a big difference between that figure and the 100,000,000*l.* which Mr. Wile in one place gives.

Year-Book of the Pennsylvania Society, 1913, edited by Barr Ferree.

New York, Pennsylvania Society

This well-illustrated 'Year-Book' of a Society whose specific object is to "cultivate social intercourse among its members . . . to collect historical material relative to the State of Pennsylvania, and to keep alive its memory," will interest many in this country. At the annual dinner in December last the chief speech was made by our ambassador, Mr. Bryce, who mentioned that the Quakers and the Germans fulfilled the dictum that the meek shall inherit the earth, because they took up and retained all the best lands in Pennsylvania. His address was concerned chiefly with the constitution of the United States, and, in spite of difficulties lying in the way of an ambassador, he offered valuable criticisms and suggestions, and pointed out differences between some European constitutions and that of the United States. High praise was awarded to the Swiss Federal system; and of the English Cabinet and Parliamentary method Mr. Bryce told his hearers that it is no doubt "a far more prompt and far more effective way of bringing the will of the people to bear upon the Government" than the system which has its seat at Washington. He told them, too, that the English are in reality "far more of a democracy" than are the Americans. His main recommendation was that "Congress . . . would find a great advantage in having the Ministers of the President before it on the floor, so that it could address questions to them, as Ministers are daily questioned in our Parliament."

Geography and Travel.

Goldring (Douglas), THE LOIRE, the Record of a Pilgrimage from Gerbier de Jones to St. Nazaire, 7/6 net. Constable

Mr. Goldring has a very pleasant and personal way of recording his impressions of travel, which we have already had occasion to commend. If he has not said much that is new about the Loire country—a task in which he follows a multitude of predecessors—he has given us a consistent and amusing commentary on their descriptions, and an individual appreciation of the various towns which those who know them will find amusing, and those who do not,

useful. The author has a pleasing taste in songs, but 'Le Roi Renaud' is an old friend, and has often been published, for example, in Mr. Steele's 'Some French and English Ballads.' The book is illustrated by clever black-and-white drawings and eight colour-prints.

Hodgkin (J. E.), DURHAM, 2/6 net. Methuen

The latest of Messrs. Methuen's "Little Guides" is certainly one of the best of this useful series. Mr. Hodgkin is a true antiquary, but he does not overdo detailed descriptions of old churches or other archaeological remains. He knows that they should be treated with a sparing hand in pages intended for popular perusal. In the introductory matter, besides giving excellent summaries of such things as the traces of Roman occupation, or mediæval architecture both ecclesiastical and civil. Mr. Hodgkin does well to include a section on 'Sport,' wherein a few details are added as to hunting, fishing, racing, and general athletics. The ancient game of golf was first revived in co. Durham in 1873, when a little course was laid out at Seaton Carew; at the present date the links number twenty-nine.

In the alphabetical section of the whole of the old parishes about twenty pages are assigned to the county town. The accounts of the castle, of the cathedral with all its adjuncts, and of the city at large are brimful of carefully gleaned information, whilst the plans of both city and cathedral are sufficiently clear to aid the letterpress materially. Among the many excellent photographic plates we are glad to see one of the famed Galilee. This was evidently taken before the building was clumsily fitted with heavy wooden seats. Another plate gives a good representation of the remarkably enriched Norman doorway to Pudsey's Hall within the Castle; this picture is wisely taken from an engraving by R. W. Billings, for the cloister or passage in front of this hall makes a decent photograph an impossibility.

There are several useful and condensed Appendixes; they include a comprehensive bibliography, and lists of such matters as Roman Altars, Pre-Conquest Remains, Low Side Windows, Mediæval Grave-Covers, Recumbent Effigies, Brasses, Wayside and Churchyard Crosses, and Golf Courses.

Loti (Pierre), SIAM, translated from the French by W. P. Baines, 7/6 net.

Werner Laurie

The new volume of Pierre Loti is one of the slightest, but most characteristic of his recent books—an account of the ruined temples of Angkor-Vat built up on a reminiscence of his childhood, and completed by a return to the home of his youth and a renewal of its dreams. The translation is very good in view of the intrinsic difficulties of a style which depends on romantic sensitiveness of temperament and hardly carries over into another language. The illustrations in colour and half-tone really illustrate the text, and are pleasing in form and colour. The charm of the Far East and of its women is here to the full.

Murray (James) and Marston (George), ANT-ARCTIC DAYS, illustrated by the Authors, and introduced by Sir Ernest Shackleton, 5/ net. Melrose

This little volume is fitly described as "sketches of the homely side of Polar life by two of Shackleton's men." It is an attempt to depict the circumstances of an expedition from the inside, and is not concerned at all with the results, geographical or scientific, which occupy considerable space in an official narrative. The title of the book scarcely applies to it as a whole, for about half of it deals with the outward

voyage, and the "days in the Antarctic" occupy only the latter portion. There is an excellent chapter on sledging by Mr. Marston, who writes of his three weeks' adventures as a novice; and Mr. Murray's experiences in a blizzard only one day out from the hut may be commended to those arm-chair critics who fancied that Capt. Scott, at the end of nearly five months' exhausting work, might have managed the last ten miles to his depot in any sort of weather. Both the authors have that sense of the ludicrous which is indispensable to the explorer, but this kind of humour loses some of its effect when you are unacquainted with the persons concerned. Sir E. Shackleton's six pages of Preface are among the most amusing in the book. There are a few good photographs of Antarctic scenery which have not appeared before, and some of Mr. Marston's caricatures deserve a wider public.

Tweedie (Mrs. Alec), THROUGH FINLAND IN CARTS.

One of Nelson's Shilling net Library Editions.

Education.

Bailey (C. W.), STEPS TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL REFORM. 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

In the King's Speech (March, 1913) a Bill for the development of a National Education System was promised. This essay is meant to suggest some main points of reform.

All Mr. Bailey's demands for raising the status of elementary schools and teachers seem to us sound.

Bancroft (Jessie H.), THE POSTURE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

New York, Macmillan Co.

It is an unfortunate fact that many of the children who leave the elementary schools (and other schools for that matter) do not know how to carry themselves gracefully. The physical slouch has its reaction, and conduces to a moral and intellectual "slouch." The author, who has much experience in the physical training of children, has written this book as a guide to teachers. The anatomy of the body is dealt with fully, and corrective exercises are suggested, as well as means of stimulating self-pride in the pupil. The book is one which all teachers of children should consult.

Colvin (Stephen Sheldon) and Bagley (William Chandler), HUMAN BEHAVIOR, a First Book in Psychology for Teachers, 4/6

Macmillan

We reviewed in *The Athenæum* for March 15th a book dealing with 'The Science of Human Behavior.' The present volume is far less pretentious in its aim. The authors have endeavoured to provide teachers with a practical handbook dealing with modern views of psychology, and we can strongly recommend this volume to all who are in any way connected with the difficult task of educating the rising generation. There is too much repetition, however, which, we fear, may react on the psychological processes of the teacher, causing "ennui." This condition, we are warned by the authors, must be studiously avoided in dealing with child-life. There are practically no technical terms used, which is a distinct advantage for the non-scientific mind. In the excellent chapter on 'Memory and Behavior' the authors state that "it was not so long ago that the idea prevailed that there was virtue in memorising such unintelligible statements as the following: 'An abstract noun is the name of a quality, action or condition of a person or a thing, apart from the person or thing itself.'" Later in the same chapter we

are reminded that much of the supposed inability to remember is really due to an improper use of our powers of observation. This is undoubtedly true, and it accounts for the great diversity of opinion among witnesses in our courts of law. Early training in correct observation of the outer world is of the greatest possible value in after-life. We doubt whether a teacher can devise any better mental exercise for the growing mind.

Educational Essays, No. 8: THE PREFECT SYSTEM IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, by W. Jewsbury; and **SUMMARY OF HEAD TEACHERS' REPORTS ON PREFECT SYSTEMS IN WARWICKSHIRE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,** with an Introduction by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Warwickshire County Council

The prefect system instituted by Arnold of Rugby is now in use in all our great public schools, and in most grammar schools and modern secondary schools. In his present essay Mr. Jewsbury reviews its objects and methods, and considers the introduction of similar ones, based on the same principles, into elementary schools. Appended to the essay is a 'Summary' of the reports of the head teachers of Warwickshire elementary schools who have given the system a year's trial. The record, it is interesting to note, is, with one exception, a story of success.

Strayer (George Drayton) and Thorndike (Edward L.), EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION: QUANTITATIVE STUDIES, 8/6 net.

Macmillan

This is a remarkably thorough study of the statistics of elementary and high schools of the United States.

Although the actual conclusions drawn by the authors will not apply in England owing to the different conditions, the book should suggest similar lines of research. Free use has been made of graphical and statistical methods.

Philology.

Classical Review, JUNE, 1/ net. John Murray

This number opens with an article on the meaning of λόγος in the 'Nicomachean Ethics,' which Prof. Cook Wilson now takes to mean Reason in various senses. Mr. P. W. Dodd offers an ingenious and novel interpretation of the tactics at the Battle of Salamis; and there is a curious notice of pictures of Caesar's Triumphs in a book of Horæ. The reviews of books are interesting, and in some cases deal strenuously with mistakes, but the details of the heading in every case bear the date 1912. Surely *The Classical Review* can improve on this rate of progress. Important books like Miss Harrison's 'Themis' ought at least to have been noticed months ago. Mr. R. W. Raper contributes an able rejoinder to Mr. Warde Fowler's remarks on the priesthood of Virgil.

Literary Criticism.

Quiggin (E. C.), PROLEGOMENA TO THE STUDY OF THE LATER IRISH BARDS, 1200-1500. 3/6 net

Oxford University Press

In this paper, read before the British Academy, the author endeavours to give some account of the nature and extent of a literature which is as yet almost unknown. The family poets who flourished in Ireland in the period following the Norman invasion have left behind them a considerable body of verse, produced between 1200 and 1500. It is with the work of these later Irish bards that Mr. Quiggin deals in detail, after a brief examination of the relation in which the bards stood to their Irish predecessors on the one hand, and to their contemporaries in Western Europe on the other.

School-Books.

Caton (A. Gertrude), STORIES FROM HISTORY AND LITERATURE: Series I. FROM CHALDEA TO GREECE; Series II. FROM ROME TO THE MIDDLE AGES; Series III. FROM CHAUCER TO TOLSTOY, 1/3

Macmillan

These stories have been planned so as to present a certain unity of thought through the various ages. They should provide children with a good elementary knowledge of history, and at the same time foster a taste for literature.

Guest (George), A SOCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 1/6

Bell

An elementary survey, presenting the subject with vividness and without over-elaboration, though the Majority Report of the Poor Law Commission recommended something more than "a few minor changes."

Keatinge (W. M.) and Frazer (N. L.), DOCUMENTS OF BRITISH HISTORY, A.D. 1815-1900, with Problems and Exercises, 8d.

Black

Reprinted from 'A History of England' by the same authors. The documents are illustrative of all the more important events in English history, and they may be said to supply an apparatus for work which is to some extent analogous to that provided by the laboratory in the teaching of science. The problems and exercises are well devised, and the book, if properly used, should improve the teaching of history.

Latham (Mrs. A. G.), LITTLE FRENCH PLAYS FOR LITTLE ENGLISH CHILDREN, with an Introduction by A. G. Latham, "Siepmann's Primary French Series," 1/

Macmillan

The author of these little dramatic scenes is well known as a writer for children, and her knowledge of the average English child's requirements for learning French is based on a long experience of teaching. The plays in this volume are of the kind that children will appreciate, and they should form an excellent medium for learning the language. A number of questionnaires and passages for translation are added.

Nicklin (T.), A GREEK VOCABULARY, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

A vocabulary which is subdivided into other vocabularies, each one based on certain writers. Thus one contains all the commonest words found in Euripides and Thucydides; another is founded on the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; another on Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' and another on Demosthenes. The total vocabulary contains roughly 2,000 words. The work is careful, and due to a competent scholar.

Rippmann (Walter), A SECOND ENGLISH BOOK, for Boys and Girls whose Mother-Tongue is not English, "Dent's Modern Language Series," 2/ net.

The success of the author's 'First English Book' has led to the publication of the present volume, which carries on the work of providing "a guide-book on the road to English" at the point where its predecessor left off. Its main purpose is to give further practice in the words already learnt, and to provide new ones. To this end the author has selected and in part rewritten a number of stories, some of them such old favourites as Dick Whittington and Rip van Winkle. These are followed by a number of useful exercises, including some suggestions for free composition. The book should effectively fulfil the purpose for which it is written.

Fiction.

Abraham (J. Johnston), THE SURGEON'S LOG, 2/6 net Chapman & Hall
Seventh and cheaper edition.

Balfour (Andrew), BY STROKE OF SWORD.
In Methuen's Sevenpenny Library.

Bridges (Victor), THE MAN FROM NOWHERE, 6/ Mills & Boon

One of the characters in this book acknowledges that somebody else forestalled him with the phrase "Truth is stranger than fiction," but the fiction we get here is strangest of all. It is not, however, the main improbabilities to which we take exception—after all, a romancer may persuade us that one man, for a large sum down, impersonated another against whom there was a relentless vendetta: it is the constant supply of unlikely behaviour which puts us off. For one thing, the characters show a positively stage-like precision in attending to the minute details of love and war whenever a need for instant action arises.

Caravaners (The), by the Author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden,' 3/6 Smith & Elder
Twelfth impression.

Carey (Wymond), "No. 101." Blackwood
Shilling edition.

Doke (Joseph J.), THE SECRET CITY, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Doke to begin his story has used the time-worn device of the accidentally discovered manuscript faded with age and telling of hidden treasure; but, once past the mechanism—which in this case is quite well oiled—the reader will be rewarded with an exciting sequence of adventures of the 'Ayesha' type. The author has the gift of imagination, and of its kind the story is excellent.

Francis (M. E.), THE STORY OF MARY DUNNE, 6/ John Murray

Another novel about the White Slave Traffic—the tale of a beautiful and honest Irish girl kidnapped in Liverpool. The chapters concerned with Ireland have the kindly and simple grace which has long since endeared this writer's work to many readers, but the core of the plot has proved in her hands intractable. It is, we suppose, only natural that this subject should be taken up by novelists in search of "copy," as well as by those who use the novel as a means for arousing public interest in social matters. Any tolerable handling of it in fiction, however, requires the delicacy, strength, and sureness of touch of a great artist. The work before us is excellent in feeling, by no means lacking in touches of pathos, and praiseworthy also for the absence of exaggeration: it is in imagination and in technique that it falls short.

Gerard (Dorothea), THE UNWORTHY PACT, 6/ Stanley Paul

A will plays an important part in this story; it contains an awkward condition, and is concealed by the legatee for some years. His deception proves unnecessary, however, as at the end of the book a later will, cancelling the first, turns up in somebody's writing-desk. We have seen the author in a happier mood.

Henderson (R. W. Wright), A GODDESS OF STONE, 6/ Methuen

A mildly interesting romance of smuggling on the South Coast in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Jessop (George H.), HIS AMERICAN WIFE, 6/ Long

A moderately entertaining novel, in which an American heiress, for various reasons, misjudges her husband, an Englishman. The usual reconciliation winds up the story.

London (Jack), ADVENTURE.

One of Nelson's Sevenpenny Novels.

Longman (V. I.), HARVEST, 6/ Kegan Paul

It is pleasant to come upon so meritorious a first novel as 'Harvest,' which deals with the problem of the children of mixed marriages in the East. The heroine had an English father, but a native mother, who died in giving her birth. On the death of her father some sixteen years later, she comes to live with an uncle and aunt in England, and for a time all goes well. She is ignorant of the secret of her birth, and while at Oxford becomes engaged to a young Englishman of good family. But on reaching her majority she learns the truth, and the suitor breaks off the engagement. She eventually marries a young clergyman, but the union turns out unhappily, with a result we leave the reader to discover.

One or two of the characters are a little exaggerated, notably the uncle, but the unhappy heroine is admirably drawn, and the description of Oxford is quite good. The part of the story it is least easy to accept is the heroine's marriage.

Macfall (Haldane), THE WOOLINGS OF JEZEBEL PETTYFER, 6/ Simpkin & Marshall

New edition; for notice see *Athen.*, July 23, 1898, p. 125.

Petworth (Algernon), THE LITTLE WICKET GATE, 6/ Fiffeld

There is nothing very new in this fantasy modelled on the lines of 'News from Nowhere.' We find the person who relates the story somewhat tedious.

Price of Possession (The), by the Author of 'Improper Prue,' 1/ net. Long
Popular edition.

Redwood (Ethel Boverton), WANDERINGS AND WOOLINGS EAST OF SUEZ, 3/6 Long

A harmless little tale of a girl and her aunt who travel in the Far East, and, as the publisher says, "find love and happiness."

Sturrock (Dudley), THE DISTANT DRUM, 6/ Lane

An undistinguished story of New York society, with an English hero.

Thurston (E. Temple), THE GARDEN OF RESURRECTION, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

Cheaper edition.

Vane (Derek), THE PARADISE OF FOOLS, 6/ Everett

A melodramatic and floridly written story, chiefly concerned with the mystery surrounding the death of a man during an altercation with his wife.

Vance (L. J.), THE DESTROYING ANGEL, 6/ Grant Richards

The author introduces us to an American lawyer condemned by the doctors to die in six months, who escapes from his friends, and in a fit of freakish generosity gives a girl the shelter of his name. The marriage is nominal, for he leaves the country at once to disappoint the medical verdict and make a fortune. The main part of the book is concerned with his relations with his wife on his return. They are wildly romantic and fairly improbable. She is 'The Destroying Angel,' as she has been apparently fatal to the men who have proposed to marry

her. Sudden attacks of a murderous character and sundry mysteries intervene before the end is reached.

Mr. Vance has considerable ability as a writer, but this novel does not strike us as equal to his earlier work. It puts too heavy a strain on our credulity at several points.

Wentworth (Patricia), THE FIRE WITHIN, 6/ Melrose

An uninteresting and weakly written story, the hero of which is a doctor. The plot is complicated, but turns chiefly on his relations with two sisters.

Wylie (I. A. R.), THE RED MIRAGE, 6/ Mills & Boon

With a little more cohesion this would be a fine novel; as it is, though a distinct advance on the author's previous work, it is too disjointed. It also suffers from the fact that it is too continuously strenuous; this said, it remains a book worth reading. The picture of life in the French Foreign Legion in North Africa, where the hero endures many grim hardships, is admirable; but the most lifelike character in the book is the heroine.

Wynne (May), THE BRAVE BRIGANDS, 6/ Stanley Pau

Another of this author's somewhat highly coloured historical romances. It deals with the French Revolution, and is certainly well provided with incident.

General.

Bean (C. E. W.), FLAGSHIPS THREE, 5/ Alston Rivers

Mr. Bean is a journalist with an avidity for "copy" and a breezy and effective style. As representative of *The Sydney Morning Herald* he spent some weeks in 1908 in H.M.S. Powerful, then flagship of the Australian squadron, on a cruise from Sydney to Auckland, including the Fiji and Norfolk Islands. His experiences and impressions during the voyage are set forth in a manner which goes to prove that he is not only keenly interested in naval affairs, but also well versed in his subject.

Mr. Bean has something to tell of almost every phase of naval life, from the training of cadets at Osborne to a fleet of Dreadnoughts at battle practice, and includes an excellent description of the launch of a modern battle cruiser.

The latter portion of the book is specially noteworthy in that it affords a good account of the inception and development of the Royal Australian Navy, to which the recently completed battle cruiser Australia is the latest addition. We note an interesting comparison between English and American seamen, also comments on the question of discipline in relation to efficiency. Apart from a certain tendency to wander from the point, the book is brightly written, and enlivened with a pleasing fund of humour.

Levy (Hermann), ECONOMIC LIBERALISM, 4/6 net. Macmillan

English politics are seldom treated from so philosophical a standpoint as that of Prof. Hermann Levy. His brief essay describes the origin and development of the body of political theory induced by the industrial changes of the Stuart period. Starting from the chapters in his own 'Monopoly and Competition' on the Monopoly System of that time, he traces the succession of struggles which took place as the reaction against the new movements in industry. Prof. Levy believes that the principles which gradually emerged are now an integral part of the English national character.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

AMONGST the diversions of a learned University must be reckoned that budding science known as the psychology of the mob. Hence it may be that certain detached observers attended a recent Convocation, at which nearly 1,300 members were present, in the unworthy hope of studying a case of that hysterical propensity which, according to the textbooks, is a concomitant of "crowd-consciousness." If so, they were deservedly disappointed. The proceedings which resulted in the rejection, by a two-to-one majority, of the proposed statutes relating to examiners in the Theological School and to Degrees in Divinity, were decorous, even dignified. As for good taste and good temper, the speeches could not have been bettered. Eloquence, however, whether of the sparkling or of the sonorous type, was, perhaps, mostly to be found on the side that won. After all, abstract justice, as compared with vested interest, is a cold theme.

The Warden of Keble might argue unanswerably enough that, if Anglican theologians could examine Nonconformists without partisanship, then it was only fair to credit Nonconformists with a readiness to act in a like spirit if called upon to examine Anglicans. But the President of St. John's simply swept the point aside. "Ours is a sacred trust," he thundered; and that word "sacred" carried the day. The reformers had been for dropping it as an attribute of Theology, and perhaps wisely; since, after all, "sacred" once meant taboo, and takes us back, historically, to the mystery-man and the secret society of a savage past. But they were bound to substitute a better adjective; and, when "Christian" lay ready to hand, it is a pity that they did not from the first explicitly affirm the Christian character of our Theology School. By such a limitation not one suitable candidate would have been ruled out. Meanwhile, apart from its association with "sacred," the word "trust" sounds ugly. In fact, it smacks a little of monopoly.

The vote of Congregation having created an intolerable situation, since it sets non-resident against resident, pupil against professor, tail against head—not to speak of Oxford against Cambridge—the need of an early compromise has made itself felt; and there is reason to believe that a scheme more or less satisfactory to all parties is on its way to be arranged. So much for our theological troubles.

There is yet another side to the matter. Constitutionally, we are seen to be at the mercy of the country parson and his like-minded friends as regards all questions of educational policy. Must it be ever so? It is depressing to the academic liberal to think of this bucket of cold water hanging perpetually over his head, and liable to discharge its contents over his fiery enthusiasms as often as some reactionary resident chooses to pull the string. Luckily the latter does not do so very often, since a whip to Convocation costs the best part of 50*l.*, if it costs a penny. But there all the while hangs the bucket—ready, at a tug from head-quarters, to tip over with an obedient splosh. No wonder, then, that reform proceeds half-heartedly. The view prevalent amongst some of our critics, that it is impeded by sinister interest lurking in the heart of the University, is quite beside the mark. It is inveterate sentiment brooding in the depths of the country that keeps things relatively at a standstill. Let the "backwoodsmen" continue to have and

enjoy their old Oxford if they can, so far as its constitutional forms are concerned. It is a fine thing in its way—this almost religious reverence for academic tradition. But on questions of educational policy their judgment tends to be as that of babes. The immense majority of them are not in touch with the progress of the higher studies, and are therefore incompetent to decide what subjects should be taught, and how they should be taught. These, surely, are matters for the experts—the men who at first hand observe the facts and conduct the experiments—to thrash out in council together. Theirs are the only heads worth counting when education is in question.

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister, though openly avowing his displeasure in regard to recent events, is not prepared for the moment to apply the drastic purge of a Commission. Something has been done in the way of reform; and the new developments, he thinks, must be given their chance. Hence it is useless for us to urge upon the Government, as such, that Congregation, our House of Lords, must be mended or ended. Perhaps the Government finds its hands already too full with another practical problem of a similar nature.

But there is an alternative way open to us of obtaining what in effect would be our Parliament Act. The private member is quite willing to oblige, and, with a little luck, might carry through on our behalf a short measure designed to remedy this particular evil. It should embody the definite principle that, in regard to the matter and methods of academic education, the decision of Congregation, the council of the residents, is final. This would mean that, for instance, the question of compulsory Greek would be settled without reference to the opinion of Convocation. Or, if a system of checks and balances be preferred, it might be decreed that Convocation should enjoy an opportunity of sending back once any bill of which it disapproved for reconsideration on the part of Congregation; but that, in the case of purely educational measures, reaffirmation of the original proposal in a form substantially unchanged by the latter assembly should convert it, *ipso facto*, into law. With the help of such a Parliament Act we might hope to carry through changes in our educational system even more important than one allowing an occasional Nonconformist to examine in the Theology School.

The Professors are apparently not destined to retain their special representation in Council after all. By the method of Resolution, Congregation reversed its vote of last Michaelmas Term, and substituted what goes by the specious name of the principle of free election. For some reason the Professors were caught napping, perhaps because they believed—good, easy souls—that the opposition would play the game and abide by the first spin of the coin. It remains to be seen whether a Council reformed on these lines is going to represent the Colleges to the detriment of the University. The Professors stand for the principle of research, and research costs money, which, in the long run, the Colleges have to find. There is the rub. The ideal of "a teaching University" appeals naturally to the richer corporations. High things such as the classics are relatively exempt from change, and may be imparted to grateful youth year in and year out by cultured gentlemen with fixed incomes who need no other laboratories than their pleasant rooms. But low things such as the empirical studies of these latter days are as prolific and hungry as rats. Every

Professor plots for more "plant." Every department demands additional demonstrators. But perhaps this is sheer calumny. The Colleges, it may be, are ready to help the University to keep pace with the times. Then let their members see to it that the Professors get an adequate representation in the new Council; and let the Professors in their turn be forward to assert their rights, since those ever secure the largest helpings who help themselves.

The historians have devised a new Previous Examination to serve as an avenue to the Final Honour School of Modern History. They are a fine fighting faculty, and by dint of concerted effort and knowledge of their own minds have carried through a change to which the weightiest objection is that it drives another nail into the coffin of Pass Classical Moderations. The opponents of premature specialization have always held that we ought to provide for the freshman's year a discipline of general culture available for all. It would broaden a man's whole outlook, they contend, and at the same time would afford him the chance of looking round before taking his leap into this or that special subject. Unfortunately, they are unable or unwilling to infuse the slightest tincture of human interest into Pass Classical Moderations, the age-long despair of the ordinary freshman and his tutor; while in all directions the better men have been allowed to break away, to seek intermediate Honours in Classics or Mathematics, or to obtain in Science or in Modern History, hitherto taken in conjunction with Law, a direct avenue to a Final Honour School. Thus the historians could at least plead that they were not seriously complicating the welter of our existing preliminaries. From their own point of view, on the other hand, it is a decided gain to have ceased to run in double harness with Law; and, moreover, to have created an instrument, as they have done on the analogy of our Diplomas, for stimulating the ambition of the tyro by the prospect of "distinction" for good work in the Previous Examination. As for the almost abandoned ideal of a first-year course common to all students, or, at any rate, to all who enrol themselves in the faculty of Arts, something, perhaps, might even now be done to consolidate our preliminaries into one examination by means of a liberal system of options.

There has just been established a new Diploma in Military Subjects which will absorb the present Pass Groups, of late years so popular, and add other more advanced subjects, so as to furnish the future soldier with an education in military theory of a high standard. The full programme is not yet disclosed, but there is not likely to be any difficulty about providing a curriculum as wide and testing as is associated with the other Diploma Courses. Doubtless, if the scheme is carried through, as it probably will be, the successful candidate (is he to be known by the awkward title of a *Diplômé*?) will be allowed on joining the Service the same privileges in the way of seniority as at present fall to the lot of the Honours' man.

By an act of tardy justice, women are to be allowed to become candidates for Research Certificates under the same conditions as those which enable a man to obtain the Research Degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc. Any one who has enjoyed the experience of taking women students through advanced courses can have no doubt that many of them will produce original work of the required standard, high as it is. M.

LAMB'S MANUSCRIPT COPY OF
COLERIDGE'S SONNET
'FANCY IN NUBIBUS.'

IN the article of friendships, Charles Lamb was so wealthy that until he was put upon counting his riches he was unaware of their magnitude; and none of these friendships was so highly valued as that between himself and Coleridge, "my fifty years old friend without dissension." Any relic, therefore, which serves to remind us of that affectionate intimacy is treasurable, and greatly to be prized by its possessor. Such a one I rejoice in possessing. It is a MS. of Coleridge's sonnet well known under its present title of 'Fancy in Nubibus. Or The Poet in the Clouds,' first collected by S. T. C. in the edition of his works in 1828. The date when this, probably the first draft of the poem, was sent to and received by Lamb is, unfortunately, uncertain, as the letter acknowledging its receipt and printed below is undated; but possibly it may have been written somewhere about the time the sonnet was composed, namely, in October, 1817. The letter was first published by Talfourd in his 'Final Memorials of Charles Lamb,' and assigned by him to the year 1829. Ainger was the first editor to place it a decade earlier. In his notes he remarks that

"it certainly belongs to the year 1819, for Coleridge's sonnet was first printed in *Blackwood's Magazine* in November, 1819, and this copy was evidently sent to Lamb in manuscript and before publication";

and this statement has been accepted by subsequent editors, except by Mr. Macdonald, who believes that it was written some time in the week ending January 15th, 1820, and by Mr. Gillman, who follows Talfourd's chronological arrangement. All of them are undoubtedly wrong, as will, I think, afterwards be seen. This is Lamb's humorous acknowledgment:—

DEAR C. Your sonnet is capital. The Paper ingenious, only that it split into 4 parts (besides a side splinter) in the carriage. I have transferred it to the common English Paper, *manufactured of rags*, for better preservation. I never knew before how the Iliad and Odyssey were written. 'Tis strikingly corroborated by observations on Cats. These domestic animals, put 'em on a rug before a fire, wink their eyes up and listen to the Kettle, and then PURR, which is their Poetry.

On Sunday week we kiss your hands (if they are clean). This next Sunday I have been engaged for some time.

With remembrances to your good Host and Hostess

Yours ever

C. LAMB.

Talfourd's guess as to "ingenious Paper" is that it was "some gauzy tissue paper on which the sonnet was written," and several editors in reliance on his authority have repeated the statement. Mr. Lucas, as much in the dark as Talfourd was, remarks that the sonnet was sent to Lamb "apparently written on some curious kind of paper." If these commentators had only seen it, "they had not so grossly erred in the art of"—elucidation. The poem is, as a matter of fact, written by Coleridge on a piece of seaweed, nine inches long, and three broad; and agreeably with Lamb's description, it is split into four parts, besides a side splinter, and has been mounted on the "common paper manufactured of rags." The seal of a former owner ("Duncan Macbean") is affixed to it near the bottom, with the date "18 July, 1846," presumably that of his coming into possession of it. The sonnet runs thus:—

FANCY IN THE CLOUDS: A MARINE SONNET.

O it is pleasant with a heart at ease
Just after sunset or by moonlight skies,
To make* the shifting clouds be what you please;
Or bid† the easily persuaded eyes
Own each strange Likeness issuing from the mould
Of a friend's fancy; or with head bow'd low
And cheek aslant, see rivers flow of gold
Twixt crimson banks; and then a traveller go
From Mount to Mount through CLOUDLAND
gorgeous land,
Or listning to the tide with closed sight,
Be that blind Bard, who on the Chian Strand
By those deep sounds possess'd with inward light,
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the Swelling of the voiceful Sea!

S. T. COLERIDGE

Little Hampton

Oct. 1818.

In 1904 Mr. Bertram Dobell offered for sale Charles Lamb's copy of Coleridge's 'Sibylline Leaves' (1817), in which, on p. [213], the foregoing poem had been transcribed by Lamb. On the title-page were the initials "J. H." or "J. B.," and also the following inscription: "The gift of Charles Lamb, 1828." Lamb's transcript corresponds exactly with the seaweed reading, with the following exceptions. Lamb apparently does not use the long form of the letter *s* (this, however, is of trifling import, and, besides, I have only Mr. Dobell's catalogue to refer to); he does not adopt Coleridge's peculiar use of capitals except in the words "CLOUDLAND" (l. 9) and "Bard" (l. 11); nor does he contract any of the words, as Coleridge has done in "bow'd" (l. 6), "listning" (l. 10), and "possess'd" (l. 12). In other respects the two versions, as I have stated, are identical. It is important to emphasize this point, for in several verbal details the MS. versions differ from the printed text, as may be seen on referring to the latter. Among these differences it is to be noted that only in the two MSS. is the poem called 'A Marine Sonnet,' an important detail, as will be seen immediately; and also in them only is the word "Bard" written with the capital letter.

The poem was first printed in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* on February 7th, 1818, and in that journal it bore the title 'Fancy in Nubibus; Or, The Poet in the Clouds. A Sonnet composed at the Seaside, October, 1817,' and was signed "S. T. C." It next appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in November, 1819, again with a variation in the sub-title, which is here given as 'A Sonnet, Composed on the Sea Coast.' Following its second appearance in print, Lamb wrote to Coleridge (January 10th, 1820): "Who put your *Marine Sonnet* [the italics are mine].... into *Blackwood*? I did not."

With respect to its date of composition, the puzzling thing is to explain why Coleridge, having written the sonnet in October, 1817, should have dated it, in the seaweed version, "Oct., 1818"—a problem I am unable to solve, beyond conjecturing that his lapse of memory was due to ill-health, which, according to Mary Lamb, was such as to confine him to his room almost the whole time he was in Littlehampton in 1817. He does not appear to have been there during 1818.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

* Coleridge first wrote "bid."

† The word "let" has been altered to "bid."

‡ Pointed out by a writer in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 4th, 1905.

JULY MAGAZINES.

IN *The Cornhill* begins a new serial, 'The Lost Tribes,' by George A. Birmingham, while 'Thorley Weir,' by Mr. E. F. Benson, is continued. Lady Ritchie contributes a paper on 'L'Art d'être Grandpère.' Sir J. K. Laughton writes on 'Historians and Naval History.' 'Old Crome's Hobbema' is a "diversion" in artistic criticism by Mr. E. V. Lucas. Miss Edith Sellers writes of 'Shifting Scenes in Lapland,' and Mr. Ian Malcolm of 'Rothenburg and its Festival.' In the field of sport and the open air come 'The Grey Seals of Haskerik,' by Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard, and 'A Sabbath Swim,' by Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson; while 'Fils d'Émigré,' by Miss D. K. Broster, is a short story.

Harper's for July will contain: 'A Bay of Biscay Watering-Place,' by Harrison Rhodes; 'In a Rose Garden,' poem by Amory Hare Cook; 'The Spite Fence,' story by Elsie Singmaster; 'An Adieu,' poem by Florence Earle Coates; 'The Remaking of the American City,' by Frederic C. Howe; 'The Deep Places,' poem by Amelia Josephine Burr; 'Dr. Punt's Patient,' story by John H. Walsh; 'On the Pilgrim Boat,' by Stephen Graham; 'With the Daisies,' poem by James Stephens; 'The Dollivers Dine Out,' story by Margaret Cameron; 'Cold Light,' by François Dussaud, Sc.D.; the continuation of 'The Coryston Family,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward; 'The Sea Captain,' story by Mrs. Henry Dudeney; 'The Dead Sea of the West,' by Louise Rand Bascom; 'The Seer,' poem by Alan Sullivan; 'The Islanders,' story by Wilbur Daniel Steele; 'Differences in English and American Usage,' by Thomas R. Lounsbury; 'The Unemployed,' story by Florida Pier; 'Christina, Duchess of Milan,' engraved on wood by Henry Wolf from Holbein's painting, with comment by W. Stanton Howard; 'One Mother,' story by William Gilmore Beyer; and 'A Rest Cure,' story by Clare Benedict.

SOME OF NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- JUNE. *Poetry.*
26 Illusions and Realities, by J. A. Brooke, 5/ net. Methuen
- History and Biography.*
23 Society, Politics, and Diplomacy, by F. W. H. Cavendish, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin
24 Philip, Duke of Wharton, by Lewis Melville, illustrated, 16/ net. Lane
- Geography and Travel.*
23 Orient and Occident, by M. P. Mallik, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- Sociology.*
24 Immigration, a World Movement, and its American Significance, by Henry Pratt Fairchild, 7/6 net. Macmillan
- Education.*
24 The Way to the Heart of the Pupil, by Dr. Hermann Weimer, 2/6 net. Macmillan
- Fiction.*
24 The Story of Louie, by Oliver Onions, 6/ net. Secker
24 Thane Brandon, by F. Bancroft, 6/ net. Hutchinson
24 An Average Man, by Robert Hugh Benson, 6/ net. Hutchinson
24 Casserley's Wife, by Esther Miller, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
24 Hunt the Slipper, by Oliver Madox Hueffer, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
24 The Cloak of St. Martin, by Armine Grace, 6/ net. Stanley Paul
24 The Song of Songs (Das Hohe Lied), by Hermann Sudermann, a new Translation by Beatrice Marshall, 6/ net. Lane
26 The Mystery of Dr. Fu-Manchu, by Sax Rohmer, 6/ net. Methuen
- Juvenile.*
26 The Romance of Nature, with Introduction by Rev. A. Thornley, illustrated, 1/6 net. Methuen
26 Some Secrets of Nature, with Introduction by W. J. P. Burton, illustrated, 1/6 net. Methuen
- General.*
23 The Bombay Edition of the Works of Rudyard Kipling: Vol. III. Wee Willie Winkie; Vol. IV. From Sea to Sea, and Letters of Travel, Vol. I., 21/ net each. Macmillan
24 University and Historical Addresses, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, 8/6 net. Macmillan
26 Crowds, by Gerald Stanley Lee, 6/ net. Methuen
- Science.*
24 A Laboratory Edition to the Study of Parasitology, by W. B. Herms, 3/6 net. Macmillan
26 How to Diagnose Smallpox, by W. McC. Wanklyn, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder
- Fine Art.*
24 A B C of Continental Pottery, by J. F. Blacker, 5/ net. Stanley Paul

Literary Gossip.

CONFLICTING statements about the emoluments of the Poet Laureate are settled by Mr. Asquith's announcement last week in the House of Commons that this official votary of the Muses gets 70*l.* a year, and 27*l.* in lieu of a butt of sack. It does not seem much, if poetry is to be taken seriously. Poets are the legislators of language, yet four Laureates would not cost the country the sum which every M.P. secures. It would be unkind, perhaps, to suggest that poet and politician alike are paid to be silent, or confine themselves to rare official performances.

AN interesting collection of tracts of the Stuart Period will be sold by Messrs. Hodgson on Wednesday of next week. They were apparently collected by John Crew, first Baron Crew of Stene (1598–1679), a member of the Long Parliament, and, in later years, a friend of Pepys. The tracts relating to the constitutional struggle number upwards of a thousand, many bearing Crew's notes—for instance, on the title-page of an anonymous tract on the 'Privileges of Parliament,' 1640, is written "Better break 10 Parl^{ts} then our priviledg." There are also a number of interesting early tracts, many in black-letter, on Witchcraft, Medicine, Trade, and War, including an unrecorded edition of Tooke's 'Legend of Brita-Mart,' 1635. Two other extremely rare pieces are Prudent le Choyselat's 'Discourse of Housebandrie, or Housewiferie of Hennes,' J. Kyngston, 1577, and 'A Discourse how to Know the Age of a Horse,' by L. W. C.

AMONG the professors appointed on Wednesday last at a meeting of the Senate of London University are Sir Sidney Lee, who will bring his excellent knowledge and judgment to the Chair of English at the East London College, and Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon, in whom Bedford College will have a Professor of English Literature already well known in the world of books.

MR. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, who has been Professor of Latin in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, has been appointed by the Council of Manchester University to the newly instituted Chair of Imperial Latin, as to which we may have something to say later. We hope he may be able to clear up some of the problems of the Roman occupation of Britain. While work on editions of classical texts is valuable, there is a much greater need for scholars who can give a clear idea of the principles and institutions of a great people. An age which is almost Byzantine in many ways has surely a lesson to learn from the sterner period of Rome.

MR. ALFRED NOYES has just been made an honorary Doctor of Letters by Yale University. Mr. Noyes has also been appointed to deliver the Lowell Lectures next year.

THE Gutenberg-Gesellschaft is holding its annual meeting to-morrow at Mayence, when Dr. Adolf Tronnier will discourse on 'Gutenberg-Bildnisse.'

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY has appointed Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson to be its publishers from July 1st. The Society issues a journal, *Folk-Lore*, each quarter, and an extra volume each year.

WE congratulate Mr. C. W. Moule, who bears a name well known alike in classical scholarship and the Church, on being appointed President of Corpus College, Cambridge.

THE second number of *Poetry and Drama*, which will be out in a day or two, includes poetry by Rabindranath Tagore and M. Émile Verhaeren. The latter is the subject of an Appreciation by Mr. Michael Sadler, while Mr. Edward Thomas writes on 'Thomas Hardy.'

ALMOST immediately Mr. Philip Lee Warner will issue, under the title 'The Tarn and the Lake,' an essay by Mr. C. J. Holmes, in which the unexpected result which followed the netting of certain pike is used to illustrate the value of predatory or destructive forces, both as incentives to intellectual activity during the Renaissance and in relation to modern social ideals.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS will publish in the autumn 'The Poems of Sir Thomas Wiat,' edited by Mr. A. K. Forwell from the MSS., with variants, commentary, and facsimile reproductions.

MR. OLIVER ONIONS's new novel, 'The Story of Louie,' will be published by Mr. Martin Seeker on Tuesday next.

RECENT publications in Paris include an 'Étude Psychologique' of Anatole France by M. G. Michaut; 'Le Partisan,' an historical novel by M. Georges Ohnet; and 'Dickens' in "Les Grands Hommes."

MANY will regret the loss on Tuesday last, at the age of 69, of Canon Barnett, one of the most effective and broad-minded workers for social reform in the country. His publications include 'The Service of God,' 'Religion and Progress,' 'Towards Social Reform,' and 'Religion and Politics.'

WE are sorry to notice the death of the war correspondent Mr. Angus Hamilton by his own hand. He was lecturing in the United States, and his mind was, it is believed, affected by his unhappy experiences in the recent Balkan campaign. He had been busy as a traveller or war correspondent for the last twenty years. His books include 'The Siege of Mafeking,' 'Korea,' 'Afghanistan,' 'Problems of the Middle East,' and 'Somaliland.'

ANOTHER recent suicide is that of Louis Deubel, a young poet of the Latin Quarter, who came to Paris, like Balzac's Lucien, and won by his verses the applause of critics, but not enough to live upon. His friends were anxious to help him, but he disappeared. Tradesmen, alas! as Balzac says, are not paid with ideas, and pride and poverty found the way out in the Marne.

THE HUTH SALE.

THE sale of the third portion of the Huth Library was concluded at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms on Thursday, the 12th inst., the chief prices realized during the last four days being the following: R. Greene, *Euphues his Censure to Philautus*, 1587, 200*l.*; A Notable Discovery of Coosenage, 1592, 150*l.*; The Second Part of Conic-Catching, 1591, 200*l.*; Greene's Groat's Worth of Wit, 1596, 220*l.*; George a Green, 1599, 120*l.* Guldin Spil, printed by Günther Zainer, 1472, 152*l.* Gyron le Courtoys, printed for Antoine Vérard, n.d., 160*l.* Thomas Hariot, A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, 1588, 1,290*l.*; Merveilleux et estrange Rapport des Commoditez qui se trouvent en Virginia, 1590, 290*l.* Harman, A Caveat for Cursetors, 1567, 105*l.* Stephen Harrison, The Arch's of Triumph erected in the Honour of the High and Mighty Prince James, 1604, 250*l.* Gabriel Harvey, The Trimming of Thomas Nashe, Gentleman, 1597, 100*l.* Stephen Hawes, The Exemple of Vertu, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1530, 130*l.* Hawking, Dises biechlin sagt von baissen, &c., Augsburg, 1497, 170*l.* George Herbert, The Temple, first issue of the first edition, in a handsome contemporary binding, 1631, 250*l.* Herrick, *Hesperides*, 1648, 150*l.* St. Jerome, In Simbolum Apostolorum, 1478, the first book printed at Oxford, 245*l.* Higgeson, New England's Plantation, 1630, 100*l.* Hilton, Scala Perfeccionis, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1494, 121*l.* George Hoefnagel, MS. with original coloured drawings of animals, birds, insects, and fishes, 4 vols., 16th century, 640*l.* Hogarth, a collection of his Engraved Works, 100*l.* Homer, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, 1488, 230*l.* Horace, *Opera*, Italian MS., 15th century, 240*l.* Hudson, *Descriptio Detectionis Freti*, 1613, 150*l.*

The sale also included 42 manuscript and printed Horæ, of which the following were illustrated in the catalogue, and were illuminated MSS. on vellum except the last, all being late 15th or early 16th century: French, with 18 full-page miniatures, 460*l.*; another, with 37 large miniatures, 2,000*l.*; another, with 26 large arched miniatures, 1,700*l.*; another, with 12 miniatures, 395*l.*; another, with 34 miniatures, 300*l.*; another, with 18 miniatures, 360*l.*; another, with 20 miniatures, 625*l.* Italian or French, with 17 large miniatures, 700*l.*; another, with 16 large miniatures in camaieu-gris, 1,050*l.* Franco-Flemish, with 38 large miniatures, 430*l.*; another, printed for Thielman Kerver, 1497, in a fine contemporary Italian binding, 210*l.*

The total of the third portion was 38,692*l.*

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY sold on Friday, the 13th inst., autograph letters and historical documents, of which the most important were the following: Album presented to Arthur Chappell, April 7, 1884, containing a poem by Browning called 'The Founder of the Feast,' 28*l.* Queen Elizabeth, signed document relating to the visit of the Duc d'Alençon, March 16, 1573, 20*l.* 10*s.* Napoleon I., signed letter to Duroc, 10 Thermidor, An XIII., 20*l.* Burns, letter to Capt. Hamilton, Dumfries, 41*l.* Nelson, letter to William Suckling, July 16, 1794, 75*l.* J. G. Peake, lieutenant of Marines on the Victory, letter describing the battle of Trafalgar, Dec. 6, 1805, 30*l.* Queen Victoria, five letters to the daughters of the Duke of Edinburgh, 1884–5, 30*l.* Darwin, twenty letters to G. Cupples, 1868–75, some referring to 'The Origin of Species,' 33*l.* R. Baxter, a letter setting out his views on the doctrines of election and free grace, Sept. 6, 1655, 20*l.* Letters addressed to Sir Frederick Currie, Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, about the Sikh wars, 1842–51, 31*l.* 10*s.* Washington, letter to Peter Wagner, Nov. 20, 1781, 30*l.* Tennyson, autograph MS. of 14 lines from the 'Idylls of the King,' 30*l.* Byron, letter to Mr. Ridge of Newark, about a second edition of 'Hours of Idleness,' Nov. 20, 1807, 52*l.*; another, on the same subject, Feb. 21, 1808, 24*l.*; another, to Dr. Muir, about his escape from the Turks on his voyage from Cephalonia to the mainland, Jan. 2, 1824, 41*l.*

The total of the sale was 1,237*l.* 1*s.*

NAPOLÉON RELICS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY sold on the same day a collection of Napoleon relics, of which the most interesting were the following: Death Mask of Napoleon, 84*l.* Napoleon's gun, 135*l.*; his hat, worn as First Consul, 85*l.*; Berthon's portrait of him in oils, 350*l.*; Chaudet's colossal marble bust of him, 190*l.*

SCIENCE

Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. By Sven Hedin. Vol. III. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN 1909, when Sir Sven Hedin published vols. i. and ii. of 'Trans-Himalaya' he promised a third volume to contain all his adventures which had to be omitted for want of space, and his recollections of Japan, Korea, and other countries of the Far East. The book now before us is the fulfilment of that pledge so far as Tibet is concerned; for the author found his notes of that country and his diaries so voluminous that room could not be found for the other places, which, moreover, are comparatively well known. Herein he exercised a wise discretion; for, as was indicated in our review (*Athen.* No. 4290, Jan. 15th, 1910), although the two volumes might with advantage have been condensed, a process applicable also to vol. iii., and space have thus become available, still the advantage of keeping separate the story of his adventures in a region so distinctive as Tibet is undoubted.

In vol. iii. the traveller starts from the upper waters of the Indus, which rise, as do those of the Sutlej, the Brahmaputra, and the Mapchu-kamba, in that remarkable group of great hills which surround the lakes Manasarowar and Rakas Tal. But whilst the other rivers flow independently of the lakes, the Sutlej, so far as can be gathered from available information, may be said to rise beyond and flow through them. For, though there is ordinarily now no connecting stream visible between the lakes, such a channel has existed, and there is some probability of underground percolation. Moreover, the causes of overflow from Manasarowar, may recur and the old channel be again filled. All the same, we think too much weight is laid by travellers on this stream or that being the true source of a river: one man follows one stream and calls it the source, another follows a different one—perhaps longer, but not necessarily discharging more water—and claims that it is the real origin; hence result disputes and jealousies as absurd as they are unprofitable. It has been truly stated that "the source or sources of every river are the areas of the catchment basin, the ultimate source being the rain or snow fall."

From the upper waters of the Indus the author's route diverged to the East and returned to the West to Gartok on the Gar-chu; then on to the junction with the Indus, whose course was more or less followed till its turn westward into Kashmir. Another journey described is from Selipuk, in the neighbourhood of the Nganglaring Tso, across the Trans-Himalaya to Tokchen, near the Manasarowar lake, and then several chapters are devoted to the report and consideration of former exploration. These, though possibly less interesting to the general reader than the meritorious descriptions of travel, are of special value to the student, for they

indicate where he may refer for further information.

The last and, in some respects, most interesting route was from Manasarowar lake to Simla by the Sutlej valley. On taking leave of the lake the author says it

"is itself a huge prayer-mill, as it were, a ring of pious pilgrims revolving round its axis. As far back as traditions and legends carry us, Manasarowar has attracted the aspirations of men and their prayers. On its banks we tread on ground which was already classic when Rome was founded. Here legends and fairy tales whisper round the cliffs and precipices, and here Siva swims in the form of a swan by the foot of the mountain of the gods."

From this abode of sanctity the Sutlej was followed as nearly as possible; considerable detours from both banks could not be avoided, but the river was crossed several times and by different methods.

As in the journey, so in its description there are interruptions: first a long story about Antonio de Andrade; next a scarcely necessary justification for having in vol. i. invited attention to the similarity of Lamaism and Roman Catholicism in matters of form; and that in turn introduces the inquiry by Herr R. Garbe entitled 'Has the Development of Buddhism been influenced by Christianity?' Perhaps nothing in the journey was of greater interest than the sight, at a village called Kanam, of the "cell in which the Hungarian philologist, Alexander Csoma de Körös in Transylvania, spent three years of his life."

The volume, which is well turned out, is uniform with the preceding ones, and like them well illustrated. The author's sketches are of great merit, and bear ample testimony to his skill in landscape, figure, and animal drawing. In the copy before us the illustration at p. 336 is put in upside down, and the map at the end has no scale of English miles, but these are trifles in an excellent work.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Bankfield Museum Notes, Second Series: No. 2. ANCIENT EGYPTIAN AND GREEK LOOMS, by H. Ling Roth, 2/6

Halifax, F. King

Mr. Roth gives a fascinating account of the more or less primitive tools by means of which the industry of spinning, weaving, and cloth-making generally—of which Halifax, of course, is an important centre—used to be carried on. There are numerous illustrations, reproduced from various sources.

Franklin (William S.), MacNutt (Barry), and Charles (Rollin L.), AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON CALCULUS, \$2

Pennsylvania, Lehigh Univ. Supply Bureau
The three difficulties that confront the beginner in this subject are, first, its use; secondly, the idea of functionality; and, thirdly, the manipulative difficulties.

If the student can be made to appreciate the power of the subject, it will go a long way to arousing his interest, and help him to triumph over the third difficulty.

This is the authors' point of view, and they have kept the "physical" applications

and illustrations in the foreground, treating the exercises in manipulative skill as necessary, but of secondary importance. A good feature is the chapter on 'Vector Analysis.'

Heape (Walter), SEX ANTAGONISM, 7/6 net.

Constable

This is a short and clever sketch of the fundamental sex differences, which is of special interest at a time of sexual unrest such as we are passing through at present in this country. Dr. Heape is especially qualified to discuss the matter, as he is a well-known morphologist, and has made a name for himself by work upon the comparative physiology of the generative system. The essay is essentially a critical examination of Dr. Frazer's theories in regard to exogamy and totemism from the biological rather than the anthropological standpoint from which they are usually judged. The broad result reached by Dr. Heape is that exogamy is antecedent to, and of separate origin from, totemism. It is a part of the original sexual law of the male, and is therefore a product of the masculine mind. Totemism, on the other hand, which has the theory of conception as its tap-root, is feminine in origin, although the male is chiefly responsible for its development. Biology shows that, throughout the animal kingdom, the sexuality of the male and that of the female are, and apparently always have been, on different planes. To the male the gratification of the sexual appetite is the ultimate end of his generative instinct; beyond this he has no interest. Paternal care of the young and the affection which follows its practice represent acquired habits. Not so with the female. The ultimate end of her generative instinct is the production of offspring and their nurture; maternal care of the young and maternal affection are attributes of the female, and her sexuality is merely a means of attracting the male, a means of ensuring maternity. This was crudely, but in the main truthfully, enunciated by the fourteen-year-old girl of whom Dr. Heape tells. When asked what she would like best in the world, she replied in the most natural manner that she would like to marry and have four children. Then she would like her husband to die, and she would bring up her family. The chapter on 'Maternal Impressions and Birthmarks' is the least satisfactory part of the book, since it seems to be based chiefly on hearsay evidence devoid of any real scientific value. There is a meagre Index.

Hinks (Arthur R.), MAPS AND SURVEY, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

The establishment of geography as a separate subject at the Universities has created a need for textbooks on the subject. Mr. Hinks has already written an able volume on the theory of map-making, and the present book may be regarded as a textbook on the practical side of it.

The first section deals with the problems that occur in the actual printing of the map, and is admirably illustrated with examples from the Ordnance Survey and other maps.

The second section deals with the problems of land-surveying, both in its theoretical and its practical aspects.

Rogers (F. Heron) and Watson (George W.), THE MOTOR MECHANICS' HANDBOOK, 2/6 net. Cassell

A useful little handbook for the practical motorist, well arranged, well printed, and up to date. The information it contains is clearly put, and, wherever we have tested it, sound. There are interesting notes on current problems, but we should not recommend to the novice any premature perusal of the list of sixty-six possible causes of engine trouble given on p. 79.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 13.—Major Hills, President, in the chair.—Mr. Maunder read a paper by himself and the Astronomer Royal on the position of the sun's axis as determined from photographs measured at the Royal Observatory, 1874-1912.

Mr. A. S. Eddington read a paper containing preliminary results of observations with the Cookson Floating Zenith Telescope. The instrument having been lent to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, observations have been made there by photographing trails of the same star with reversed positions of the instrument, and also the trails of different stars. The latter gave better results, but there remained discordances, the cause of which is still uncertain; there seems some reason to believe it is atmospheric.

Dr. Harker read a paper on the origin of solar electricity. His experiments showed that there was an increase of electrical emission in all metals with increasing temperature, and the cosmical bearing of the phenomena observed was pointed out.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard Observatory, described some of the work in progress there, including stellar photometry, the observation of variable stars, and especially the classification of stellar spectra.

Mr. S. S. Hough, His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, described the work carried out at that observatory, and especially the progress of the Astrogaphic Chart, now being prepared for reproduction.

Dr. H. N. Russell, Director of the Princeton Observatory, reported on his studies bearing on stellar evolution, and showed diagrams exhibiting the relation between the spectra of stars and their *real* brightness; that is, the brightness they would have if placed at a uniform distance corresponding to a parallax of ten seconds.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 7.—Joint Session with the British Psychological Society and the Mind Association.

Prof. C. Spearman in the chair.—The question 'Are Intensity Differences of Sensation Quantitative?' was discussed. The papers were by Dr. C. S. Myers, Prof. Dawes Hicks, Dr. H. J. Watt, and Dr. W. Brown.

Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—Prof. A. Robinson read a paper on 'Memory and Consciousness.' Bergson's analysis of memory, it was contended, neglected the fact that memory is an assertion, and failed to do justice to the function of meaning in remembering.

June 8.—Hon. Bertrand Russell in the chair.—The question 'Can there be anything obscure or implicit in a Mental State?' was discussed. The papers were by Mr. H. Barker, Prof. G. F. Stout, and Prof. R. F. A. Hoernle.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 18.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. J. S. Dines was read on 'Pilot Balloon Observations in Barbados, 1911-12.'

A paper on 'The Harmattan Wind of the Guinea Coast,' prepared by Mr. H. W. Braby, was also read. This is a north-east wind which blows intermittently during the winter months along the coast of Upper Guinea from French Guinea to the Cameroons. It is exceedingly dry, and brings with it fine sand, which enters the crevices of doors and windows, covering everything with a film of dust.

Dr. E. C. Snow read a paper, prepared by himself and Mr. J. Peck, on 'The Correlation of Rainfall.'

MATHEMATICAL.—June 12.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

'The Electromagnetic Force on a Moving Charge in relation to the Energy of the Field,' by Sir J. Larmor; 'Einige Ungleichungen für zweimal differentierbare Funktionen,' by Prof. E. Landau; 'On the Fractional Part of $n^k\theta$,' and 'The Trigonometrical Series associated with the Elliptic θ -functions,' by Messrs. G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood; 'On Foucault's Pendulum,' by Dr. T. J. P. A. Bromwich; and 'On a Certain Definite Integral,' by Mr. J. Hammond.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Geographical, 8.30.—'A Geographical Excursion across the United States,' Messrs. G. G. Chisholm, H. O. Beckit, and A. G. Ogilvie.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.30.—Presentation of Gold Medal.
TUES. Asiatic, 3.45.—Discussion on 'The Date of Kanishka.'
WED. Geological, 8.—'The Miocene Beds of the Victoria Nyanza and the Geology of the Country between the Lake and the Kisii Highlands,' Dr. Felix Oswald.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.—'On Light Sensations and the Theory of Forced Vibrations,' Dr. G. J. Burck; 'The Fluctuation in the Ionization due to Gamma Rays,' Mr. P. W. Burbidge; 'On the Force exerted on a Magnetic Particle by a Varying Electric Field,' Mr. J. G. Leatham; and other Papers.

FINE ARTS

Garden Craft in Europe. By H. Inigo Triggs. (Batsford.)

MR. TRIGGS is known to readers of garden literature by his books entitled 'Formal Gardens in England and Scotland' and 'The Art of Garden Design in Italy.' His research has now embraced a wider field, and the result is before us in 'Garden Craft in Europe.' These volumes are evidence of the rediscovery of the truth that the gardens of a house form an essential part of its architectural setting, and as such should contribute to one harmonious whole.

The Bibliography dealing with garden design is a valuable part of the work. As far as we know, Mr. Triggs is the first writer who has attempted to give an historical account of garden design throughout Europe. The chapters on ancient gardens are well done; the quotations from classic authors are adequate; the known facts are clearly set out; and the illustrations are well chosen. The destruction of villas and gardens after the fall of Rome was not dissimilar in effect to the ravages of the landscape gardener let loose by the romantic school in the fine old gardens of England and France at the end of the eighteenth century. For a time classic lore was buried among the ruins of the antique world; the gardens of the Middle Ages are little more than a foot-note to history. The mediæval pleasure, minute in its area and unique in its setting, has little in common with the gardens of Lucullus and Pliny; each was the product of its time, each contributed to the art of garden design; the one became alive again in Italy, France, and England with the Renaissance; the other never died; the continuity of its influence may be seen in Holland and at gardens like those at Levens to this day. During the Middle Ages gardening was fostered in the monasteries. The author's account of this period is drawn from references in old chronicles, and pictures found in missals, breviaries, and books of Horæ; the richest of these is the fifteenth-century manuscript 'The Romance of the Rose' in the British Museum. The art of topiary, universally employed by the ancients, continued to be practised; the gardens themselves were laid out as much for use as for ornament, the plans preserved showing the orderly arrangement of useful herbs and fruits rather than a display of pleasure grounds. Labyrinths were made in these early gardens—that known as the Maison de Dédale in the gardens of the Hôtel Saint Paul at Paris is the earliest of these that Mr. Triggs is able to date. France was the home of gardening at this unsettled period. England was not without its professors. The writings of Alexander Neckham, who lived from 1157 to 1217, are quoted by Mr. Triggs in his account of this country. The illustrations of the period are of much interest.

The architectural gardens of Italy are next discussed. Here the available matter is considerable, and text and illustrations are necessarily somewhat curtailed. Following the fashion of Cosimo de' Medici, Italian nobles turned their attention to the planning of great pleasure gardens. To the Italian mind the setting of the palace was as important as the palace itself, and every art subserved to produce an harmonious whole. The architects of the Renaissance here found a field for their invention; sculpture and engineering furnished their schemes with ornament and device. From this revival garden design shows a continuous development throughout Europe, broken only by the English landscape school at the end of the eighteenth century. Italian influence worked steadily West. In France, François I. introduced Italian methods and architects. Beginning with Chambord, Fontainebleau, and Saint Germain, the examples are endless until they culminate, two centuries later, at Versailles under Le Notre and his school. A chapter is devoted to Le Notre and Versailles, and another to the famous French gardens of the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The style of Le Notre spread all over Europe, although in Holland and England French gardens were imitated only upon a small scale. In the Netherlands every small house had its garden, and the cultivation of flowers received as much care as the orderly arrangement of the paths, summer-houses, and ornamental work. French influence reached England largely by way of Holland. William of Orange brought Daniel Marot, a pupil of Le Notre, with him from the Hague. Marot is said to have been partly responsible for the gardens at Hampton Court. Mr. Triggs confutes the supposition that the Dutch are responsible for the revival of topiary work, showing that the revival came through France from Italy. He also draws attention to the similarity of the old Dutch gardens to those of Japan, and quotes the description of the latter by a Dutchman writing in 1690. The chapter on English gardens is all too short, but gives all that is essential in the history of its development. The account of gardens in Spain is most attractive; the Generalife and the gardens of the Alcazar are fully illustrated and described. A chapter on the English Landscape School and its influence on the Continent concludes the book. Mr. Triggs is to be congratulated upon the moderation with which he has expressed his views—a moderation not always observed by writers on the subject. He has enhanced his reputation and should achieve the end he has in view—the end, we take it, of giving data upon which the garden designers of the present day can build, and others who would conserve the old gardens of which they are trustees can work, secure in the tradition of an art as old as civilization itself. Besides the Bibliography, an Index is provided. The only slip we have noticed in this splendidly got-up book is on p. 6, where "servants" should read *savants*.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY.

AN exhibition of pastels is always a demonstration of the validity, even in artistic matters, of certain moral laws, and in the present show we feel how helpless is the callow artist when deprived of the wholesome difficulties of craftsmanship—difficulties which he chafes against as hampering the free expression of his personality, but which really develop that personality. The domain of pastel is, comparatively, an artistic Thelema, and we have but to look upon the walls of the Institute Galleries to realize how few of the contributors have given themselves the discipline necessary to face so complete a liberty. One poetic little work by Mr. Henry Muhrman—*Highgate* (269)—seems to offer in a high degree what the rest of his exhibits supply to a certain extent—an example of pastel treated as the perfectly responsive medium its admirers claim it to be, the artist feeling his way to realization of his inner vision, with no thought as to the means by which he produces it. Even here, where the seriousness of the artist is undoubted, we submit that the mere facility of the method deprives it of its monumental quality, and that, if pastel have indeed the exceptional permanence claimed (almost too confidently) in the Preface to the Catalogue, it ought not to have it. Indeed, perhaps one of the saving points about Mr. Muhrman's pastels is that they pretend to no great intrinsic beauty of material, but are just rubbed and dusty records of the painter's dreams.

This is by no means what is usually conjured up by the word "pastel." Surface beauty of material is inherently a weapon of the pastellist, but one thinks of his work as most suitably evanescent in interest—frankly fragile, preferably concerned with subjects of momentary appeal. The amusing sketches by Heer Willy Sluiter, such as No. 168, *At Davos*, or, better still, No. 173, *At St. Moritz*, are examples of this; yet even in these topical notes the artist wisely narrows his liberty and stiffens his art by laying down certain arbitrary stylistic rules, and obeying them strictly. In a less degree Miss L. Pelling Hall also (*Twilight*, 259, and *Entrance to Monastery*, 260) has the taste to restrict the vagaries of a lax method. Mr. George Sheringham's rather cloying designs (232-5) lacks this tact, though he feels the luxuriousness of the medium; while the studies of figures without extremities by Mr. McClure Hamilton mark a further stage in the direction of vague generalization, distilling nothing of much significance. The difficulties of painting have ever been its salvation, and the successive inventions which have relaxed them have been accompanied by a constant loss of responsibility. Gautier's famous poem inevitably occurs to the critic of this exhibition, and we cannot but think that, if he had not needed a rhyme for "rebelle," it would have been pastel rather than the comparatively exacting water-colour against which he would have warned the artist.

THE MARLBOROUGH GALLERY.

It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of this exhibition of works wisely described in the Catalogue as "by or attributed to" Velasquez, Zurbaran, El Greco, and other masters of the Spanish School. A *Magdalene* ascribed to El Greco is the only work of much intrinsic interest; but even this is not to be compared with another work by that artist—uncatalogued,

and for some reason not included in the exhibition—to be seen in an inner room.

Compared with the black and often artistically dull canvases in the lower gallery, a collection (upstairs) of works tending to Post-Impressionism has some life and character. It is ill-disposed and difficult to see, and the best work catalogued—a *Nude* (127) by Vallotton—must again be sought for in a private office, though in this instance the odd susceptibilities of the British public are, perhaps, unavoidably considered. It is a refreshingly cold and passionless study, very accomplished in its suave academic line, and may be recommended for its refinement, adroit composition, and well-sustained draughtsmanship.

THE WORK OF MISS JESSIE BAYES.

It does not need the presence of "sacred" subjects and objects associated with the observances of religion, such as a *Praying Desk* (2), among the works by Miss Jessie Bayes at the Baillie Gallery to establish the conviction that the real function of her art is to express the sacramental view of life. This at once removes it from the field of mere ornament to that of practical utility, which, paradoxically, is the final justification of decorative art. The range of the artist's intention is aptly indicated by the illuminated *Opening Page of Dante's Vita Nuova* (30) on the one hand, and a *Bedstead in Painted and Gilded Cedar Wood* (39) on the other. Between these considerations, food for the soul and rest for the body, the talent of the artist, whether consciously or not, is engaged in liberating from the material properties, and embodying in beautiful forms and colours, the spiritual significance of the acts concerned in their use. Its natural limitations are suggested by the fact that it is between the explication of crude structure and the making of an isolated picture that Miss Bayes is most successful in achievement. Such a work as *Design for Mural Decoration* (25), though good in itself, just lacks the full recognition of surrounding stone or bricks and mortar as factors in its form; and in her subject pictures, such as *The Sleep of Brynhild* (18), Miss Bayes keeps always a little on the side of the material employed. These limitations determine what her material should be, and is: paint, broadly conceived to include gesso and gold.

Her rank as a craftswoman in paint could hardly be better estimated than by her command of the now rare art of gilding. She uses gold with an apparent nonchalance that not only leaves the fine qualities of the substance itself uninjured, but also enhances the more modest worth of the material to which it is applied. The combination of gold and blue seems to be her temperamental choice in colour, though, in her most important exhibit, *The Bedstead*, she has recognized the advantages, both practical and emotional, of black as a basis. In style of workmanship Miss Bayes is not less in the English tradition for reflecting Italian and Celtic influences, easily reconciled as they were by such painters as Burne-Jones, and, by their appearance, marking the genuine evolution of the modern from the mediæval craftswoman. Our only regret in looking at such work is in itself a compliment—regret that an imagination so delicate and a talent so sure should not yet have come to the rescue of our cruder necessities.

C. M.

THE OPPENHEIM AND OTHER COLLECTIONS.

FRIDAY, the 13th inst., will long be memorable in the history of Messrs. Christie's, for on that day a Hobbema fetched over 15,000*l.*, and a Romney over 40,000*l.*, the latter sum being the largest ever paid for a picture in a British sale-room. The sale began with the collection formed by the late Mr. H. M. W. Oppenheim:—

Drawings.—R. Alt, Odonsplatz, Munich; and A French Harbour Town, 357*l.*; A Swiss Village; and A Swiss Landscape, 315*l.* S. Freudenberg, The Toilet, a lady in pink dress, seated at her dressing-table, a pet dog on a footstool by her side, 525*l.* J. B. Mallet, La Chambre des Enfants, 231*l.*

Pictures.—French and Italian Schools; J. B. Huet, The Swing, 441*l.* J. M. Nattier, Justice menacing Tyranny, 504*l.* J. B. J. Pater, The Halt, an encampment, with a party of ladies and gentlemen near some tents, 819*l.* J. B. Santerre, Portrait of a Lady, in red figured dress, with a negro page holding a bowl of water, 378*l.*

Dutch and Flemish Schools.—M. Hobbema, A Woody Landscape (described in Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' vol. vi. p. 133, No. 62), 15,750*l.* D. Teniers, The Interior of a Guard-Room (Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' No. 681, and Supplement, No. 28), 2,100*l.*; The Interior of an Alehouse, in the centre a soldier with four other men around a table drinking, 1,260*l.*

The total of the Oppenheim pictures and drawings was 26,433*l.* 15*s.*

The following were sold by order of the executors of Lady Dorothy Nevill.—Pastels: Rosalba, Horace Walpole, in mauve coat, with flowered gold braid, 399*l.*; Sir Robert Walpole, in yellow coat, with red cloak, 315*l.*; Admiral Galfridus Walpole, in blue cloak embroidered with silver, 399*l.* A picture by A. Devis of Sir Joshua Vaneck and his Family, 1,942*l.*

The following pictures were sold by order of the trustees of Sir T. C. Callis Western: Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, 1,102*l.* J. S. Copley, Lord Western and his Brother, Lord Western in blue coat, yellow vest, and white stock, seated, holding a portfolio on his knees; his brother standing behind with his dog, 892*l.* Hogarth, The Western Family, 3,780*l.* M. d'Hondecoeter, The Combat, a cock of brilliant plumage fighting with a turkey, 1,050*l.* B. Wilson, The Callis Family, 483*l.*

The picture by Romney alluded to above was the property of Sir Frederick Arundel de la Pole, and represented Anne, Lady de la Pole, whole-length, facing to the front, her head slightly turned to the right, in white satin dress, pale green silk sash, and pale green shoes; she is standing in a landscape, and leans her left elbow on a stone pedestal, 41,370*l.*

The following were sold by order of the executor of Mr. J. H. B. Christie: Hoppner, Mrs. Hoppner, in white muslin dress and wide-brimmed straw hat trimmed with pink ribbons, 9,765*l.* Hugo van der Goes, The Two Wings of a Triptych, enclosing a Gothic shrine of carved wood representing the Descent from the Cross, 1,029*l.*

The remainder were from various properties: J. Russell, The Favourite Rabbit (pastel), 787*l.* Raeburn, Bruce Williamson, Esq., of Lawers and Balgray, in dark coat, yellow vest, and white stock, 651*l.*; William Stirling of Cordale, in dark-green jacket with slashed sleeves, and dark cloak fastened at the neck with red strings and tassels, 630*l.*; Francis Horner, M.P., in dark coat, vest, and breeches; seated by a table, resting his right hand on an open book, 1,155*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Grant of Kilgraston, in brown dress, a blue muslin shawl over her shoulders, 4,200*l.*; James Gregory, M.D., in grey coat and vest, with white stock, seated in an arm-chair, turned to the left, 525*l.*; Dugald Stewart, in dark coat and vest, with white stock, turned slightly to the right, 798*l.*; Lord Robert Blair of Avenlough, in grey coat and vest, with white stock, seated in an arm-chair, 997*l.* Reynolds, Mrs. Joseph Musgrave, in grey dress and yellow sash, holding in her hands a garland of flowers, which she is about to place round the neck of a lamb, 1,155*l.* Lawrence, The First Duke of Wellington, in black coat with blue lining, in a landscape, 1,312*l.* Gainsborough, Portrait of a Gentleman, in scarlet coat, and light-blue vest trimmed with silver braid, in an oval, 1,050*l.*; Dr. Marsh, M.P. for Chippenham, in scarlet coat and buff embroidered vest, holding his black hat under his left arm, 3,990*l.* Romney, Major-General James Hartley, whole-length, in crimson coat, white vest and breeches, and red sash, holding the bridle of his horse, 7,035*l.*; Col. James Clitherow, painted when 18, in brown dress coat and white vest, seated on a green chair, holding a book, 2,835*l.*

The total of the day's sale reached the unprecedented sum of 119,813*l.* 1*s.*

ETCHINGS.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the following modern etchings: D. Y. Cameron, Venetian Palace, 68*l.*; Ca d'Oro, 70*l.*; Doge's Palace, 96*l.*; North Porch, Harfleur, 52*l.*; The Five Sisters, 170*l.*; Old St. Étienne, 78*l.* Muirhead Bone, Demolition of St. James's Hall, Interior, 68*l.*; Exterior, 64*l.*; The Great Gantry, 78*l.*; another impression, 110*l.*; Building, 75*l.*; Ayr Prison, 92*l.*; Somerset House, 90*l.* The total of the sale was 3,371*l.* 1*s.*

Fine Art Gossip.

AT the Alpine Club Gallery is a collection of the works of the late W. J. Laidlay, an artist well known for his services in organizing the New English Art Club in the early days before it attained its present quasi-official standing. No. 5, *Duck-Shooting in Norfolk*, is the best of the large pictures. Nos. 94 and 97 are rather better in colour than the rest of the small works in an exhibition which cannot be said to place Mr. Laidlay among the more important artists of his time. Mr. J. Stanley Little lays stress in the Catalogue on his possession of other qualities—for instance, "he was one of the best of slow bowlers."

AT the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co. Mr. Allen Seaby's drawings of Gilbert White's 'Selborne' are something of a disappointment to critics who have appreciated his often well-designed colour-prints. The water-colours shown have none of the stylistic qualities which one might have hoped to find developed from practice in this direction. They are careful and copious in detail when studies of birds are attempted—only obviously picturesque when landscape is the theme. Prints of the artist's woodcuts, however, are shown in an adjoining room, and he deserves encouragement to persist in this line.

THE loan exhibition of Post-Impressionist Pictures and Drawings opened last week at the Leeds Arts Club has a special interest as emphasizing the fact that collectors in the North of England are acquiring representative works by members of this school.

AN exhibition of the works of J. Buxton Knight was opened at the Cartwright Memorial Hall in Bradford last Thursday.

THE TURNER EXHIBITION now open in the City of York Art Gallery is a loan collection from the National Gallery, with a few additions borrowed from Farnley Hall. The early and middle periods of the artist are well represented, the later more scantily.

AN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH OLD MASTERS will be held at the Grafton Galleries from October next for four months. The proceeds will be divided between the National Art-Collections Fund and the analogous Spanish society in Madrid. A general committee is being formed, and many promises of support have already been received. Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell will act as Secretary.

'SAMUEL COOPER AND THE MINIATURE PAINTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY' is the title of Mr. J. J. Foster's new book, upon which he has been engaged for many months. It will be issued in the autumn by Messrs. Dickinson of Bedford Street. It will contain a record and description of over a thousand miniatures of the period, and be copiously illustrated from originals in the royal and other famous collections, many being subjects hitherto unpublished.

THE death of Mr. Ralph Hedley at 63 removes an artist well known in the North of England. He had exhibited for several years in the Royal Academy, and did much for the promotion of art in Newcastle.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Dauriac (Lionel), MEYERBEER, "Les Maîtres de la Musique," 3fr. 50. Paris, Alcan

Detailed notices are given here of Meyerbeer's operas, especially three, 'Robert le Diable,' 'Les Huguenots,' and 'Le Prophète,' pointing out their strong and weak features, and a few short sentences in the concluding chapter show succinctly the author's attitude towards the composer. They are as follows: "L'art de Scribe-Meyerbeer est un art démodé, autrement dit un art condamné." "La musique n'a de valeur que rapportée au drame." "Ce qu'elle [la musique] veut dire, le malheur est qu'elle le dise assez médiocrement." And "Les qualités de Meyerbeer ont passé dans celles de ses successeurs en s'y améliorant." These are excellent, though not new criticisms. But when the writer says that the decline of Scribe has been fatal to the music of Meyerbeer, the latter must bear his share of the blame. The article 'Meyerbeer' in Grove's 'Dictionary' says that he would have his libretti "modified to suit his successive fancies over and over again, until the final form retained little likeness to the original." Wagner says that Scribe, who could write interesting dramatic poems for other composers, "had to cobble up those bombastical rococo texts [i.e., those of the operas mentioned] for Meyerbeer."

McSpadden (J. Walker), OPERA SYNOPSES, a Guide to the Plots and Characters of the Standard Operas, 2/6 net.

Includes practically all the "grand," "romantic," and "light" operas prominent in the repertory of managers within the last few years, arranged in alphabetical order, down to Wolf-Ferrari's latest successes and Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier.' The author gives a brief synopsis of the plot in each instance and a list of the characters.

Pirro (André), SCHÜTZ, "Les Maîtres de la Musique," 3fr. 50. Paris, Alcan

Chrysander, Fürstenau, Spitta, Sir Hubert Parry (in the 'Oxford History of Music'), and others have written about the life and works of Heinrich Schütz, who was born exactly one hundred years before Johann Sebastian Bach. M. Pirro, dealing solely with the composer, has room for many quaint details and more than glimpses of music and musicians at that period in Germany, Denmark, and Italy. Schütz studied at Venice with the renowned Andrea Gabrieli, and afterwards paid visits to Italy. He was there in the early years of the seventeenth century, when Monteverdi was beginning to stir the minds of musicians, and they were trying to cast off "the narrow discipline of the past." History repeats itself: the same is now taking place in this early part of the twentieth century. Schütz himself was affected by the new movement; but he was humble, referred to his gifts as "mediocre," and declared that he could only boast of having frequented the society of the most notable musicians, and thus caught "the shadow of their art."

M. Pirro describes Schütz's compositions, principally sacred, and, like all who have studied them, especially the 'Passions,' agrees that Bach, his great successor, took more than one hint from him; also that Italian influence accounts for a strong dramatic element in his works. M. Pirro's

description of 'The History of the Nativity,' though brief, is interesting. Schütz wrote it when he was nearly 80 years of age. In this work instrumental music plays a prominent and picturesque part.

Musical Gossip.

HERR NIKISCH was the conductor at the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra on the 16th inst. The programme was devoted to Beethoven, and included the 'Egmont' Overture and the 'Eroica' Symphony. The rendering of these works was intensely dramatic. The first movement of the latter is long, yet there was so much life and character in the performance that interest was maintained to the last note. M. Paderewski played the solo part of the *E flat* Concerto, but in the first two movements there were some anachronistic Chopin-esque touches. The great pianist no doubt interprets the music according to his feelings, and so far is sincere; moreover, if Chopin ever played that work, he would probably have given a similar reading.

DEBUSSY'S 'Pelléas et Mélisande' was performed at Covent Garden on the 12th inst., and, though the work is never likely to achieve popularity, its merits are every year meeting with fuller recognition. We can quite understand that those accustomed to a fuller display of the art of music experience a certain disappointment; but after all, if Debussy has given too little, and is meaningless apart from the stage, Wagner gave too much, and is so attractive that the public has been content to hear him in the concert-room without troubling, as he intended, about the dramas. The performance at Covent Garden was of the best. Madame Edvina impersonated Mélisande sympathetically, while M. Bourbon was forcible as Golaud. The part of Pelléas was taken for the first time by M. Maguenat, whose singing and acting were both excellent.

LAST WEDNESDAY Signor Caruso was the Rodolfo in 'La Bohème,' and sang with fine effect. Madame Carmen Melis as Mimi acted well, but was hardly equal to Madame Melba, with whom the part is inseparably associated. We refer more to the quality of voice than to the actual singing, which was good.

M. WALTER MORSE RUMMEL's pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on the 12th inst. was not at all conventional. The classical masters were not represented, but two fine works of the early romantic period were included: Schumann's Fantasia in *c* and Brahms's Sonata in *F minor*. Both were admirably rendered. In the Schumann the pianist was so intent on the music that at certain moments he did not keep either tone or rate within reasonable bounds. But that, if a fault, was pardonable, for it showed temperament. The programme also included Debussy's new second set of Préludes. In the short tone-poems 'Feuilles mortes,' 'Les Fées sont d'exquises Danseuses,' and 'La Terrasse des Audiences du Clair de lune,' we found atmosphere, skill, and charm. The other numbers are less characteristic, and some have titles little calculated to inspire a composer. M. Rummel made light of difficulties, of which there are many. As an interpreter of Debussy's pianoforte music he is in the first rank.

MISS FLORENCE MACBETH, who made her début at Mr. Thomas Beecham's orchestral concert at Queen's Hall yesterday week, has a voice of exceptional compass, enabling her to sing, and with a large measure of success, "Una voce poco fa," "Caro nome,"

and the 'Bell' song from 'Lakmé' with added high notes and *floriture*. Her voice has been well trained. The selection of Mozart's "Martern aller Arten" was less effective, and as music not interesting. The number of soprano singers who can attempt the high flights in the songs mentioned is limited, and Miss Macbeth, though young, already gives promise of a bright future as a coloratura singer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 TUES.—FRI. Russian Opera, Drury Lane.
 MON. Emma Barker's Concert, 3, King's Room, Broadwoods'.
 — Wilhelm Ganz's Concert, 3, Empress Rooms.
 — Aline van Barentzen's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Dora Delise's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Delphine Gray's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Marion Keighley Snowden's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
 TUES. Alma Gluck's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 — David and Clara Mauness's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Misses Phyllis and Hilda Lett's Matinée Musicale, 3.30, Ritz Hotel.
 — Raymonde Amy's Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Elena Gerhardt's Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Cedric Sharpe's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Bach Chamber Concert, 8.30, Westminster Cathedral Hall.
 WED. Frank La Forge's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Vernon Warner and Daisy Kennedy's Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Irish Folk-Song Society, 3.30, Broadwoods'.
 — Emil Mlynarski's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Hilda Saxe's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — Sigismund Stojowski's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
 THURS. Wladimir Cernikoff's Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Dorothy de Vin's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — York Bowen and Sylvia York Bowen's Pianoforte and Lieder Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Georg Wille's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 FRI. Augusta Coen's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Gladys Moger's Concert of British Songs, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Rotterdam Trio, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. Carl Friedberg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
 — Mark Hambourg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

D R A M A

Shakespeare's Hamlet, a New Commentary. With a Chapter on First Principles. By Wilbraham Fitzjohn Trench. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a cleverly written book on a subject which has been already worn threadbare by commentators. Mr. Trench, in fact, does little more than state old ideas in a new way. He contends, for instance, that the reader's whole concern is with the part of Hamlet, an impression made familiar to the public by actors on the modern stage. Then we are told that Shakespeare has sacrificed stage effectiveness for the sake of subtleties in characterization, an opinion previously expressed by Swinburne; while the writer attributes Hamlet's inaction to his love of contemplation, a statement for which Hamlet himself is responsible. Mr. Trench also believes that Shakespeare's hero is a nervous blunderer, a view the late Dr. Furnivall used to bring forward; and even considers that his want of self-control is sometimes akin to madness, a subject of continual controversy. We must add that the author asserts in the first chapter of this new commentary that "the tragedy is a work perfect in conception and execution," while in the last chapter we are told that the man Hamlet is a puzzle even to Shakespeare himself. In fact there are, as there were bound to be in a work comprising 274 pages dealing with criticisms upon a single play, considerable discrepancies, and even contradictions.

Now, although Mr. Trench admits that his commentary is of no value "save in relation to the text commented upon,"

there is no reason why the study of drama should be stinted in this way. Printed words which are written to be spoken cannot always be accepted at their face value, for they vary in their meaning according to the tones of the speaker. It is not sound argument to say that Hamlet is brutal in his manner towards Ophelia because Mr. Trench reads the scene that way. Nor need the words "I have *heard* of your paintings, too," be spoken in a tone to support the notion that Ophelia herself painted her face. It may be only Hamlet's protest against those married women who in disposition and conduct resemble the Queen. Strange to say, Mr. Trench forgets that Shakespeare, for the sake of stage effect, gives Ophelia not the mind of a court lady, but that of a village maiden, which may suggest that this play does not belong to the period of the dramatist's mature work. Again, we differ from Mr. Trench in his opinion that a play can be regarded as if it were a narrative of real life divided into five acts, with intervals of time during which anything may or may not have happened. Nor can we admit that a critic obtains full knowledge of a play by reading the acts independently of each other, for this is not the author's way of writing his play, and should not be the critic's way of examining it; it is merely an attitude of mind in which the spectator of the play is placed that his interest may be stimulated by anticipation, or by the unexpected. In the opinion of Robert Louis Stevenson, to read a play was "a knack, the fruit of much knowledge, and some imagination comparable to that of reading score"; the reader was apt, he said, "to miss the proper point of view," and, indeed, until the point of view is correctly ascertained, the dramatic value of each sentence cannot be determined. A dramatist often inserts colloquial passages in a play, not because they bear directly upon the story or the characters, but because they give an appearance of naturalness to the scene. Even Hamlet begins his night ramble with a talk about the weather! If every man's unpremeditated utterances were examined with the same minuteness with which Mr. Trench dissects Hamlet's words, no living person would be accounted a rational being. As a consequence Hamlet, as Mr. Trench explains him, is something of an anomaly, and on one occasion (p. 161) he even appears to be both mad and sane at the same moment!

If space permitted, it would be interesting to examine in detail some of the doubtful conclusions which inevitably arise from Mr. Trench's method of criticism; we give two instances. Speaking of Hamlet's soliloquy in Act IV., Mr. Trench observes: "But fancy Hamlet of all men accusing himself of not exercising his reasoning powers, of not looking beyond the present moment of animal existence to the 'before' and 'after'!" Now Hamlet does not so accuse himself in this soliloquy; on the

contrary, he discredits himself for possessing superior reasoning powers to Fortinbras, who invents excuses "to find quarrel in a straw," while Hamlet himself refuses to stir towards his revenge "without great argument." His reluctance to take action was, in the present reviewer's opinion, in reality due to the fact that his reason and conscience were not satisfied that the King's death would be in accordance with the Divine Will (Act V. sc. ii. 63-70).

The second instance is even more characteristic of Mr. Trench's way of reasoning. On p. 189 we read: "Throughout three whole acts, while Hamlet has been having his chances, Claudius has been passive." Both these statements challenge criticism, and it is curious that no commentator, so far as the present writer is aware, has shown where Hamlet gets these supposed chances previous to finding the King alone at his prayers. It is true that he bitterly reproaches himself for his procrastination, and it is easy to believe that he longs to take his revenge each time he is in the presence of the man he loathes. It is equally easy also to realize that it would have meant certain disaster to the Prince had he even attempted to draw his sword in the King's presence. Moreover, it must be noticed that the Ghost, on his reappearance in Act III., does not reproach his son for procrastination, though this was expected; he merely refers to the "almost blunted purpose." Mr. Trench anticipates our criticism by saying: "Upon the two postulates, that Hamlet had a duty to do, and that there was no external obstacle such as our imagination would readily construct, the whole fabric of the plot depends." But where is the evidence for adopting this point of view? Mr. Trench gives us none. A second argument brought forward concerning Hamlet's chances is this, If Laertes could raise the rabble in revolt against the King, why could not Hamlet have done the same? Yet this would, indeed, mean "rewriting the play," to which Mr. Trench properly takes exception. Nor are the cases of Laertes and Hamlet really parallel. The Court knew that Polonius had been slain, and the information had spread beyond the palace; yet only Hamlet and Horatio were aware that the Prince's father had died a violent death, so that Hamlet had no evidence at hand on which to provoke a rebellion against his uncle.

Nor has Claudius been passive throughout the first three acts, as Mr. Trench asserts. Although not always conspicuous as a talker, the King has taken very practical measures to defend himself from the possible designs of one whose place on the throne he has usurped; and on Mr. Trench's own showing the King has been careful to keep the Prince under surveillance at Court. He has, besides, induced Hamlet's school-fellows to become the King's spies; he spares no opportunity of spreading reports that Hamlet is on the verge of madness; he personally assures himself

that his nephew's melancholy is not due to love for Ophelia; he stops Hamlet's murder-play at its critical moment, and finally decides to banish its author to England. Altogether, his attitude from the first has been the reverse of passive.

The present reviewer gravely doubts if any criticism can give a correct appreciation of this play without taking into account that external and historical evidence which Mr. Trench considers to be outside his province as a commentator. Does not the play of 'Hamlet' in its movement repeat the drama of 'Richard II.'? In both plays there are shown two princes of opposite temperaments in mortal conflict with each other: Bolingbroke, the usurper, who is prosaic, masterful, and unprincipled, crushing out the life of the romantic poet-king; and Claudius, the usurper, with his suave manner, religious hypocrisy, and crafty brain, destroying the promising career of the religious and emotional young Hamlet. Neither of these plays, we believe, was written round one central figure. Further, we suggest that Mr. Trench will find in the first quarto edition of 'Hamlet' the answer to his regrets that Shakespeare has not given us hints for a stage version of his longer play. This quarto, which was the first copy to get into the printer's hands, garbled as it is in regard to its text, yet clearly shows in its plot-construction that to the Elizabethans the interest of the play lay in its story of murder and revenge, and in its cross-purposes. Moreover, the play of 'Troilus and Cressida,' which was written under pressure of an attack made on the dramatist and his theatre, comes near in date of composition to 'Hamlet,' and as regards its loose plot-construction can bear comparison with it. Finally, it should be noticed that Mr. Trench's argument that nobody ever will understand the character of Hamlet is not supported by any evidence contemporary with Shakespeare's time. Hamlet's impressionable nature, rich in qualities and possibilities, varied with his environment. He was the product of his time, and could be seen daily at Elizabeth's Court. There, he was no enigma to those who knew how brilliant and how ready for good or for evil were the talents of those rival noblemen whose fame and use in life were dependent on the Queen's capricious favour.

Although Mr. Trench's conclusions with regard to this play are not the same as our own, we willingly admit that the book has decided attraction, and for the sake of its exhaustive treatment of the characters and story of the play it should be read by all students interested in the subject. But we are still waiting for a constructive history of the Hamlet controversy—one that shall explain why the character became involved in mystery; why a young man of Hamlet's temperament, who was placed in the painful position that the unhappy Prince suddenly found himself in, should not act as he did, and be taken at his word. Hamlet rightly blames the King for

the "excitements of my reason and my blood." Why, then, should we not do the same? Until, with Hamlet, we can trace back to the King the many tragic misfortunes of the play, commentators will fail to show us the true meaning of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.' That, at any rate, is the belief of the present reviewer.

Dramatic Gossip.

OF the triple bill presented at the Court by the Irish Players during the latter half of last week, only Lady Gregory's 'The Miser' was new to London. This short play is a translation of three scenes from Molière, which, following one after the other without any interval, give a very fair idea of the comedy. In the first scene, which is also the most amusing, Harpagon discusses a marriage with Frosine, the match-maker; in the second he orders his great dinner; in the third he discovers the loss of the gold. The principal item on the programme, Mr. T. C. Murray's 'Birthright,' and the short comedy in one act by Lady Gregory entitled 'Hyacinth Halvey,' have been seen and discussed on a previous occasion.

The great charm of the Irish Players still lies in their delightful spontaneity and entire freedom from those stage conventions which are, unfortunately, too much in evidence to-day in many of our West-End theatres. During the early part of this week they presented another triple bill. This opened with 'The Clancy Name,' by Mr. Lennox Robinson, in which a widow, who after some years has managed to clear her farm of debt, suddenly learns that her son is a murderer. The little play, with its tragic end, afforded that fine actress Miss Sara Allgood, who appeared in all three pieces, her best opportunity; and she missed nothing of the poignancy of the tragedy.

The second piece, 'Damer's Gold,' by Lady Gregory, was of lighter texture. It concerns an old miser—admirably played by Mr. J. M. Kerrigan—who frustrates his anxious relatives' desire to share his gold. We leave him putting on his hat and coat, and sallying forth in search of enjoyment. There is some good comedy in the situation, and the acting all round was excellent.

Mr. Arthur Sinclair again played the chief part in the merry farce 'Spreading the News,' also by Lady Gregory, which completed the programme. His unruffled resignation in the face of a series of calamities was rich in humour.

THAT amusing farce 'Brewster's Millions' was transferred to the Strand Theatre on Monday. It was carried through at a great pace—too great, in fact, at times—and Mr. Percy Hutchison claimed the honours with his dashing rendering of Monty Brewster, the young man who works so hard to disperse his fortune. An easy method, as we have said before, does not occur to him: he could have lost his money with plenty of time to spare had he started a high-class daily newspaper. The rest of the cast, with the exception of Mr. Vivian Gilbert and Miss Olivia Glynn, hardly bore the impress of a West-End company.

An enjoyable evening's entertainment was provided on Monday at the Playhouse, where Mr. Cyril Maude's revival of 'Bunty Pulls the Strings' met with a cordial welcome. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding various changes in the cast since it appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, the

play retains that quaint atmosphere and dry colloquial humour which formerly characterized it.

Mr. Edward Lynton as the new Rab deserves a special word of commendation for the youthful vigour and spontaneity with which he invests the part. Tammas Biggar becomes perhaps a little more human in the hands of Mr. M. R. Morand; we miss something of his former "dourness" and austere dignity, though he can still play the patriarch on occasion. Miss Elspeth Dudgeon is entirely adequate as Eelen Dunlop. The title-part is once more undertaken by Miss Kate Moffat, whose rendering leaves little to be desired; while Mr. Watson Hume as "Weelum" again "presides at the plate," and has lost nothing of his former drollery.

A curtain-raiser entitled 'The Widow Woos' presents an amusing sketch of a somewhat unconventional North-Country courtship.

'THE CARDINAL'S ROMANCE,' produced at the Savoy on Saturday evening last, was amazing, and a section of the audience expressed their disapproval. The cast has our sympathy, which we cannot extend to Mr. Trevor; an actor of his experience should not have staged such a play.

A 'FESTSPIEL' written by Gerhart Hauptmann for the centenary celebrations in Silesia has, we learn, not had its expected run, as it offended German susceptibilities. It appears that the distinguished dramatist was indiscreet enough to celebrate freedom rather than war, and to take a view of Napoleon which could not please the patriotic German. The claims of art have to yield in such cases. We have heard and read in Germany that Heine is not a great poet because he was a Parisian.

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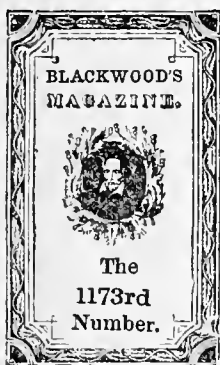
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Collected Literary Essays, Classical and Modern. By A. W. Verrall. With a Memoir. Edited by M. A. Bayfield and J. D. Duff. (Cambridge University Press.)
Collected Studies in Greek and Latin Scholarships. (Same author, editors, and publisher.)

been teachers, because they could neither give out nor draw out. One admired their models of composition, but found their radiating powers, alas! to be negligible. A don has to get over the impression in himself and others that he is superhuman, and, living in a highly specialized atmosphere, he may gradually and imperceptibly to himself lose those touches of nature and humanity which make for kindness and are not the worse for making the whole world grin occasionally.

Verrall was brilliant: that is obvious; but he was also the very soul of sympathy and kindness; his life was rich in those little and often unremembered acts of which Wordsworth speaks. He put you at once at your ease; he listened where others would have snubbed, or parried the advance of the immature with cold courtesy. His was, to use a phrase of his own, "a warm mind with beliefs and purposes," and contact at once revealed the warmth. His lectures were a unique experience to one who has heard a good many, a happy exception to the common truth about the academic *causeur*—

You'll find the substance of his notes
 Much better in the books he quotes.

Aristophanes became a vivid reality, and a whole class rejoiced in the lecturer's crow of rapture over something even he could not translate. Composition with him as mentor was a real lesson in the art of language. To one who had attempted a Greek prose congested with imitations of Thucydides he exclaimed: "Wash out your mind with the Greek orators." He would temper a piece of wise advice by a quotation from Dumas; modify crude remarks about Thackeray by suggesting that Becky Sharp would be an ideal person to take down to dinner; and reduce the pretensions of a perky young man without hurting his feelings, ending in that deprecatory "ur-ur" which can hardly be described. It was an "Ur-sprache" all could appreciate.

Mr. Bayfield's Memoir gives an excellent idea of the man and his personality, but it is somewhat meagre as representing his wit and his conversation in earlier years. Surely the older generations of Trinity men who have lived with Verrall and rejoiced in him might have contributed something substantial to these pages.

Younger scholars like Mr. F. M. Cornford and Mr. E. H. Marsh have supplied ample and discerning tributes; but what of the notable friends of earlier days? We expected to see quotations from a host of letters, but find little of the kind. Yet the touch of that hand which wrote even when it was crippled must have enlivened many a friend. We gather that Mr. Bayfield was limited in his space, and we certainly think it a pity that he had less than 100 pages for his record of so delightful a character. He raises our curiosity by referring to Verrall's origination of "a most valuable and interesting telepathic experiment," and might have indicated its character. We welcome a further sight of Dr. Mackail's commemorative address to the Royal Society

of Literature, for it deals admirably with Verrall's type of mind and methods of approaching his texts, ancient and modern. Mr. Bayfield writes a capable summary of the classical studies, yielding more unqualified assent to all the theories than would, we think, be generally accorded. The new criticism of Euripides, starting from Verrall, is securely established, but we cannot be so certain about the Æschylean novelties. Mr. Bayfield does not mention the fact that a severe book against Verrall, 'On Editing Æschylus: a Criticism,' appeared in 1892. On hearing of its inception, Verrall suggested—so at least the characteristic story went at the time—that he should collaborate with his critic in the refutation. What excellent fun he could make of a classical editor was shown by a certain notice of a commentary on Herodotus which lies hidden in *The Cambridge Review*. A list of his classical reviews and notes would, we think, be of value to many scholars. A review on a Greek author exhibiting all his ingenuity appeared not so long since in our columns.

If there is a feature that can create distrust in Verrall's work, it is the change in views which, after maturity, the years sometimes brought to his busy mind. It is confusing enough when A. calls something a masterpiece which B. declares to be worthless; but, when A. says one thing at 40 and another at 50 about the same passage, one asks despairingly, "Which view is right?" At any rate, there is nothing in these pages of the ostentation (particularly prevalent to-day) which seeks to advertise itself by denying established opinions. Verrall may be wrong, but he always opens up new vistas of thought and dramatic significance.

The Essays and Studies should speak for themselves, but it should be noted that they contain throughout a number of excellent renderings in verse, pointed with that delicate sense of language which is the fine flower of scholarship. There is also some apt and pretty fooling in dialogue form in which Tennyson is treated with a stock ending like that which reduces the claims of Euripides in 'The Frogs' of Aristophanes.

From much that is arresting we select a passage which shows Verrall's genuine *συμπάθεια*, rightly emphasized by Mr. Bayfield. He begins his essay on 'The Feast of Saturn' thus:—

"Should we like to see sixty thousand people immensely happy? Could we resolve to do it without scolding or grudging? Could we rise to this, even if the president of the feast were to be a traditional villain of the children's story-books—one of those upon whom satire and tragedy, dabbling away in alternate streaks of black and white, happen to have put such a tarry smear as history will never get off?"

His wide sympathies are equal to applauding Martial's delight in material things—Martial,

"perhaps the only writer in whom plate and tapestry, earthenware and hardware, beds and sofas, become truly poetic, as all deserving readers would allow that they do."

Here is the very heart of ancient Rome during the Saturnalia, expressed with a liveliness which does not belong to many eminent scholars:—

“The State contributed to the general rejoicing a relaxation, which is to us odd enough and affords a lesson to the historic imagination. Of gambling the businesslike and economical Roman felt a great horror; and at ordinary times both law and public sentiment repressed all games of chance with an extravagant and doubtless self-defeating severity. But both gave way to the imperative desire that every one in his own fashion should be happy at the Saturnalia, and for five days the Roman might get drunk, (which for the most part he did not want to do), and might shake the dice-box (which he wanted very badly indeed), without fear of interference from the aediles. The sentiment, indeed, of the graver sort held out when law had given way. It is laughable, a fine instance of the local humours of Puritanism, to read that Augustus, half a century earlier than our Flavian period, and when the Roman Empire, the ‘corrupt,’ the ‘disolute,’ &c., &c., was already established, incurred grave reproach because he, being the guardian of public morals, and bound to set a good example, went so far in Saturnalian licence as to join in a round game for points with his family! *Pro pudor inversique mores!*”

Of the papers on English subjects, the fine vindication of Walter Scott as an artist in style is pre-eminent. The notes on ‘Diana of the Crossways’ are somewhat tantalizing in their brevity, but full, as is Verrall’s way, of pregnant question and suggestion. He himself is never obscure, never rude about the stupidity of others, and conspicuous in candour when he does not understand:—

“My own experience (each must speak for himself) is that there is no noticeable work of wit which is not sometimes sheerly incomprehensible. ‘Hamlet’ is an example, and to my mind, I confess, a very black one. There are passages in ‘The Way of the World’ which to me are no better than headache.”

Memoirs of William Hickey (1749–1775).

Edited by Alfred Spencer. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS autobiography, of which the present volume forms but a first instalment, is one of the most interesting eighteenth-century documents that have appeared for some time. We should have been glad of more information than is given by the editor as to its history, and a few more notes. We trust that his expectation of being able to reproduce the Reynolds portraits of Hickey’s father and sister in a future volume may be fulfilled. Meanwhile, thanks are due to him for getting the manuscript printed and indexed.

William Hickey tells us at the outset that he wrote the story of his life on his return from a very busy and laborious career in India, solely for his own amusement, with few documents and scarcely any memorandum (*sic*) to assist his

memory. His narrative is marked by extreme simplicity, but shows no slight faculty for observation and considerable sense of humour. It gives the impression of an unstudied transcript of the life of a typical man of his time, who was shrewd and highly companionable, and, above all, not too hard upon himself. The family and business connexions of his father brought him into contact with contemporary celebrities like the Burkes, Thurlow, and Hudson the portrait painter, and his own social habits with certain notorieties such as the “Mohawks” and “Fighting Fitzgerald.” But many who are not concerned with these will be carried along by the writer’s naive tale of his own misdoings and adventures in London, India, and China.

The family hailed from Ireland, and William’s father—who was among the subjects of Goldsmith’s ‘Retaliation’—is summed up by Mr. Austin Dobson as “a jovial, good-natured, over-blunt Irishman, the legal adviser of both Burke and Reynolds.” His fatal capacity for forgiveness did much to assist his son’s propensity to dissipation; but his bluntness, of which William supplies a humorous illustration, does not seem to have injured his practice. An early excerpt from the ‘Memoirs’ will illustrate both the family atmosphere and the tone of the narrative.

The boy of seven, sitting upon his godfather’s knee, had just swallowed a bumper of claret, and had told the assembled company (his father’s guests at Twickenham), “with a deep sigh,” that he wished he were a man, so that he could drink two bottles of wine every day.

“This wish and the reason being communicated to the company made a hearty laugh, and Mr. Luttrell, who was a famous hard liver, pronounced that I should live to be a damned drunken dog, the rest agreeing that I should undoubtedly be a *very jolly fellow!* I believe, with no more than justice to myself, I may say, the latter prediction, as the milder of the two, proved nearest the truth. I certainly have at different periods drank very freely, sometimes to excess, but it never arose from the sheer love of wine. Society, cheerful companions, and lovely seducing women always delighted me, and frequently proved my bane, but intoxication for itself I detested, and invariably suffered grievously from. Spirits of every kind I greatly disliked and never touched; generous wine, in the way above mentioned, I had no objection to, preferring claret, yet enjoying a bottle of port.”

A little later, after relating how before he had completed his fourteenth year he was looked upon as “a fine forward youth,” and had been initiated into all the dissipations of the town, he adds that his companions always discouraged his playing, and sent him away when they were about to begin hazard. “The consequence was, and has been throughout life, that I have never felt the least inclination to gamble”; so he “escaped the evils attending that vice,” though he was twice detected in misappropriating for his personal expenses money belonging to his father’s business. At Westminster he was frequently flogged, and consistently

played truant; but before being removed from the school he had been the first to announce the death of George II., and had been privileged to view the coronation of his successor. He tells how at the last-named ceremony most of the spectators in the Abbey, unable to hear the Primate’s sermon,

“took that opportunity to eat their meal, when the general clattering of knives, forks, plates, and glasses that ensued produced a most ridiculous effect, and a universal burst of laughter followed.”

At “an academy, then of considerable repute,” kept by a widow lady at Streat-ham, whither Hickey was sent “to be instructed in the common requirements of a gentleman” (not to be had at Westminster), his conduct showed no improvement, and his education terminated abruptly. During his second and final period of employment in his father’s office he went to Harrow and saw the silver arrow shot for by the boys for the last time.

For eight months after he had come forth “a smart and dashing clerk to an attorney,” Hickey tells us, his conduct was irreproachable, and he became the favourite of the leading men at the bar. We learn from him how in this lucid interval he traced Thurlow (“my fast friend”) to the Rolls Tavern, and extracted from him on the spot the opinion his father required, his auxiliary in the chase being the barmaid at Nando’s, “with whom I was a favourite,” and who, although she was the future Chancellor’s *cher ami* (*sic*), betrayed his secret on this occasion. It was a rule with Thurlow to protect his leisure by a constant change of dining places and “a general and positive order to the waiter” to deny his presence when asked for. Another achievement was to follow Sir Fletcher Norton to his carriage and to obtain from him, in spite of all obstacles, a legible revision of an opinion which counsel admitted that he could not read himself. How the young clerk ultimately forfeited his father’s forbearance by his riotous courses would be too long to tell; but we may note that, before he was sent as a military cadet to Madras, Hickey had witnessed the Wilkes riot in May, 1768, and had formed one of a deputation to the demagogue, then in the King’s Bench prison, to initiate him into a society known as “the Bucks.”

During the voyage out the young scapegrace, who, despite his fondness for boating, could not swim a stroke, had a narrow escape from drowning, the incident being the sequel to a most diverting duel which he had witnessed between two Bombay cadets. The dangers of the Coromandel coast and the dreariness of Madras are the chief features of this part of the narrative; but four chapters describing a voyage to China and several months’ stay at Macao and Canton are full of incident. In reading them we learn that the expression “grin and bear it” was originally used by sailors after a long continuance of bad weather, and get full descriptions of junks and sampans, as well as an interesting account of the relations

between the Chinese and Europeans in the year 1769. The Dutch still had pride of place in the East, though the English were far the most numerous of the traders. For several years there had been "an Imperial flag flying before a factory occupied by the Germans." But the most singular statement is that "the Americans have also a flag"; they were locally distinguished from natives of the mother country as "single-chop Englishmen."

Hickey threw up his commission in the Madras army and returned to England to inflict himself once more upon his long-suffering father. He affirms that his ship the *Plassey* made the voyage from China in the shortest time ever taken by an Indian—four months and four days. Whilst in the Channel the captain of the ship received a visit from a Herculean smuggler, who, when asked the news, assured him that "Wilkes is made king." Much to Hickey's astonishment, the skipper made no difficulty about taking this ignorant ruffian's cheque on a London bank for a large amount in payment for sixty chests of tea; and the fellow disbursed some eight hundred guineas in hard cash to the other officers. He announced that there was only one revenue officer about that he could not "deal with."

For five years Hickey again tried the law and his father's patience before, having made himself impossible, he was shipped off to Jamaica to pursue his profession in that island. During these years he frequented a rather better set of acquaintances, and earned the title of the "Anti-Mohawk" by attacking and "reprobating the scandalous behaviour" of four young bloods, the chief of whom he calls "Rhoan Hamilton" (subsequently Hamilton Rowan, the United Irishman). He moreover took lessons in geometry and perspective, and produced "a chaste and highly finished representation" of the Thames-side mansion of a friend. He was present at the celebrated Vauxhall affray, and gives, no doubt on good authority, a slightly different version from that usually current of the sequel, besides narrating the end of one of the heroes (Capt. Croftes), who fell in a duel in India. He tells an anecdote of another of Fitzgerald's friends, usually known as the "wicked Lord Lyttelton," by no means redounding to his credit. Through the recommendation of Edmund Burke, Hickey passed a blameless month working as a clerk for Lord Rockingham, and found his lordship's twenty-five-year-old Yorkshire ale "so soft and grateful to my palate" that, despite William Burke's caution as to its potency, he was "induced to take a second glass." This William Burke, by the by, who in 1773 disregarded to his cost Hickey senior's advice to sell out his East India stock, was not, according to the present narrator, in any way related to his intimate friend the great Edmund, as has always been assumed.

We have touched upon scarcely a tithe of the entertaining matter contained in this volume, and shall eagerly await the continuation of the story.

We Two and Shamus: a Caravan Tour in Ireland. By Mrs. Stanley Gardiner. (Duckworth & Co.)

"AND phwat are ye doing over here?" the old Irishwoman at Rosse's Point inquired. E., as Mrs. Stanley Gardiner calls herself and J., her husband, were taking the caravan-holiday which is agreeably recorded in these pages. "We told her about the waggon. 'What are ye tradin'?' Nothing?! Ye must be very rich.'" The native of remotest Ireland is not yet quite accustomed to the eccentric ways of the English on journey. Still, to caravan from choice from Leitrim to Galway is, it will be admitted, a fairly original proceeding. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gardiner were tired of civilization. The West of Ireland seemed to be less banal than Biskra, so they bought an Irish caravan, a unique thing. Shamus, the "natcherly quiet horse," was found in Dublin.

Their adventures in Sligo and Mayo mostly arose out of the insubordination of Shamus and the caravan, the management of which occupied not less of their attention than did the scenery and customs of the country. This is an unambitious book, but easy changes of matter and manner, pleasant illustrations, and the gaiety of the author save the reader from tedium. Extracts from the genial diaries of the pair diversify the course of the narrative. Their road lay through some beautiful parts of Ireland, unfrequented by the common tourist, but Mrs. Stanley Gardiner exercises a nice gift for description of nature with restraint. Sometimes she presents us with a really valuable piece of information. She noticed, for instance, that creameries were to be found everywhere between Carrick and Sligo, less commonly in North Mayo, and very rarely further west. They are a great commercial asset to the people. But, apparently, there is another side to the question. In the organized districts, the peasants sell most of their milk to the societies and stint themselves and their families. Where there are no creameries, the children seem to be far better nourished.

Another striking point to which Mrs. Stanley Gardiner draws attention is the new attitude of people to priests—a prevailing tone of criticism which, however, does not signify hostility either to the Church or religion. Once or twice she has occasion to leave the grotesque and the picturesque and to touch on the tragic, for terrible poverty and vivid desolation are still to be found in many parts of furthest Connaught. But it must not be supposed that the book as a whole is anything but light and airy. When the travellers crossed to Aran (without their caravan, of course) the islands were in the middle of the famous no-rates movement.

J. and E. were old-fashioned types of English tourists in Ireland. Theirs was not the modern way of looking at Irish peasants, introduced by Mr. Yeats and

Synge, through whose respective "countries"—Sligo and Aran—they passed. We are sure that when they are in Cambridge they never describe themselves as Saxons. But in Ireland they were at once terribly conscious of race. The pronunciation of their country-folk is often "stage-Irish." Mrs. Gardiner calls Ireland the "Disthressful isle," and her peasants say "Ould Oireland." Sligo—which prides itself on being the most progressive town in the West—will not like her criticism of its economic conditions. On the other hand, justice is done to Galway, both by the text and a clever drawing of the Claddagh.

Tales of the Mermaid Tavern. By Alfred Noyes. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. ALFRED NOYES writes with a sustained, yet not quite convincing zest. In the present work he fables to us that, having become in dream a potboy at the Mermaid Tavern in its great days (perhaps the finest thing in the book is the introductory description of his ride through London, and of the vision which culminated in this dream), he was witness of the convivialities, confidences, plots, tragedies, and embroilments of which Greene, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, and Raleigh were the heroes. Of these he gives us an onlooker's account. His poem takes the form of a narrative in somewhat irregular and conversational blank verse, broken at intervals by lyrical interludes or by songs, the latter given, it may be, by worthies who leap on to the table to sing them, and refresh themselves with sack between the rounds. The tumultuous energy of the whole performance suspends criticism when we come freshly to it. We submit readily to the buffetings of an impulsive muse, and, carried along on a swift stream of words, hardly stay to sound the depth of the current which is bearing us. The play of rhythm is, indeed, various and cunningly handled. The blank verse has an easy ruggedness which contrasts well with the all but intoxicating lilt of the ballads, elegies, and other lyrical set pieces. Perhaps it is not till we set down the book that feelings of dissatisfaction begin to stir our minds.

Slow between the low green larches carry the lovely lady sleeping.

Past the low white moon-lit farms, along the lilac-shadowed way.

Carry her through the summer darkness, weeping, weeping, weeping, weeping!

Answering only, to any that ask you, where ye carry her, Fotheringhay!

The melodious gracefulness of this is undeniable; but that the atmosphere is one of allusion rather than of realization we are assured by the cumbrous circumlocution with which the last word, Fotheringhay, is introduced. This prepares for the really "platitudinous" conclusion of the last stanza of the lyric:—

Carry her southward, palled in purple.

Weeping, weeping, weeping, weeping.

What had their rocks to do with roses? Body and soul she was all one rose!

This procession song for the funeral of Mary, Queen of Scots, is one of the most carefully wrought of Mr. Noyes's intermezzi, and it has passages of great beauty. But even here he has allowed a subtle and inventive ear to impose upon a too easily contented imagination.

The same fault is discernible in another of his more ambitious lyrics—that in which Ben Jonson sings a dirge for his departed comrades. It runs like this:—

Marlowe is dead and Greene is in his grave.

And sweet Will Shakespeare long ago is gone!

Our ocean-shepherd sleeps beneath the wave:

Robin is dead and Marlowe in his grave.

Why should I stay to chant an idle stave,

And in my Mermaid Tavern drink alone?

For Kit is dead and Greene is in his grave.

And sweet Will Shakespeare long ago is gone.

The variations and recurrences, Kit for Marlowe, Robin for Greene, are perhaps intended to call up the companionable atmosphere of the Mermaid. The effect they actually produce is, we think, that of a rather chilly contrivance; they even suggest that feeling has been sacrificed for the sake of a tune. The rollicking measures in which Mr. Noyes more frequently indulges carry the same fault to excess. The result is that his volume as a whole, in spite of its many passages of vivid insight and firm craftsmanship, cannot be accepted as faithfully mirroring the spirit of Elizabethan times. The impression we get of Mr. Noyes's Elizabethans is that they are over-aware of the vivacity, dignity, and daring of themselves and their set, and are so studiously engaged in clapping one another upon the back that they have no leisure to be collected, and to see things in their natural colours and proportions.

Madame Tallien, Notre Dame de Thermidor, from the Last Days of the French Revolution until her Death. By L. Gastine. Translated by J. Lewis May. (John Lane.)

M. GASTINE evidently considers that he has a mission—the demolition of the legend of 'Notre Dame de Thermidor,' which he affirms to be the creation of its subjects, Tallien and his beautiful wife, Theresia Cabarrus, perpetuated by Lamartine and Arsène Houssaye. He avers that he has examined more than three hundred documents containing mention of Madame Tallien, and that in the course of his researches he has "constantly been sensible of an obstinate determination to conceal from the public" everything connected with her. It seems that Mehée de la Touche's pamphlet, 'Fragoletta,' aimed at the divinity, has disappeared mysteriously from the Bibliothèque Nationale, and that the noble family of De Chimay into which she ultimately married bought up, "at an advanced figure," a collection of papers concerning her, and firmly refuses any information about "La Reine du Directoire."

These things are undoubtedly suspicious, if not altogether surprising, in view of

the fact that this royalist family had opposed the union of their relative to the divorced wife of an ex-regicide, of whose career they could hardly have felt proud, even if they credited the part popularly given to him and his mistress of that time in the overthrow of Robespierre. Despite her revolutionary halo, the De Chimays must have known that the life of the lady who had been the mistress of Barras and Ouvrard, as well as Tallien, would not be likely to bear much investigation. Of course, the conflicting claims of history and family honour have often been discussed, and much may be said on either side. The author himself admits that Notre Dame de Chimay is "in no sense a public character"; yet, because she would not altogether surrender her social ambitions, he pursues her as relentlessly as he had Notre Dame de Thermidor, though admitting that "she behaved herself decently and performed some of her maternal duties."

Now this is typical of M. Gastine's attitude throughout, which is rather that of the white-hot moral censor than of the calm historian. Moreover, however incredible and unauthentic he may find the Tallien legend in itself, a reader of this book will still, we think, retain a lingering desire to believe it, owing to the nature of the author's method of disproof. M. Gastine overdoes the part of iconoclast, not only stating difficulties but also adding them. He constantly gives the impression of reaching the right conclusion from wrong premises. Even the infamous Tallien seems overburdened by an unnecessary exaggeration of his importance in the Revolution. An unsophisticated reader would suppose him almost solely responsible for the overthrow of the Monarchy (referred to as "the massacres of the tenth of August"), the butcheries of September, and the creation of the tyrannical Commune. If "cowardice," that is, self-preservation, was his chief motive in the Thermidorian Revolution, he was hardly singular in that respect; and his responsibility for the shooting of the Quiberon poisoners is at least not proved. The rejection of D'Allonville's testimony is characteristic of M. Gastine's harsh *a priori* procedure.

M. Gastine works the deductive method very hard, and by means of it arrives even at a knowledge of his victim's thoughts. Improbable as the poison-dagger story certainly appears for various reasons, we are not much impressed by the author's argument for the masculine authorship of the supposed letters of Theresia to her lover, and the expression "your signal cowardice" hardly strikes one as in itself unlikely to have been used by a woman inciting a lover not conspicuous for personal courage. The difficulty remains, too, of the undeniably rapid and wide dissemination of the Thermidorian legend.

Of the numerous examples of unnecessary denigration with which the author pursues "la belle Tallien," perhaps the worst occurs in his analysis

of a letter written by the Princess de Chimay to M. de Pougens. Very likely the lady did employ a secretary to point her phrases, and she certainly does not appear to have been conspicuously generous; but instead of attributing meanness in this instance to her because she did not herself advance "a paltry eight hundred francs" to the man for whom she was soliciting employment, it would have been more charitable to take note of the sentence in the letter which runs:—

"He desires to earn a living, but he must earn it without the loss of his self-respect, for he is a man of high ideas"?

We agree with M. Gastine that the four portraits he reproduces of Madame Tallien ("two at least of unquestionable authenticity") give no conception of the charm of the most beautiful woman of her time. The fault, of course, is attributed to the sitter's inability to pose intelligently.

"When sitting for her portrait, she remained perfectly still, as inert as a sleeping ruminant. In a word, her pose was merely bovine!"

To reinforce M. Gastine's deductions as to the real character of the professional beauty who blinded most of her contemporaries (except Napoleon) to her faults, he has even called in "the most distinguished exponent of the embryonic science of graphology," with results that justify "an even severer verdict." Readers may inspect for themselves in the appendix the unnecessary strokes, carelessly formed letters, backward crooks, and other supposed indications of moral depravity.

M. Gastine misdates the battle of Waterloo (p. 295), and makes occasional strange slips in French names. He has been well served by his English translator, who, however, sometimes indulges in preciosity, and makes what should be the Legislative Assembly into "the Legislature" (p. 42.)

A Tour through South America. By A. S. Forrest. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MR. FORREST has written an attractive book on South America, in which he has recently spent a good many months. But the author who attempts to deal in one volume with a continent so vast has to pick and choose his points of view, and he must of necessity leave aside great tracts of country and a thousand important questions. Mr. Forrest makes no claim to be an explorer or political theorist, and he has endeavoured merely to note what he saw in the course of extended travels when he thought that it would be of interest to others. He has dealt briefly with the history of each State, and has given his readers something of the lives of Pizarro, Bolivar, O'Higgins, and others of the men who played a leading part in the making of the continent. The near opening of the Panama Canal has attracted him and his early

pages deal at length with the Isthmus; perhaps at a length too great when some recent writings are considered. All he says about the Canal is set down in an interesting fashion, though, as might be expected, he adds little original information. These pages are, however, enlivened with excellent tales of negros, and a collection of their wonderful names. In the discussion of the Canal and fever troubles we note the remark of the egoist who declared that, had he planned the universe, he would have made health and not disease infectious.

The author has put the historical portion of his work together, and told of the exploits of Vaseo Nuñez de Balboa and other early adventurers in so attractive a style that this part of his tale (often in other books the "dry" part) will appeal to schoolboys as much as to their elders. The later section of the volume is not, in our opinion, quite such good reading as the early chapters. To Colombia Mr. Forrest devotes a short chapter in which we find little that is novel. He mentions the difficulty which the Republic finds in making financial ends meet, but does not, we think, refer to the extraordinary increase of trade between that country and our own in the last few years. The fact that our imports from Colombia went up from 400,000*l.* to over a million sterling in five years is, however, remarkable, and suggests that Colombia ought to be improving her financial position at a rapid rate.

Of Ecuador Mr. Forrest does not seem to have seen much except the coast. We are interested in his statement that the Government of the United States are using their powers to make Ecuador improve the sanitary conditions of some towns, on the ground that, when the Panama Canal is opened, the present pestilential holes cannot be permitted to exist so near a zone which belongs to the United States. The barbarities which took place in the 1912 revolution, when a leading general was burnt alive, after being horribly tortured in various ways, recall what students of South America have already suggested, the idea that through the Canal the United States will make her weight felt more and more in the neighbouring small republics.

We think that Mr. Forrest has got a wrong figure for the area of Brazil. We believe that the correct one is 3,218,991 square miles, though there are, we know, disputes on the subject. The population of that country is probably greater than Mr. Forrest thinks; but here again it is guesswork, for the census is very stale, and the last one, due in 1911, was postponed for lack of funds. The estimated population in 1908 was, however, two millions higher than the figure given here.

One of the best chapters in the book is that entitled 'On the Road to Paraguay'; and the stillness of the towns during the mid-day siesta is clearly brought before the reader. Of Corrientes, the capital, Mr. Forrest says that during the summer months "heat, dullness, and sand are its

principal attractions"; and he states that a brass plate on every other house shows that a lawyer or a doctor resides within. We hesitate to say whether the revolution which he witnessed was the last in that disturbed land, but, when he was at Villetta, that place was in the hands of insurgents and an armed steamer lay off the town; and he noted among the khaki uniforms

"Englishmen and other Europeans.... members of the great army of soldiers of fortune who always contrive to get mixed-up with South American revolutions."

To the work of the Jesuit priests in early days in Paraguay Mr. Forrest pays a fine tribute, but he is forced to add:—

"It is unfortunate that the priests who have succeeded them have not lived and acted up to the high example set by the early fathers."

The falling away is pitiful and the result deplorable, but the author thinks that there has been some improvement of recent years.

His excellent drawings are a relief from the photographs which nowadays are the usual form of illustration for books of travel.

The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley.
Edited by her Grandson, Richard Edgumbe. Vol. II. (John Murray.)

THE second volume of Lady Shelley's Diary is not so interesting as the first; we might indeed have missed some of the later pages without any abatement of value. The "plums" are, fortunately, as large as ever, and the chief among them is, perhaps, Sir Walter Scott's letter, written in 1819, to "my husband's young kinsman, Percy Shelley, who seems disposed to become a poet. When," says her ladyship,

"I spoke to Mr. Scott about him, he told me that he seemed to possess great talent; but I have no means of judging of this myself, as I have not seen any of his productions."

It is impossible not to speculate upon what Lady Shelley, thoroughgoing Tory as she was, thought of the "productions," if in after days she did see any of them. Scott's letter escapes by sheer good sense, good temper, and absence of ostentation from that absurdity with which time generally endows letters of advice to young men of genius. He begins by declaring that he is regarded by friends whose opinions he trusts as

"a very capricious and uncertain judge of poetry, and I have had repeated occasion to observe that I have often failed in anticipating the reception of poetry from the public."

The poems submitted

"seem to me to have all the merits, and most of the faults, of juvenile compositions. They are fanciful, tender, and elegant, and exhibit both command of language and luxuriance of imagination. On the other

hand, they are a little too wordy, and there is too much the air, to make the most of everything; too many epithets, and too laboured an attempt to describe minute circumstances.... I think you have a greater chance of making more progress by choosing a more severe and classical model. But, above all, be in no hurry to publish. A name in poetry is soon lost, but it is very difficult to regain it."

Would it have been possible, even if all the future works of the young poet could have been read by anticipation, to write a more apposite letter?

In the notice of Lady Shelley's visit to Abbotsford occurs one of Mr. Edgumbe's few editorial slips. In the chapel at Rosslyn Castle she "thought of Rosabelle." The note "Presumably the lady's maid to Lady Geraldine in W. Dimond's 'Foundlings of the Forest'" indicates more general research than familiarity with the poems of Scott. The lady remembered is the heroine of a song in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' one verse of which runs thus:—

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapel,
Each one the holy vault doth hold—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle.

As in the former volume, the greatest place in Lady Shelley's narrative is filled by the Duke of Wellington, an anecdote of whose wild shooting testifies to her own ready wit. Her little girl, alarmed at the great man's performances, burst into tears, and was bidden to "stand behind the Duke of Wellington; he will protect you." Not until much later did the daughter perceive that the place thus assigned her was the only one out of his grace's range.

An interesting figure is that of Mrs. Arbuthnot, that "prudent and silent" woman, as Greville calls her, who stands somewhat veiled in the background, and of whom the great Duke speaks as his "tyrant." Many of her letters appear in these pages, but in one only is there a gleam of self-revelation. "I am never so happy," she writes from her mother's house, "as when I come here and get my old Nurse to come and sit with me and call me Miss Harriet as she always does." It should be a congenial task for some good biographer to disinter the real Mrs. Arbuthnot.

Lady Shelley remains the same woman whom the earlier volume revealed—vivacious, affectionate, frank and somewhat trenchant in her judgments, fond of amusement and a little headstrong, but singularly well-balanced. Years, however, have in some measure dimmed her ebullience, and motherhood has taught her the anxiety for her children which she has never felt for herself. No discord seems ever to have clouded the excellent understanding between her and her husband; and the one indiscretion that broke off for a time the Duke of Wellington's friendship was condoned on the bluff intercession of Sir John Shelley.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Besant (Annie), THEOSOPHY AND THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 2/

Adyar, Theosophical Pub. House

Four lectures delivered at the thirty-seventh annual Convention of the Theosophical Society, held at Adyar, Madras, on Dec. 27th to 30th, 1912.

Constructive Quarterly, JUNE, 3/ net.

Oxford, University Press

The Editor of 'The Constructive Quarterly' is to be congratulated on his second number, which contains articles of much interest. Dr. Denny leads off with a paper on 'The Constructive Task of Protestantism'—i.e., non-Roman Christianity in countries like Britain, America, and Germany. Its task is to find adequate intellectual and moral expression for the experiences, hopes, powers, and ideals of its people. "No such expression can be imposed upon Protestantism ready made. None can be presented to it invested in an authority beyond criticism." The article proceeds to plead for a reconstruction of the doctrine of the church.

Dr. Newman Smyth writes on 'The Common Idea of the Church in the Protestant Creeds.' He cites the text of the creeds, and points out that one primary idea common to them all is denoted by the word "Catholic." "These creeds of Protestantism, taken all together, are a reassuring confession of the common Christian consciousness of the oneness of the church of God."

Mgr. Batiffol attempts to furnish the elements of a fair judgment of those French scholars who, for a quarter of a century, have been devoting themselves to the study of the ancient history of the church.

Dr. Seth Low has an interesting article on 'Christianity in the United States,' and Dr. Falconer on 'The Present Position of the Churches in Canada.'

Dr. Inge in an article on 'The Transformation of the Messianic Hope in the New Testament' administers some heavy blows to the "eschatological school." He claims to trace through the books of the New Testament a progressive transmutation of the Messianic idea, away from the dreams of Jewish apocalyptic, and in the direction of the spiritual religion which we find in the Johannine writings.

Dr. Adams Brown has a sane article on 'The Problems and Possibilities of American Protestantism,' the problems being racial, social and industrial, and religious.

Lady Henry Somerset's views on 'The Place of Religion in the Woman Movement' are worth the whole number, and should be read by all men and women.

Mr. W. L. Bevan has a very able notice of Baron von Hügel's 'Eternal Life.'

Eucken (Rudolf), THE TRUTH OF RELIGION, translated by W. Tudor Jones, Second English Edition, 12/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

A second edition, incorporating the changes made in the third German edition.

Hebrew Anthology (A), edited by George Alexander Kohut, with an Introduction by Hudson Maxim, 2 vols, 21/ net.

Crosby Lockwood

Though the translations from the Hebrew that are contained in the volumes before us are, as will be seen presently, of no inconsiderable quantity, they are so decidedly

outnumbered by pieces originally written in English or other modern languages, that the title 'Hebrew Anthology,' must in this instance be taken to apply, not—as one would ordinarily expect—to the original medium of composition, but to the topics that are, throughout, dealt with in the collection.

But having thus drawn attention to the somewhat unexpected meaning of the title, we have nothing but praise for the taste, unity of aim, and industry without which this fine and interesting 'Anthology' could not have come into existence. The 'Poems on the Bible,' with which the collection opens, include, besides a long series of original pieces from Milton, Byron, Leigh Hunt, Browning, Longfellow, Christina Rossetti, Coleridge, and many other writers, metrical renderings by different hands of the Psalms, the Song of Songs, and Lamentations, as well as parts of Isaiah, Daniel, and other portions of the Old Testament. Special mention should be made of the extract from 'Ecclesiastes in the Metre of Omar,' by William Byron Forbush, for the true ring of Fitzgerald's famous quatrains has for the most part been well caught by the author. Mr. Kohut himself gives a spirited rendering of Sadi's 'Abraham and the Idolater.'

Many names of great and sympathetic writers also figure in the sections entitled 'Poems on the Apocrypha and Post-Biblical Tradition,' 'Tales and Traditions from the Talmud, Midrash, and other Sources,' 'For Israel,' and 'Miscellaneous Poems'; and the first volume concludes with an Appendix containing Caedmon's 'The Fall of Man,' in the translation of S. Humphreys Gurteen, and the extant fragment of the early Anglo-Saxon poetical romance 'Judith,' in the rendering of Prof. A. S. Cook.

The 'Selections from the Drama,' which occupy the whole of vol. ii., include, besides a number of pieces and extracts from Milton, Byron, Longfellow, Victor Hugo, and others, Lessing's 'Nathan der Weise' and Racine's 'Athalie,' respectively translated by Ellen Frothingham and R. B. Boswell; 'The Song of Songs which is Solomon's,' by Ann Francis (published London, 1781); 'Belschazzar,' by Henry H. Milman; and 'Herod and Marianne,' by Amélie Rives. Mr. Kohut winds up his 'Anthology' with two extracts from the 'Merchant of Venice' (Act I. sc. iii., and Act III. sc. i.), which several interpreters of the play regard as an expression of Shakespeare's personal sympathy with Shylock.

Poetry.

Davis (Oswald H.), THE NIGHT RIDE, AND OTHER VERSE, 3/6 net.

Constable

'The Night Ride' purports to describe, in terms of poetry, a trip to the North by what, at first, would seem to be the West Coast route, but divergences to Sheffield and Leeds, and allusions to Durham, leave us somewhat bewildered. The theme has Kiplingesque possibilities, but Mr. Davis's poetic taste is not seldom at fault, and lines like

The long train for the North has come up superbly riding the Earth.

Slow trundling huge wheels she makes clangour like bell-buoys seas roll at their berth;

or

August, effulgent, Day's orb in solemn ascension is here, go far to spoil the effect of an imagination which, with greater heed to technique and diction, might achieve distinction.

The 'Other Verse' suffer from the same defects, though the sonnet 'Towards Turnham Green: Sundown,' has grace of language and atmosphere.

Huxley (Henrietta A.), POEMS OF, WITH THREE OF THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, 3/6 net.

Duckworth

It is in no way derogatory to the talent of Mrs. Huxley that her volume should owe its chief interest (and that personal rather than poetic) to the three brief poems by her distinguished husband with which it opens.

Mrs. Huxley's own verse shows a wide diversity of subject and much sincerity of thought, but does not escape that tendency to outworn tags and linguistic conventions which are the signs of an indiscriminating taste.

Poetry is half thought, and the rest expression—a fact which many are prone to forget; and the noblest thought would scarcely survive such a phrase as

I long full fain;

while passages like

"Ho there! ferryman!" haileth a wanderer,
"Ferryman, hither!—What is your name?"

or

And in the soul's distress,
Bow to the inevitable.
This, this is to be stable,
This, this is righteousness,

indicate a dormant sense of humour.

The best line in the book—which occurs in one of the many poems dealing with Tennyson's funeral—

Death kissed him in the moonlight, and he slept,
holds more than a hint of borrowing from 'In Memoriam.'

The following is, we think, characteristic of Mrs. Huxley's best:—

With tenderest love—O as of yore
Be still with me: our spirits blent
In love's communion: more and more
For us remains this sacrament.

Death does not part. In spirit sense
It draws us nearer, soul to soul,
It lifts us to the Great Immense,
Where suns for ever shine and roll.

And whilst red life this body fills,
The ways I tread shall catch the glow,
Of those great suns, from off the hills
We climbed together, long ago.

Though nowhere rising to the heights, the volume contains much of tenderness and feeling, with now and again a touch of sane philosophy, but the prevailing defect—inadequacy of expression—is evident.

Mare (Walter de la), PEACOCK PIE, a Book of Rhymes, 3/6 net.

Constable

This collection of poems contains a goodly draft of that freakishness, bordering on the mysterious, of the author's 'The Listeners, and Other Poems,' with much of the Stevensonian flavour of 'A Child's Day.' The majority of the verse might have come from one of the politer members of the goblin family for a human child's amusement. The apparatus employed suggests the uncanny, but the old women and older houses, and bats and owls, have little of the supernatural and nothing of the horrific, while the direct appeal to the child is irresistible.

'The Bees' Song,' a delightfully absurd study in buzzing, and several other poems are altogether unusual in their humour. 'Peacock Pie' possesses a distinctive individuality and a charm that did not emerge from some of Mr. de la Mare's earlier struggles with the apparatus we have just enumerated.

Matheson (Annie), MAYTIME SONGS, 2/6 net.

Goschen

Miss Matheson's 'Maytime Songs' are generally graceful in expression, but apt to run on conventional lines. They display a wealth of sentiment which would be cloying if it were not sincerely felt. Her 'Song of the Road,' challenging by its title invidious comparisons, opens thus:—

I sing a song of the road—
Of meeting and "fashing"
And greeting and clashing
And bearing each other's load—
I sing a song of the road.

More successful—and, indeed, characteristic—is the poem called 'A Greeting,' from which we quote the dainty opening stanza:—

Since once we crossed a daisied lawn
Beneath an April sky,
The blushing daisies never dawn
But you seem standing by.

In such simple lines, evoking the gratitude of friendship, the author is at her best. She has, indeed, a large measure of that genuine fervour and emotion which go to the making of true poetry.

Roberts (E. Cecil), PHYLLISTRATA, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Clarke

We are unable to endorse the glowing words of commendation printed on the wrapper of this little book. Mr. Roberts is, we gather, young; further, he has chosen Wordsworthian simplicity for his example—a perilous choice.

It may be to this discipleship that we owe such a naive passage as the following from the title-poem:—

"Hail! Phyllistrata, King of Calydon!
Hail noble King! Apollo's bravest son!"
He, turning, smiled upon the cheering mass
And spake, "Good people, let my carriage pass."

Mr. Roberts writes with curious self-assurance of Coleridge, incidentally investing the poet's name with an extra syllable:—

There is no monument that holds thy fame
Save one small poem, Coleridge! and we
Marvel in wonder at the mighty name
Still holding power across a century.

The volume further includes a poem with 'The Trent' for its subject, which was, we are told, awarded the H. Kirke White Centenary prize.

The author's zest for verse, which is evident, would derive benefit from a change of model.

Bibliography.

Catalogue of a Collection of Choice Books and Manuscripts, formed by a Gentleman (deceased), to be sold on Monday, June 30th, Illustrated Copy, 1/ Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge

This collection is rich in the treasures of religious literature—copies of the Vulgate, Horæ, and breviaries. A Bologna Missal of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century is notable for its splendid illustrations.

History and Biography.

Stegmann (Mary G.), BIANCA CAPPELLO, 10/6 net. Constable

This is a good specimen of the quasi-historical biographies which have become popular of recent years. The author seems to have acquainted herself with most of what has been written about the Medici and Bianca Cappello, and to have allowed her imagination to play round the facts pretty freely. She takes the view that her heroine was distinguished by "extraordinary gifts of beauty and intelligence." Of her beauty we can judge by portraits, and by its results on one or two men of her time, but her intelligence is a more doubtful quantity. We altogether fail to penetrate the mask which her portraits present to us, and none of her actions are incompatible with the theory that she was a mere selfish, coquettish courtesan by temperament, caring for nothing but her own advancement, and cynically indifferent to the discovery of her most brazen tricks, provided they brought no punishment in their train. The book is written in an easy and casual style, and illustrated by a number of photographs, which do not include all the known portraits of its subject.

Geography and Travel.

Laurentz (The Baroness Campbell von), MY MOTOR MILESTONES: HOW TO TOUR IN A CAR, 5/ net. Jenkins

The introductory hints in this book as to formalities, &c., may prove useful to those intending to tour abroad, but the rest of it is a mere stringing together of trivialities: "a tyre burst," "the car skidded," "my friends had an excellent dinner," and so forth. There are, however, some pleasing illustrations.

Thomas (William S.), TRAILS AND TRAMPS IN ALASKA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 7/6 net. Putnam

Although this record of the author's tramps should prove of interest, it would have been more effective if he had chosen artistically from his experiences and impressions, instead of giving a more or less detailed account of his journeys.

Tower (Charles), THE MOSELLE, 7/6 net. Constable

Mr. Tower has written an account of the country round the Moselle and its local traditions and histories which is not only very good reading, but proves that he has an eye for the picturesque as well as for what the traveller wants to know. It is excellently illustrated in black and white, and the colour-blocks are better than is usual in this class of book. The Moselle is rather new country for the tourists of this generation, and Mr. Tower's book will afford those who are making up their minds for the holidays some useful hints.

Sports and Pastimes.

White (Stewart Edward), THE LAND OF FOOTPRINTS, 2/ net. Nelson

The "Wanderlust" is powerful in all of us, and to those who can only satisfy it vicariously this book will be especially welcome. The author spent a year in hunting big game in Central Africa, and describes his experiences in a remarkably vivid fashion. He has, too, the gift of effective selection, and does not put his memories on paper in the haphazard and hotchpotch style which is becoming increasingly common.

Economics.

Beard (Charles A.), AN ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 10/ net. Macmillan

Prof. Beard makes the complaint that the constitutional history of the United States has been hitherto interpreted mainly from a teleological standpoint, and its economic interpretation neglected. His work, executed with copious detail, but without over-elaboration, has led him to the conclusion that economic considerations were pre-eminent when the Philadelphia Convention met, and that the Constitution "was essentially an economic document based on the concept that the fundamental private rights of property are anterior to government and morally beyond the reach of popular majorities." The book is convincing, and will occupy a distinguished position among the mass of works in which the "materialist conception" is elaborated.

Keynes (John Maynard), INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE, 6/ net. Macmillan

This lucid survey of Indian money problems arrives at a time when Sir David Barbour's application of the Quantity Theory is threatening to make India merely the leading case in the consideration of Prof. Irving Fisher's doctrine. The author

finds a coherence in Indian finance, but strongly criticizes the relations of the Indian Government with the money market. Since the completion of this work Mr. Keynes has accepted a seat on the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. It will be interesting to note how his views will be affected.

Literary Criticism.

Clark (Albert C.), PROSE RHYTHM IN ENGLISH, 1/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A lecture delivered at Oxford on June 6th of this year. The suggestions herein put forward by the author occurred to him when he was reading Prof. Saintsbury's 'History of English Prose Rhythm.' He presents some new points of view, which he supports by illustrations taken from classic and mediæval writers.

Ellis (Robinson), THE SECOND BOOK OF OVID'S TRISTIA, a Public Lecture delivered in the Hall of Corpus Christi College on Wednesday, May 28, 1913, 1/ net. Oxford University Press

An able lecture on Ovid's "Apologia pro vita sua," embodying an appeal to Augustus to change his place of exile. The lecture gives an abstract of the second book of the 'Tristia,' and discusses the reasons which led to the poet's banishment from Rome.

School-Books.

Addis (W. J.), LESSONS IN PROSE AND VERSE COMPOSITION, 1/4 Dent

A clearly written and suggestive little book intended for the middle forms of Secondary and the higher classes of Elementary schools. The hints on prose composition are sound and well arranged, and, while comparatively small space is devoted to verse, the rules and examples given will repay the attention of the student.

Scott (Sir Walter), GUY MANNERING, with Introduction and Notes by J. Harold Boardman, 2/ Black

The editor supplies an Introduction giving some account of Walter Scott's works and the place which 'Guy Mannering' occupies among the "Waverley Novels." He also provides a sketch of the plot and a description of the various characters. The notes at the end should prove helpful.

Swift, GULLIVER'S JOURNEY TO LILLIPUT AND BROBADINGNAG, "English Literature for Schools" Series, edited by Arthur Burrell, 6d. Dent

Carefully edited, and printed in nice clear type, this series should commend itself to teachers in want of good school Readers.

Tennyson, ULYSSES, AND COLUMBUS, edited by H. Clement Nottcutt, 1/ net. Macmillan

These two poems of Tennyson are published for the use of students preparing for the examinations of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. The editor, who is Professor of English at Stellenbosch, has provided some really helpful notes, and contributes an able Introduction to each of the poems.

Pamphlet.

Foot (E. Hammond), THE FIERY CROSS, 3d. Simpkin & Marshall

The author of this pamphlet puts forward a plea for a national military service, and outlines a scheme based on lessons of history and the exigencies of the present international situation.

Fiction.

Barr (Robert), LORD STRANLEIGH ABROAD, 6/ Ward & Lock

Lord Stranleigh is a philanthropic young millionaire with an aptitude for getting into awkward situations, from which he is extricated with some ingenuity. The writing is easy and facile, a good specimen of Barr's lighter vein.

Bone (Gertrude), WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY, 2/6 net. Duckworth

Mrs. Bone's little volume has something of the spirit, although nothing of the style, of George Eliot. Its story is so simple as scarcely to deserve its name, yet in it and through it she reveals one beautiful soul and many human characters. Sympathy and comprehension breathe from every page. The austere economy of the style and the grave gentleness of the tone give to 'Women of the Country' a dignity equally unusual and agreeable. If it had but a little infusion of the humour that is perfectly compatible with a large humanity of outlook, it would deserve a very high place.

Chambers (Robert W.), JAPONETTE, 6/ Appletons

The relations which exist between Mr. Chambers's young men and women are like a refreshing breeze athwart the arid desert of sexuality. Whether the conventions could be set aside with the impunity shown by the two young ladies of the story may be doubted. The author has written a story which shows something in its conception both of an ideal and an idyll.

Cotes (J. C.), A LOST SOUL, AND OTHER TALES, 3/6 Drane

'A Lost Soul' purports to have been "found among the papers of a homicidal lunatic." It might have been left there; we fail to discover anything to justify its publication. The remaining tales are not much better.

Earls (Michael), THE WEDDING BELLS OF GLENDALOUGH, 5/6 net.

New York, Benziger Bros.

A sentimental American story with a strong religious flavour.

Everett-Green (E.), DEFIANT DIANA, 6/ Stanley Paul

A sentimental, romantic story with a transparent plot. Diana belongs to an old family which is obliged to sell its estate; and this is bought by a masterful young man, whom in consequence she hates and defies. The said estate possesses a quarry worked by gipsies, who also carry on an illicit trade in its depths. Diana is styled the "Queen of the Quarry," and much of the story has to do with the submission of these men, and also of Diana, to the new master. Nothing in the book is much like real life, but it may amuse some young people.

Hawes (Slingsby), THE ROMANCE OF INTRIGUE, 6/ Murray & Evenden

A somewhat stodgy collection of short stories. The author's style is commonplace, and he has an irritating habit of finishing off each story as if it were a novel. The plots are mechanical, but in one or two cases ingenious.

Johnson (Owen), THE SIXTY-FIRST SECOND, 6/ Heinemann

Printed in the United States, this story combines with a detective quest concerning a stolen ring, another line of interest depending on the operations of American financiers, which involve millions of money and the risk of a national panic. These two divergent

strains, to which the fortunes in love of an agreeable young man are added, divide our attention to a distracting extent, but the author draws the threads together skilfully at the end. The result is a story above the ordinary, though it requires for its appreciation an unusual knowledge of American slang. Who can keep pace with that strange and vivid product? Not many English reviewers, we fancy.

Kauffman (Reginald Wright), THE SENTENCE OF SILENCE, 6/ Howard Latimer

The pages of this book are largely filled with recounting the evils to which one brought up in ignorance of sexual matters is exposed during adolescence and early manhood. The case treated is, we are glad to believe, abnormal rather than typical in the grossness of desire which is exhibited. The book will fail, in our opinion, of its full effect owing to this feature.

Key (Mrs. K. J.), A DAUGHTER OF LOVE, 6/ Hutchinson

A rose-coloured extravaganza in which the characters are cheerfully impossible. The hero is a brilliant cricketer, heir to a peerage, a Socialist, and possessed of enormous wealth. Added to these attractions are "pure Greek" features, a "First in Greats," and last, but not least, the name of Dudley Bellairs. The heroine has even more dazzling feminine charms, but she is illegitimate.

Mrs. Key has a decided turn for writing, and can do, we think, something better than the exaggerations which crowd this story.

Lewis (Emily Gwynne), TEMPORARY INSANITY, 6/ Murray & Evenden

In a fit of "temporary insanity" the heroine of this novel murders her husband; afterwards she experiences shocks which alternately cause her to forget and to remember her deed. Ultimately—the latest shock having induced oblivion—she marries again, the author meanwhile having endowed her with a fortune, and her lover with a title. The story strikes us as both laboured and uninteresting.

Mitford (Bertram), AVERNO, 6/ Ward & Lock

A mediocre story, the scene of which is laid partly in England and partly in Africa. In the latter there is liberal promise of a horrible mystery, but the affair fizzles out very tamely.

Nexö (Martin Andersen), PELLE THE CONQUEROR, translated from the Danish by Jessie Muir, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

The translation of foreign works is not so widely practised in England as it is in foreign countries, and it is an agreeable surprise to find that the present work has only had to wait seven years for an English rendering.

Very little is known about the author. He was born in 1869 in one of the poorest quarters of Copenhagen, but spent his boyhood in the island of Bornholm, near the town of Nexö, from which he takes his name. There he was a shoemaker's apprentice, and afterwards worked as a bricklayer. Later he managed to get to one of the "people's high-schools," where he studied so effectually that he was enabled to become a teacher, first at a provincial school, and later in Copenhagen.

'Pelle' consists of four parts, each, except perhaps the last, a complete story in itself, and it is, like many great novels, largely autobiographical. In this first part we have the open-air life of the child on the farm at Bornholm, where his father is a labourer. The description of this period

is remarkably vivid, and the contrast between Lasse (Pelle's father), an old, feeble man being gradually pushed to the wall, and the young, growing child gradually finding his feet, is well worked out.

This book ends when Pelle, as a boy of fourteen, decides that the farm is too small a world for him, and sets out to seek his fortune in the greater world outside. The parting between him and his father is one of the finest passages in a volume which, in spite of the insular peculiarities of the characters, bears that stamp of universality which belongs to great works of art.

Finally, we must congratulate the translator on the admirable way in which she has performed her duty. Except in a few rare passages, the text reads as easily as if it had been written in English. We await with interest the remaining parts of the narrative.

Onions (Oliver), THE STORY OF LOUIE, 6/ Martin Seeker

This is a cleverly told but unpleasant story. Louie is the daughter of a prize-fighter and an "Honourable"; her parents are divorced before her birth, and she grows up disliking her mother and unacquainted with her father. She is lacking in morals and religion, and views life generally with bitter humour. Her love for her father when she knows him, and for her illegitimate child, are the only human traits in her character. The story deals with life in a horticultural college, in a business school, and then in a dismal "pillar to post" existence, all vividly described. There are many other characters in the book which come and go as they have to do with Louie's life, and they are each distinct and well drawn. But the book is too hopeless and sordid.

Pain (Barry), MRS. MURPHY, 1/ net. Laurio

The cockney philosopher is, perhaps, the type of character Mr. Pain is most successful in delineating—few people, we imagine, failed to chuckle over the sallies of the conductor in 'De Omnibus'—and the present book offers plenty of shrewd wit. Mrs. Murphy is a London charwoman with a cheerful outlook and a wealth of breezy anecdote, and the author turns off her adventures with easy naturalness, though once or twice he lapses into the banal.

Queer Stories from Truth NINETEENTH SERIES, 1/ 'Truth' Office

Some more of these stories of sharp practice and curious events. They are uneven in quality, but many of them entertaining.

Robinson (Annie), WAITING, 3/6 Griffiths

An old-fashioned love-story written in an amateurish style, and consisting chiefly of stilted conversation.

Scott (Sir Walter), ROB ROY.

One of "Nelson's Sixpenny Classics."

Vachell (Horace Annesley), THE PALADIN, as beheld by a Woman of Temperament.

In "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

Wakened (A.), A PRIEST IN LOVE, 6/ Angold

The author of this novel is anxious "to offer a strong argument against the claim of the Roman Catholic priesthood to a special grace from Heaven which enables them to withstand the charms of woman." Opinions may differ as to the strength of the argument—which, by the way, we should have thought unnecessary—but the story is certainly weak.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), ROSALIND IN ARDEN, 6/ Dent

They who would "fleet the time carelessly," yet with a good literary excuse at hand for so doing, will find 'Rosalind in Arden' more than sufficient for their purpose. Although from nearly the beginning the book is gilded by the beams of a happy end, it is something more than a dainty trifle. It has, indeed, a touch of the sublime, such as is felt when one is close to the earth with the sky for a ceiling. Yet there is nothing here incongruous with the spirit of comedy.

Mr. Marriott Watson suggests 'As You Like It' in more than a heroine and a wood; his hero is an unacknowledged earl, and there is a faint but obvious reminiscence of Duke Frederick in an American millionaire uncle, who falls out with his charming niece.

The dramatic part of the novel shapes itself into a duel of wits between an opulent rogue, expert in the peculiar dialect of the United States, and an astute but honest Englishman. The defence of right-of-way accounts for some stirring pages, and the author shows command of two kinds of humour: that which is created by ignorance, and that which cultivated people achieve when they affect to let sweet Fancy loose. Rosalind is a delightful creation.

Woodnil (Gabrielle), BRINETA AT BRIGHTON, 6/ Stanley Paul

Any one who has reached the fallow time after ardent intellectuality may be recommended to read this book. The meandering through seaside boarding-house experiences takes no inconsiderable time, and the improbabilities are not sufficiently exciting to interfere with a due amount of rest.

General.

Census, Surplus, and Empire, BEING A RE-STATEMENT OF THE EMIGRATION POLICY AND METHODS OF THE SALVATION ARMY, together with a Brief Account of the Work already accomplished by the Emigration Department, a Number of Selected Papers on the Subject of Colonization and Emigration by Prominent Writers, a Selection of Letters on the Same Subject from Representative Public Men, and an Introductory Note by the late General Booth.

Salvation Army

An important collection of papers for the sociologist.

Confessions (The) of a Dancing Girl, by Herself. Ouseley

The title of this book is somewhat vague. It is, in fact, merely a straightforward and not uninteresting account of the struggles and adventures—in this country and on the Continent—of one of the "lesser lights" of the music-hall profession.

Cran (Mrs. George), THE GARDEN OF IGNORANCE: THE EXPERIENCES OF A WOMAN IN A GARDEN. Jenkins

The author treats in a very discursive manner of the making of a garden, and incidentally of the breeding of show-cats and dogs, the exploitation of the week-end guest, the management of bees, and the bringing up of children and pigeons. Notwithstanding some faults of style, we can recommend this book to those who like garden gossip, and we would call attention to a charming account it contains of the work of a little daughter, who at first thought her plants failed because "they knew she was little"! Some of the photographs are very good, but those of the completed garden we find not wholly convincing.

Hereford, FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY, 1912-13.

This report contains the usual features, giving particulars of the recent additions to the Museum, Art Gallery, and Library.

Huneker (James), THE PATHOS OF DISTANCE, a Book of a Thousand and One Moments, 7/6 net. Laurie

It is impossible to attempt a general survey of this collection of casual and frequently irresponsible reflections on all manner of literary and artistic subjects. Mr. Huneker has shown himself to be a discriminating critic whose frequent platitudes are rendered unrecognizable by his humorous presentation of them. He is, however, a distinguished raconteur, as his recollection of Villiers de l'Isle Adam in this volume shows. He is at his best in retailing anecdotes, and of these 'The Pathos of Distance' contains a mass. The book is intended for the "browser," but the student is unwise who on that account rejects it.

Monypenny (W. F.), THE TWO IRISH NATIONS, an Essay on Home Rule, 3/6 net. John Murray

Fourteen articles written by Mr. Monypenny for *The Times*. He went to Ireland for that paper in the early part of 1912, writing Part I. of this book between January 27th and April 15th. Part II. appeared in the later days of April. We learn that, before his death, he made some correction of his work and altered a few phrases, but did not find it necessary to modify his views.

Poley (Arthur P.), THE FEDERAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 7/6 net. Pitman

The author has adopted the original plan of presenting the development of Colonial Government side by side with the growth of the Constitution of the United States. The result has been to display the relations of the various Federal constitutions and their reactions to the various political changes since the establishment of the American plantations.

Rainbow Lights, BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE MISSIVES OF IRIS, edited by A. de Silva, 6/ Duckworth

This book consists of a series of conversations in which American women reveal themselves to the teller, herself a worker, who wins their sympathy or seems a suitable victim for their flood of talk. The majority of the thirteen sketches are concerned with disagreeable types—specimens, indeed, of greed, pretentious intellectualism, want of motherhood, and bullying, which, if typical, are the worst possible advertisement for American civilization.

The sketches contain an amount of repetition in language which is, perhaps, veracious, but tends to be wearisome. But they are trenchant enough and clear enough as criticisms without the heavy disquisitions on their sociological import which the Editor provides. Mr. de Silva is tedious, and we think it was quite unnecessary for him to explain the moral of each sketch as he does.

Young Officer's Guide to Knowledge, by the Senior Major, 1/ net. Harrison

A little manual well suited for its purpose. It gives, in a small space, a complete epitome of military duties. The general maxims at the beginning are particularly pithy.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Arnaud (Raoul), SOUS LA RAFALE, "Études d'Histoire Révolutionnaire," 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

M. Raoul Arnaud follows in the footsteps of M. Lenotre in his graphic picture of incidents of the French Revolution. The three tragic episodes of which this book consists are written with scrupulous regard for authority. They deal with the misfortunes of three Frenchwomen, of whom Madame de La Fayette will be the best known to English readers.

Graves (F. M.), QUELQUES PIÈCES RELATIVES À LA VIE DE LOUIS I., DUC D'ORLÉANS, ET DE VALENTINE VISCONTI, SA FEMME, 7fr. 50

Paris, Champion

A most valuable collection of original documents concerning the Duke of Orleans, who was assassinated by order of the Duke of Burgundy in November, 1407. It is especially rich in accounts which throw light on the cost of materials, &c., at the time. Among them are the prices of some well-known manuscripts: 300 francs for a French Livy in two volumes; a Durandus in French at 100 livres; the 'Historia Scholastica,' 92 livres; 'La Somme le Roy,' 18 livres; velvet bindings for two books, 6 livres; gold clasps and enamels for the same, 39 livres 5 sols; silk bags for them, 10 livres; illumination in gold, azure, and vermillion of two little books, 3 livres, &c. We find also early accounts of money lost at cards and chess: October 10th, 1396, 6 livres 15 sols "at cards with the ladies"; and a fortnight later, 13 livres 12 sols lost at cards and chess. The prince's household seems to have included four fools. One account gives a very instructive list of drugs, &c., taken for the use of the household in travelling. The inventory of the Duke's goods, taken after his death, has a long list of tapestries and hangings which will be of interest to students; and it is interesting to find that a sword of state was about the most expensive thing he ever bought, costing 2,250 francs—a franc being about equal to a livre at the time, say, a pound sterling of our money. The work has been done with great care.

Geography and Travel.

Botte (Louis), AU CŒUR DU MAROC, 4fr.

Paris, Hachette

M. Louis Botte in July of last year went to Morocco, apparently with no very clear idea of what he would do in the country, but hardly had he arrived before he found himself caught up and whisked along in the train of the events that led up to the "battle" of Sidi-bu-Othman and the capture of Marrakesh. Indeed, his fortune was so good that he was not only allowed to attach himself to Col. Mangin's force, but actually succeeded in obtaining a seat on one of the guns of the advance guard that made the famous dash (which is described, not without reason, one thinks, as "très risquée") of September 7th. He was thus the first civilian to enter the capital; and the lively account he gives of his military experiences proves him not unworthy of his good luck. It is fair to add that he appears to have owed his success largely to his capacity for getting on good terms with the officers and a happy knack of making the best of things. Apart from the fighting he saw little or nothing in the country that has not been seen by scores of other travellers. Tangier, Casablanca, Rabat, and other places he visited are too well known to

need much attention, but they acquire a certain freshness as seen through French glasses, and M. Botte contrives to write entertainingly, and sometimes instructively, about them. The information given under the heading 'Renseignements pratiques,' at the end of each chapter, should make the book of real service to other travellers: and the illustrations are certainly deserving of praise. As to the future of the country we read: "Tout est à faire au Maroc. L'industrie n'existe pas et l'agriculture est à peine développée. Ce pays est peut-être aussi riche que la France, et partout les capitaux et les bras manquent. Au Maroc, et, en particulier, à Casablanca, il y a de la place pour tous."

Literary Criticism.

Racine, Textes choisis et commentés par Charles Le Goffic, 2 vols., "Bibliothèque Française," 1fr. 50 each.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Among Frenchmen there is an almost universal consensus of opinion that in Racine French poetry reached its culminating point. Without sharing that opinion, which depends on the definitions of poetry and of French poetry, we acknowledge his greatness—the music of his verse, in the wider Greek sense of the word. M. Le Goffic, who selects and comments on the work of Racine for this excellent series, is an ardent admirer of the master, and gives us in the text the very heart of his writing—in the comments all that is known of his life and intentions. In these days, when there is so much to read, and so little time to do it in, many lovers of literature will be glad of these trustworthy and tasteful selections from the great French authors.

Fiction.

Vingt-cinq Récits (Les) du Mauvais Génie, traduits de l'Hindi par Mathilde Deromps, 6fr.

Paris, Geuthner

The twenty-five tales here rendered for the first time into a Western language were originally composed in Sanskrit, and went through a series of changes before reaching, in 1805, their final form in popular Hindustani, from which Mlle. Deromps has translated them into lucid and flowing French.

The scheme of the book is as follows. One of the most renowned of Hindu potentates, Bikram, King of Ujjain in Central India, is commanded by a wicked yôgi who has designs on his life to fetch an Evil Genie who dwells in a cemetery some distance off. The king obeys and goes, but when he reaches the spot the Genie will only consent to go with him on condition that Bikram shall speak no word during the journey. The king gives his promise, and carries off on his shoulders the Genie, who at once begins a story, at the end of which he puts a question to the king. When the latter, forgetting his promise, gives a reply, the Genie forthwith leaves him, and returns to his tree in the cemetery, where he starts upon a second tale. This happens twenty-five times, until at the end of the last story a question is put to which the king can find no answer. Whereupon the Genie, in reward for his courage and cleverness, reveals the plot of Shant-Shil (the yôgi), and tells the king how he may defeat it. Bikram follows the advice and kills his enemy; and thereafter the gods grant him a peaceful and prosperous reign.

The tales themselves, as Mlle. Deromps points out in her Introduction, are less interesting for their substance or form than for the many valuable indications of Hindu manners and ways of thought they contain; but, even as stories, they have considerable charm and imaginative power. We see

in them many of the characters with which better-known Oriental writings have made us familiar: those inseparable companions, the king and his first minister, the women who are generally the mere instruments of men's pleasure, the demons and sorcerers who recur in all Eastern fiction. The fantasy as well as the fatalism of the East appears here with all its charm; and Mlle. Deromps has done a real service to Oriental learning, and, in a limited sense, to the general reader, by putting this interesting collection into French.

'POLLY PEACHUM.'

33, Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W., June 25.

I am obliged to you for calling attention to the Latin quotations in the above. I assume that the one you refer to is contained in Sir Walter Scott's comment on "Polly," Gay's sequel to 'The Beggar's Opera,' written on the margin of a volume of Swift's letters. My copyist, usually accurate, stumbled over Sir Walter's somewhat cramped writing and its faint yellow ink. I have, since your reminder, examined the original with the assistance of a reading glass, and I hasten to supply the correction: *crambe bis cocta*, certainly a very appropriate description of Polly.

May I be permitted to join with you in your protest against the arrangement of the illustrations? Unfortunately, by no possible adjustment could they be placed so as to fit the text, without giving the book an appearance of unwieldiness. I had either to crowd a number of pictures into one part leaving other parts bare, or preserve a balance and trust to the indulgence of the reader. The present scheme was only adopted after many experiments, and no one is more conscious of its unavoidable shortcomings than I am.

CHARLES E. PEARCE.

'AUGUST STRINDBERG.'

224, Lauderdale Mansions, W., June 17, 1913.

YOUR reviewer of my book on Strindberg writes:—

"Miss Lind-af-Hageby is incorrect when she says that he gave up drawing when he found he could copy his brother's work without difficulty."

Will you permit me to point out that I am correct in the statement I made, and that your reviewer has apparently based his remark on the incorrect translation of a passage in 'The Son of a Servant'? I enclose my copy of 'Tjänstekvinnans Son,' the first volume of the autobiographical novels, from which the translation has been made. On p. 83 Strindberg writes with reference to the copies of his brother's drawings:—

"The last in the collection was a horse. When he had finished it and seen that it was not difficult, he gave up drawing."

This passage has been translated in the following way:—

"When he had finished it and saw that it was unsatisfactory, he had done with drawing."

The Swedish phrase "att det icke var någon konst" is one of those idiomatic expressions which so often are misinterpreted. The title given to the English translation of this book is another instance of the same difficulty. 'Tjänstekvinnans Son' was used by Strindberg in a symbolical sense. He regarded himself as 'The Bondswoman's Son.' His meaning is entirely lost by the substitution of the word "servant" for the Biblical expression.

L. LIND-AF-HAGEBY.

* * We are grateful to the author for her useful correction. Her surmise as to our authority is quite correct.

'ENGLAND'S GARLAND.'

WITH respect to your notice of my book 'England's Garland,' I desire to point out that the poems display imaginary episodes in the lives of Chaucer, Marlowe, Herrick, Marvell, and Borrow. The "obscure period" of each life has been chosen. Thus they do not deal with "Kentish" history. Cobbett's grandfather also appears: no Kentishman. One phase of Marlowe's life, staged in Kent, does not constitute a "series dealing with successive periods of Kentish history," especially when it takes the form of monologue upon matters located in London.

I am unaware that the use of "Sol" once and "Luna" twice constitutes "continual use," or amounts to bad form, when the words purport to come from Marvell and young George Borrow.

The reviewer states that the "most ambitious" of the poems are best, yet quotes as "best" two of the worst verses in a homely monologue that comes from an old Wessex labourer.

The scene of composition is not Kent, but Sussex. The verse at p. 10 should make that plain. GEORGE BARTRAM

* * Mr. Bartram's objection to criticism is strangely at variance with the modest language of his Prefatory Note.

The identity of what is there termed "the remoter South of England" is nowhere made clear, but the internal evidence seemed to me to indicate Kent rather than Sussex, a conclusion which is, if anything, strengthened by the passage on p. 10, to which Mr. Bartram refers.

While an author has a perfect right to judge for himself which are his worthiest lines, it is scarcely reasonable for him to regard that judgment as conclusive, or to censure any person, critic, or other, who holds an opposite view.

The "homely monologue" of the "old Wessex labourer" is metrically excellent, and bears no trace of rural crudity. As for "Sol" and "Luna," I nowhere stated that their appearance amounted to "bad form," and I beg Mr. Bartram to count once more the occasions on which they occur.

THE REVIEWER.

'THE ABBÉ EDGEWORTH AND HIS FRIENDS.'

23, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, June 13, 1913.

MR attention has been called to an article on my book, 'The Abbé Edgeworth and his Friends,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of June 7th. This article contains a very important misstatement, calculated to injure the sale of my book.

I quote from the article:—

"On p. 158 we encounter the strange statement that the Comte de Provence learnt of Louis XVI.'s death in December, 1792, before it had taken place."

I now quote from my book. Having spoken of events which occurred in the spring of 1793, I say:—

"Monsieur, or the Regent as he now called himself, . . . was at Hanun in Westphalia, having left *Schönbornlust* in December, 1792, when he learnt of the death of his unhappy brother, Louis 16."

Comment is unnecessary.

As to the inscription underneath Danton's portrait, that is of course an error. The correct date is given in the foot-notes, pp. 102 and 103. VIOLETTE M. MONTAGU.

* * Whilst we gladly acquit the author of the inaccuracy we imputed to her, we feel bound to say that the faulty construction of the sentence she quotes invited, if it did not justify, misconception.

THE REVIEWER.

Literary Gossip.

THE interesting collection of books formed by the late Bram Stoker is to be sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Monday, July 7th. During his long association with Sir Henry Irving, in the golden days of the Lyceum, Bram Stoker was brought into close touch with most of the leading personalities in the literary and artistic worlds, and he was himself a man of wide culture and varied interests. As a result his library is peculiarly rich in signed copies from people known the world over, and there is a wealth of Walt Whitman books and manuscripts. An unpublished autograph poem of Eugene Field is sure to attract the attention of admirers of the poet's delightful verses on children. There are some rare editions, including Stevenson's 'Open Letter' in defence of Father Damien, in the original wrapper; the first edition of Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington'; and one of the fifteen large-paper presentation copies of Whistler's 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies.'

One of the twenty sets of bronze casts of the life mask and closed hands of Abraham Lincoln (erroneously described as the death mask) will also figure in the sale. They were cast by St. Gaudens, in 1886, from the original moulds made by Volk before Lincoln went to Washington for his first Presidency, and were found by the sculptor's son twenty-five years later. Twenty men joined to purchase the moulds for presentation to the American nation, two of the twenty being Henry Irving and Bram Stoker, and each of the subscribers received a cast with his name cut in the bronze. There is also a model of the left hand opened, which Mr. Stoker had specially made, to better show its huge size, for the purpose of his lecture on the famous American President.

THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, will be closed for a fortnight on July 7th.

THE BROADSIDES published monthly by Miss E. C. Yeats at the Cuala Press, Churchtown, Dundrum, are always attractive, having a homely vigour both in verse and pictures. These publications, all printed by girls on a hand-press, have reached their sixth year, but they are not so well known as they should be, and we think some of our readers may like to note the address given above.

A Broadside for June—they are issued in the last week of each month—contains 'The Tin Ware Lass,' a poem by Mr. P. J. McCall, and a striking black-and-white of a stage villain dying, by Mr. Jack B. Yeats.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS announce the Cambridge Psychological Library under the general editorship of Dr. C. S. Myers. Among the volumes already arranged are 'Psychology,' by Prof. James Ward; 'The Nervous System,' by Prof. C. S. Sherrington; 'Prolegomena to Psychology,' by Prof. G.

Daves Hicks; and 'Psychology in Relation to Theory of Knowledge,' by Prof. G. F. Stout.

MR. W. J. DIXON, who is well known in the field of legal literature, is preparing for early publication a connected narrative on 'Marat, Marie de Corday, and the Girondins.' He has a wide acquaintance with the details of the French Revolution, and has followed with diligence the career of Marat, including his obscure sojourn in this country, up to the time when his life was ended by the heroine now commonly called Charlotte.

MR. JEROME D. TRAVERS, three times amateur golf champion of the United States, has prepared a book relating his experiences of the game and explaining his method of playing the different shots. He has endeavoured to impart his information in the simplest possible manner, so that the novice may readily understand. A valuable feature of the book is a number of carefully posed photographs. It will be called 'Travers' Golf Book,' and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Tuesday.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON will publish in July a new volume on the English Lake district, entitled 'Odd Corners in English Lakeland,' by Mr. William T. Palmer, editor of the *Journal of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club*. Many beautiful walks and climbs which are comparatively unknown will be described.

A NEW volume of the series of "Notable English Trials" is announced by Messrs. William Hodge & Co., entitled the 'Trial of Eugene Aram,' by Mr. E. R. Watson. This volume differs from its predecessors in that, for reasons that can now merely be conjectured, only imperfect reports of the trial appeared at the time. It has, therefore, been necessary to reconstruct the case largely from unpublished documents in the Record Office and elsewhere, which tend considerably to strengthen the case against the schoolmaster. The volume will include many hitherto unpublished illustrations.

MR. CHARLES HUGHES, the author of 'Unpublished Chapters from Fynes Moryson' and other works, is publishing with Messrs. Simpkin Marshall 'Mrs. Piozzi's Thraliana,' a volume for which he has selected matter that appeals to John-sonians.

WE notice among the books recently published in Paris 'L'Angleterre Radicale: essai de psychologie sociale (1906-13),' by M. Jacques Bardoux. This is a continuation of the author's studies on recent political life in England.

ON the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Allibone Janvier died of heart failure in New York, at the comparatively early age of 64. The last male descendant of a family of Huguenot emigrants from the South of France, he far more resembled a Provençal in appearance, tastes, and habits than an American; and it is related of him that, when he visited Provence in the nineties, the people mistook his inability to converse with them for hauteur, as they

could not believe that he was not one of themselves.

Mr. Janvier justified his connexion with the Allibone family, of bibliographical fame, by his zeal concerning all works relating to the early history of Spanish America, and by his remarkable collection of rare Mexican books. A writer whose work was as interesting as it was varied, he will probably be best known by his 'Mexican Guide' and 'An Embassy to Provence,' while 'In the Sargasso Sea' is the most striking of his novels.

SOME FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

JULY

Theology.

- 1 Religion as Life, by H. C. King, D.D., 4/6 net. Macmillan

Geography and Travel.

- 1 The Seine from Havre to Paris, by Sir Edward Thorpe, with Illustrations by Miss Olive Branson, 12/6 net. Macmillan
15 Some Austral-African Notes, by Major Tremearne, 7/6 Bale & Danielsson

Sports and Pastimes.

- 1 Travers's Golf Book, by Jerome D. Travers, 8/6 net. Macmillan

Fiction.

- 1 Jenny, by Roy Horniman, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
1 They and I, by Jerome K. Jerome, 6/ Hutchinson
1 The Cloak of St. Martin, by Grace Armine, 6/ Stanley Paul
1 The Spell of the Jungle, by Alice Perrin, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
1 Red Revenge, by C. E. Pearce, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
3 A Great Man, by Arnold Bennett, Cheap Edition, 6d. Chatto & Windus
3 Boy, by Marie Corelli, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
3 Sandy Married, by Dorothea Conyers, 6/ Methuen
3 Swirling Waters, by Max Rittenberg, 6/ Methuen
3 The Red House, by E. Nesbit, Cheap Edition, 7d net. Methuen
10 Idolatry, by Alice Perrin, Cheap Edition, 6d. Chatto & Windus
17 The Freemasons, by L. S. Gibson, Cheap Edition, 6d. Chatto & Windus
17 Pansy Meares, by Horace W. C. Newte, Cheap Edition, 1/ net. Chatto & Windus
24 A Question of Means, by Margaret B. Cross, Cheap Edition, 6d. Chatto & Windus

General.

- 1 The Works of Gilbert Parker, Imperial Edition, Vols. VII.-IX., with Frontispieces and Introductions, in 18 Vols., 8/6 net each. Macmillan

Science.

- 1 A Manual of School Hygiene, by Drs. E. W. Hope, E. A. Browne, and C. S. Sherrington, New and Revised Edition, with Six Chapters on Physiology by the last named, 4/6
21 Tuberculin in Diagnosis and Treatment, by Drs. Bandelier and Roeske, trans. by W. B. Christopherson, 15/

JULY MAGAZINE.

Chambers's *Journal* will contain the following stories and articles: 'The Needle-and-Haystack Syndicate,' by John Foster; 'Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese Revolution,' by Joseph Mede; 'An Experiment,' by F. Vipond; 'Side-lights on Social Life in Two Hemispheres,' by Sir Henry Lucy; 'Some Post-Office Rules,' by R. S. Smyth; 'Anent Dovecots'; 'An Adventure at Versailles,' by R. B. Span; 'Tommy,' a Sketch, by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Smith; 'The Romance of the Eel,' by A. Tysilio Johnson; 'Nervous Breakdowns'; 'The Dirigible,' by Breech Screw; 'Capt. Burt,' by R. H. Coats; 'A Vendre on a Louer,' by Griffith Lenny; 'The Evolution of the Guide-Book,' by F. G. Athol; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Some Aspects of Fendal Law in Scotland at the Present Day,' by J. G. Hamilton-Grierson; and 'A Tragedy in Three Acts,' by A. G. B. S.

SCIENCE

Hausa Folk-Lore, Customs, Proverbs, &c. Collected and Transliterated, with English Translation and Notes, by R. Sutherland Rattray, with a Preface by R. R. Marett. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE foundation of this valuable work is a voluminous manuscript prepared at the request of Mr. Rattray by Shaihu, a Mālam, or learned scribe of the Hausa people (Northern Nigeria). The liberality of the government of the Gold Coast in granting a subvention for the present publication has enabled what is virtually a facsimile of a selection from the MS. in Arabic characters to be given, and to this Mr. Rattray has added a transliteration into Roman text, a translation into English, and many critical and grammatical notes. The work is divided into five parts; the first a short history, purporting to give the origin of the Hausa nation and the story of their conversion to the Mohammedan religion, in which we find, as might be expected, a mixture of a mythological element with traditions of historical fact, tracing the origin of the people of Hausa land from the district of Bornu, bordering on Lake Chad. The second part contains twenty-one stories in which people are the heroes and heroines. Each story begins with the formula: "This is a story about people (or about a bush-burning, or an alliance, or a certain chief, or as the case may be). A tale, a tale. Let it go, let it come," and ends with the formula, "Off with the rat's head," which is explained by Mr. Rattray to mean that the story is ended, the rat's head is off, that is the end of him. It sometimes takes the expanded form of "The rat will not eat my head, rather shall I eat his head, the son of a worthless fellow." The third part contains nine animal stories: as of a hyena, whose singing so pleased a lion and leopard, that they left off fighting and danced away; another hyena who had swallowed a girl, and being torn in two by a lion disgorged her; a third who was thrown by a lizard, when the larger animals had failed to throw him; a he-goat; a beetle; a spider, and crows. Some of them point a moral, as that evil long-ing and evil greed are not beautiful. In others the moral is left to be inferred, as where a beetle and a lion entered into an alliance to procure food: "That was the origin of what you do now if you want to get food when you feel hungry, for you join with some powerful person first, then you get it."

The fourth part describes the customs and arts of the Hausa. In marriage, an old woman is employed to present gifts from the suitor to the parents of the girl, and when they are satisfied the courtship begins. The bride is prepared for marriage by putting on henna, whereupon she and her sisters weep copiously; "it is the custom for them to do so; they do

not do so because they want to." While the bride proceeds quietly to her husband's house, a substitute bride is brought there on horseback. The marriage feast is held four days afterwards, and completes the ceremony. The rubbing with henna is also practised on the bridegroom before the arrival of the bride. Twelve years is considered to be the proper marriageable age for a girl. On the naming of a child a ram is slaughtered, and the flesh divided and given as alms. Circumcision is practised on boys of ten years old, and elitoridectomy on girls. Before the burial of the dead much ceremonial washing, and in some cases anointing, have to be performed.

The section relating to the arts contains the description of brass-casting by the *cire-perdue* process, which has been already communicated to the Anthropological Institute from Mr. Rattray's MS. by Mr. Henry Balfour (*Journal*, R.A.I., xl. 525), as taken down from the lips of Ali, the artist.

The fifth part, which is a collection of 133 proverbs, was written by a different hand. It defines a proverb, not unhappily, as "words which are taken and jumbled up that a man may not know their meaning." Some of them may be cited as specimens: "The nose does not know the flavour of the salt"; "The eat is not at home, because of that the mice are playing"; "Terror is a thing of the wilds, shame of the abode of men"; "Live patiently in the world, know that those who hate you are more numerous than they who love you"; "He who goes surety is the one who has to pay"; and the like, mostly of a pessimistic type.

Mr. Rattray's notes are largely grammatical. He finds in the MS. the use of a definite article, though Canon Robinson in his 'Hausa Grammar' had said "there is no article in Hausa"; also of a present participle, though another authority had said, "there is no present participle in Hausa"; and in other respects shows how unwise it is to attempt to prove a negative.

The Reader in Social Anthropology in the University of Oxford, who is also President of the Folk-Lore Society, contributes a preface, in which he expresses approval of the method pursued by Mr. Rattray of obtaining a MS. version of the folk-tales and customs from a competent native, a method which is practicable only where the community is so far advanced in civilization as to have an educated and literary class among it. He further points out the value of the MS. as here reproduced, not only to officials who have to deal with native scribes, but also to an educated Hausa who may wish to learn English.

Collections of Hausa folk-tales have already been published by Major Tremearne and others, and much literature exists on the subject of Hausa culture, but, for the reasons given, Mr. Rattray's work has a definite value of its own. We must not omit to note the ornamental designs with which the scribe has embellished his manuscript.

Researches on Irritability of Plants. By Jagadis Chunder Bose. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

PROF. BOSE'S attitude towards plants is refreshingly different from that of professional botanists in general; his endeavour is to make the plant speak for itself, to place it in such circumstances that it can write a record of its own emotions in language we can at least partly comprehend. The plant is not for Prof. Bose a passive object to be dissected, diagnosed, and classified; but it is a living complex to be subjected to various tests and operations, and meanwhile to be placed in conjunction with delicate machinery which will record its minute pulsations and responsive movements.

Our readers will remember the remarkable fresh and suggestive book by the same author (*Athenæum*, June 23rd, 1906) on 'Plant Response,' and to those acquainted with that more exhaustive volume the present will come less as a revelation of unsuspected things than as a valuable addition to the many data already collected by Prof. Bose.

'The Resonant Recorder' is, perhaps, the most interesting piece of apparatus now described. It was devised to minimize the retarding effects of contact between the recording needle when attached to an imperceptibly moving plant and the blackened paper on which the needle writes. Fig. 5 gives an impressive double record, showing the low curve obtained by the older method of continuous contact, and the high curve that results from the use of a needle which makes measured vibrations giving intermittent contact, and consequently a record of dots at intervals instead of a line.

The key-note of the book is its successful endeavour to show the similarity of physiological response in both plants and animals, and in nearly every chapter such phrases as the following occur:—

"The effect of acids and alkalis on the rhythmic movements of *Desmodium* are, as on the animal heart, antagonistic. In both, acids induce a standstill in diastole, while alkalis induce arrest in systole."

"The effect of lowering of temperature on the rhythmic pulsations of *Desmodium gyrans* is similar to that on the pulsation of frog's heart. Lowering of temperature enhances the amplitude, but reduces the frequency of pulsation of both."

As a result of his delicate methods the author finds that the

"distinction of plants into sensitive and ordinary is arbitrary. Under suitable conditions, ordinary plants, so called, may be made to exhibit motile response."

The book deals externally with the plants' organs and their physiological response, and the question of their more minute inner structure scarcely arises. When, however, the author says "Should the plant possess any tissue analogous to the nerve, then it is in the fibrovascular bundle we must look for it," he lays himself open to a controversy with plant anatomists. One deplores the fact that they are not very likely to read his novel and original study.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Avebury (Lord), THE SCENERY OF SWITZERLAND AND THE CAUSES TO WHICH IT IS DUE, 6/ net. Macmillan

Fifth edition, with over 150 illustrations and maps, and a Glossary. For notice of the original issue see *Athen.*, August 1st, 1896. The Appendix contains a useful list of works used, including memoirs of the Swiss Geological Commission.

Dennis (L. M.), GAS ANALYSIS, 9/ net. Macmillan

In general plan this book follows the last edition of the English translation of Hempel's 'Method of Gas Analysis,' but the many advances in the field of gas analysis during the last fourteen years have necessitated the incorporation of much new material.

Most students embarking on a study of gas analysis have already had a fair grounding in chemistry, and much that is to be found in this book might have been left to the ordinary textbook of chemistry.

Dewar (George A. B.), WILD BIRDS THROUGH THE YEAR, 5/ net. Jenkins

The author is a genuine observer and lover of birds, and his studies in natural history—dealing, by the way, with butterflies and flowers as well as bird-life—are welcome. They are, however, somewhat lacking in cohesion. Eight admirable photographs have been inserted at intervals.

Hampstead Heath: ITS GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, prepared under the Auspices of the Hampstead Scientific Society, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Eleven different authors contribute the eleven chapters of this book, so that their standard varies considerably, and the reader is sometimes left wondering whether the intention was to write for specialists or the public. From a scientific standpoint the chapter on 'Vegetation,' by Mr. A. G. Tansley, is the most important, for it embodies an original account of the plant communities on Ecological lines, and it is also extremely readable. For the geological section the editors were fortunate to secure a chapter from Mr. Rudler, and from this the local inhabitants may learn to appreciate the Bagshot Sands which cap their hill.

The other sections are full of items of interest. The fact that hedgehogs are frequent, and that even badgers still live in Kenwood, must seem almost incredible to one who does not know the wild beauties of Hampstead.

Every parent in the neighbourhood should purchase the book for his young people, to whom it should be a source of delight and instruction. It is a pity that the maps supplied are poorly drawn and on so small a scale. Really good maps were needed for the botanical, topographical, and geological sections. There are several decorative plates and a good Index to the volume, which has been carefully edited.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, MAY, 2/6 The Society

This number of the 'Journal' includes an interesting paper by Mr. Flux on the Census of Production Report of the Board of Trade, with an Appendix containing statistics as to the relative "output value" of workers in the various industries.

Prof. Chapman and Mr. Abbott contribute a paper on 'The Tendency of Children to enter their Fathers' Trades,' worked up from data obtained in Lancashire.

We notice, as usual, full and able reviews of current books on economics and statistics.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 19.—Mr. W. Minet, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. W. Paley Baildon exhibited a sixteenth-century account-book containing a note on swan-marks. The book belonged to two members of a family named Rayner, who lived at Orton Longville, Hunts. The earlier entries range about 1513, the later ones from 1553 onwards. The contents are varied. There are homely poems, notes of rentals, debts, wages, and inventories. There are also rules and scraps of Latin grammar and composition, a collection of proverbs and phrases, and a small number of recipes for various ailments.

The most interesting item in the account is the record of the purchase of the Abbot of Oseney's swan-mark from Rayner's cousin. Apparently the cousin got it as attaching to some property of the Abbey purchased by him from the Crown. The writer of the MS. also refers to a "blue bill" marked on the beak and leg, and explains that a blue-bill was a white swan of one year old.

Mr. Bullen exhibited, through Mr. Reginald Smith, some Anglo-Saxon brooches and other ornaments acquired for the Herts County Museum at St. Albans. One series was recently found near King's Walden, Herts, and comprised a pair of trefoil-headed brooches; another with projections from a square head, and part of a girdle-hanger, doubtless from the grave of a woman, and dating from about the second quarter of the sixth century. A few specimens were also shown from Sheepwalk Hill, Toddington, Beds, where graves were found in 1844 and on subsequent occasions. These and other finds near the Icknield Way pointed to the Teutonic penetration of the district by successive settlements along that prehistoric road.

Mr. Crawford communicated an account of the discovery in 1898 of a Late Keltic vase in a cist of stone slabs near Sheepwash Farm, Totland, I.W. The slabs were from an adjacent outcrop of the Heaton Sands, and had been preserved with the vase by the late Robert Walker, who saw the vase standing in the grave beside a pillow-stone on which rested the skull. The interment, which belonged to the Early Iron Age, was to be reconstructed at Carisbrooke Castle, and the cist might date from late neolithic times, and have been used on more than one occasion. The urn was pierced at the base, and was peculiar in having two projecting ring-handles, not countersunk, as usual in otherwise similar examples from Dorset.

Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited the brass of a knight from Ulcombe, Kent (c. 1445), which is interesting as being another example of a series of figures of men in armour almost identical in design, and undoubtedly coming from the same workshop. He also exhibited a small piece of a palimpsest inscription recently purchased in Oxford.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 19.—Sir Henry H. Howorth in the chair.—The reports of the Secretaries and Treasurer were read and adopted. The President then presented the Society's medal to Dr. George Macdonald, Hon. Curator of the Hunterian Coin-Cabinet in Glasgow University and of the Cabinet of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in recognition of his numismatic works, notably his 'Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Museum.'

The President delivered an address, in which he urged the necessity of undertaking a standard work on the records of the English coinage similar in plan to Ruding's 'Annals,' which would make accessible the vast amount of material for the history of the English coinage at present available in manuscript only.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers for Session 1913-14 was then announced, and the following declared elected: *President*, Sir H. H. Howorth; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. H. B. Earle-Fox and H. Symonds; *Treasurer*, Mr. P. H. Webb; *Secretaries*, Messrs. J. Allan and F. A. Walters; *Foreign Secretary*, Mr. J. G. Milne; *Librarian*, Dr. O. Codrington; *Members of the Council*, Miss H. Farquhar, Sir A. J. Evans, and Messrs. G. C. Brooke, H. A. Grueber, G. F. Hill, B. V. Head, L. A. Lawrence, F. W. V. Peterson, B. Roth, and E. Shepherd.

HISTORICAL.—June 19.—Prof. C. H. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. J. T. Willard of the University of Pennsylvania on 'Some Sidelights on the Assessment of the Mediaeval Subsidy,' based on a minute study of the original records. A discussion followed, in which Sir J. H. Ramsay, Mr. G. C. Crump, Mr. C. Johnson, and Mr. Hilary Jenkinson took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. London and Middlesex Archaeological.—Visit to the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, E.C.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'The Building Unit in the Middle Ages,' Mr. F. B. Bond.
FRI. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.—'A Roman Shipwreck in the Mediterranean,' Prof. R. C. Bosanquet.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Gregory (Edward W.), THE ART AND CRAFT OF HOME-MAKING, 3/6 net. Murby

Much information on the economics, and to some extent the æsthetics, of the modern house is here set down in easy, gossipy form, with due consideration of the needs, limitations, and even the prejudices of the average man and woman. The book will probably be none the less useful for thus offering to those mysterious entities what they want, with a minimum of suggestion, cautiously and humorously introduced, to improve their ideals. "One of the sins of Suburbia," says Mr. Gregory, "is the attempt to make every little villa a mansion in miniature." He might have added that the objection of the average Englishman to eating a meal in his garden lest his neighbours should see what he has to eat is a symbol of the self-conscious privacy which makes home-making of any sort in a modern city almost an anti-social act. For Mr. Gregory apparently the garden (perhaps because it is thus overlooked) does not enter into his subject, and, though he betrays a momentary doubt as to whether the shrouding of every window with curtains through which one may see without being seen is, indeed, indispensable, the picture of our crowded town dwellers, each hiding in his cubicle because his wife cannot tolerate the proximity of a neighbour either a shade better or worse bred than herself, seems not to be a nightmare. The officious neighbourliness which we hear of in garden suburbs is no substitute for the dignified indifference of a self-respecting person as to how much his neighbours know about him.

While thus the advice, and certainly the illustrations, do but foreshadow the perpetuation of the yoke of multitudinous trivialities under which the general world sighs, we note a slight tendency to simplification, and the practical points are usually sound. The artistic side of the question naturally lends itself less to rule-of-thumb, and Mr. Gregory has too much *savoir vivre* to credit his householder with interest in principles.

Imperial Arts League (Journal of the), No. 13, 6d. 15, Gt. George St., Westminster

There are several articles of interest in this issue. Mr. John Leighton discusses 'The Place of Realism in Art.' Mr. W. Gordon Mein in 'Pictures for the People' is not, we think, fair to the Post-Impressionists and allied movements, but he may well be right in his striking statement that "there is a finer appreciation and love of pictures among *hoi polloi* than among the cultured and wealthy classes." The question of 'Artists v. Critics' continues to provide some piquant writing, and we are glad to see that efforts are being made to increase the penalty for forgery of works of art. A fine of 10*l.* is wholly inadequate, and fraudulent signatures on canvas should be treated like those on cheques or any other documents.

Moss (Fletcher), THE SIXTH BOOK OF PILGRIMAGES TO OLD HOMES, 21/ net.

Author, Old Parsonage, Didsbury

This 'Sixth Book of Pilgrimages' may, says the author, be the last, for he has reached three score and ten. We hope that he may yet give us more, for he has a way of writing which is his own and delightful,

while his illustrations alone are sufficient to make his books notable. In the present volume he goes over familiar ground, from Oxford to Windsor, and at Canterbury. At Bramall Hall and Hyde Hall he deals with two notable families. He revisits Edinburgh after fifty-four years, and recalls an unhappy year spent at Merchiston, a school in which he did rather well for a "bigoted little English Episcopalian Idolater." The painting of his portrait is amusingly described at the end of the book; he has, however, done it himself admirably in his whimsical writings, rich, for all their humour, in good sense as well as the lore of earlier days.

The illustrations include a picture of Carden Hall, which is added to those in a previous series, as the Hall was burnt down in September, 1912. Besides architectural studies, there are some pleasing pictures of animal life.

The success of these 'Pilgrimages' shows that a good thing does not always need the clamour of the advertiser to recommend it.

Nolhae (Pierre de), LES JARDINS DE VERSAILLES. 4/ Paris, Manzi & Joyant; London, Goupil

The *raison d'être* of this little book is somewhat obscure. The eloquent Introduction suggests well the enchantment of the place where "dans les allées désertes le pas soulève avec les feuilles mortes un jonchée de souvenirs." Half-a-dozen pages suffice for this evocation, and the homage rendered to the artist creators of Versailles by the ensuing pages of description is robbed of its effectiveness by being cast into the form of an inventory like that of a guide-book. From this the "claires et fortes leçons que donne Versailles" promised by the author do not emerge very clearly. The illustrations are abundant and fairly well reproduced.

Old Houses in Holland, Texts and Illustrations by Sydney R. Jones, with some Additional Plates in Colour after other Artists, edited by Charles Holme. 5/ paper, 7/6 cloth 'The Studio'

The special Spring Number of *The Studio* contains a mass of accurate and excellent illustrations of exteriors and interiors, made from houses in every part of Holland, with a descriptive text that is lucid and well arranged. The craftsman and artist will find pleasure in the sections devoted to decoration, woodwork, and metal-work.

Sherrill (Charles Hitchcock), A STAINED GLASS TOUR IN ITALY. 7/6 net. Lane

The proverbial search for a needle in a rick of hay offers the same sort of difficulty as a tour in Italy to look at stained glass, and we must congratulate the author on the real success of his enterprise. The spirit of Southern architecture is all against the need for, or use of, stained glass. A Northerner asks for shelter and light in his house—a good high-pitched roof and walls as nearly as may be transparent; a Southerner, on the other hand, requires shade—his windows are rather architectural ornaments than utilities. During the exotic movement, when what is called "Italian Gothic" had a brief struggle for existence, stained glass, like other fashions, had its day; but it was never native to the soil, and the best Italian examples are alien to the spirit of the material. The book is pleasantly written, and illustrated by views—of architecture mostly—which will indicate to the tourist what to see and where to look for it, while they make the work a pleasant possession to many who are unlikely to wander from the beaten lines of travel.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

THE paintings in tempera by Mr. George Thomson in the first room at these galleries are the earliest results of a considerable effort in technical research which may prove of great value. Not only is any revival of such research to be welcomed as indicating an attention to the permanence of painting all too rare to-day, but the direction of Mr. Thomson's experiments seems to offer to the artist an opportunity to recover his professional status as the master of a very beautiful and very difficult craft by placing in his hands a method permitting elaboration and finished workmanship, yet not inapplicable to the modern vision. We do not suggest that Mr. Thomson has fully accomplished this programme, but every painter might wisely visit his exhibition as suggesting a further alternative to those usually presented by the practice of to-day. We may still see occasionally at the Royal Academy a soundly painted elaborate picture by some belated follower of the English Pre-Raphaelites, patiently wrought out in a piecemeal fashion which fails to satisfy the demand for breadth of vision and logic of structure of even the unprofessional modern eye. Apart from these survivals, such beauty of technique as is possessed by recent painting is in that rapid execution which dispenses with any methodical building up of the picture. Statements become more and more summary in the improvised plunges which alone are possible to a painter who can only see one day's work ahead, and, as the demands we make on painting are thus reduced, the art is already almost handed over to the amateur, who is, with decent guidance, equal to success within these limits.

That this should be the case is disastrous, not only to artists, but also to the prospects of Art itself, and as an attempt at the revival of thorough accomplishment Mr. Thomson's exhibition is noteworthy. He has understood that, as there is now no traditional method of building up a picture in a series of paintings, oil painting, which can only soundly be used in this way with long intervals of drying, is an unsuitable medium for the inevitable process of experiment by which such a tradition must be re-established. In his handling of tempera, however, he is hampered by a preference for the oil painter's vision—for him to finish a picture is almost necessarily to model his subject more fully. In the deftly wrought *Window at Samet* (1), or in *Léonie* (18), which is, on the whole, the best of his four studies of girls' heads, we can see that, as a master of vision, his ideal is Vermeer, just as in such flower studies as No. 4, *Flowers in Brown Pot*, or No. 25, *Spring Flowers in Mason Jug*, we divine only a little less clearly that, technically, his ideal is Chinese tempera painting. That in the 'Window at Samet,' with its long range of nicely related tones from light to dark, Mr. Thomson should fall short of the perfection of Vermeer's creamily laid paint appears to us inevitable. Success can only be expected when he brings to oil painting the method that he has acquired by his experiments in tempera, and that seems to be the direction for the full development of his personality, which, highly serious, somewhat matter of fact, and unimaginative, is more likely to result in belated masterpieces of the seventeenth century than to have any influence on the painters of the twentieth.

For laymen unversed in technical matters some explanation for such a prognostication is perhaps called for. In tempera it is desperately difficult to lay flatly a nicely

measured tone, and this difficulty is enhanced when the tone you are laying has at certain points to blend with plastic expressiveness with the tone on which it is set. In the nature of things, therefore, oil painting is the medium for full modelling, while tempera painting is the art of superimposed silhouettes, with rare passages of modelling. Where the tones are few one may approach the manual feat of laying each of them at a high pitch of nervous tension without exhausting the human machine; while, if in spite of all, there is a slight change in the pitch of one of them as it dries, that change is of less consequence than where it has to fit precisely in a long scale which must not be disturbed. Mr. Thomson has, as modern Western artists go, more than the average of executive dexterity. In his previously exhibited water-colours—indeed, even in the more swiftly wrought flower pieces here—he shows frequently a power of vigorous and momentous stroke, which he could not have sacrificed without a pang to the perpetual mending by glazing and scumbling.

Yet, while tempera painting is, with the artist here employing it, likely to prove only a means to an end, the general development of the painting—or, perhaps we should say, of the vision of the artist of to-day—is in a direction which should make tempera his proper vehicle, and we draw particular attention to Mr. Thomson's experiments because, if they receive the attention they deserve, they may be most valuable to the artists who, by their bent towards imaginative and abstract design, are least in sympathy with him. The Post-Impressionist might regain, in the glimmering of one colour through the other thrown over it, the suggestion of mystery and impalpable quality which the Impressionist rendered with his broken tones, and in the difficulties of a beautiful technique might recover craftsmanship.

When we pass from this collection to the Summer Exhibition in the further gallery it must be admitted that many of the works look somewhat cheap by comparison. If oil painting be the natural medium for full modelling, it only realizes its possibilities by virtue of the scientific building up of a picture in a sequence of processes. Lacking this science, it is prone to fall into the unsteady violence we see in Mr. Pryde's *Dogana, Venice* (1); or, if the tones are maintained with any firmness, as in Mr. Nicholson's *Ginny as Infanta* (17), the result is thin in quality, having neither plasticity on the one hand, nor simple, handsome pattern on the other. In Mr. Steer's *Grande Place, Montreuil* (39), we see continuity in the development of the picture, which, in spite of a technique in itself reprehensible, commands admiration. It is one of the best of Mr. Steer's landscapes, and the most spontaneous and joyous canvas in the gallery. Mr. Tonks in his *Pursuit of the Ball* (21) plunges convulsively in after form, but fails to express its relations. There is a sound little "still life" painting by F. Bonvin, and Mr. Nicholson's landscape, *St. Cloud*, is well chosen in subject and painted with a deftness which draws attention to the shocking condition of the canvas across the upper part of the picture.

Mr. Henry Bishop's show upstairs, as a whole, stands comparison with Mr. Thomson's revival of accomplishment better than the mixed exhibition. With every temptation of dancing crowds in sunlight to distract him, he maintains the decorative integrity of his colour and many of his schemes, as in *The Saint's Tomb* (2), *Approach to Tetuan*

(6) or *The Basha's Palace* (22) have the combination of brilliance and mildness which gives the true note of the South when the sun climbs high. A certain vagueness as to the forms connoted by his delicately varied tones limits the interest of these paintings, so that they become wall decorations pleasant in themselves, faintly suggestive, but hardly arousing any curiosity to examine them closely.

CHINESE ART AT MANCHESTER.

To say that the exhibition of Chinese Applied Art, opened last week at the Manchester Art Gallery, is the most interesting collection of the kind yet shown in this country savours of exaggeration. Yet in some respects this statement is not far from the truth. In some sections, it may be admitted, the examples cannot compare for quality with fine pieces which have been shown in Bond Street at various times—the blue and white and *jaille-verte* especially are a little weak in point of quality—but, regarded as a whole, the collection reveals the development of Chinese art from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century with a completeness never before equalled. From an historical and educational standpoint it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this assemblage of bronzes, pottery, porcelains, jades, embroideries, enamels, &c.; and if this review is concerned chiefly with the ceramics, it is not because the other objects lack interest—the embroideries lent by Mrs. Benson are of the highest importance—but because the artistic genius of China found its most exquisite utterance in porcelain.

Take, for example, the fifteenth-century examples of what we call *cloisonné* enamels in the first room. Mr. William Burton himself accepts, in his admirable Introduction to the Catalogue, the theory that "working in vitrifiable enamels on copper soon led the Chinese pottery artists to attempt the application of similar colours on their porcelain," and therefore we may see in these early enamels one source of the potters' inspiration. Vitrifiable enamels on copper vessels were introduced into China from the West—"probably from Byzantium," Mr. Burton says—and this foreign process gave to the Chinese the suggestion for this application of overglaze enamels on to their own porcelain. And the pressure in favour of such a move must have been overpowering on intrinsic grounds alone, since it enabled their potters to apply a number of colours that the heavy firing required by the older processes had previously made impossible.

Again, the early pottery of the T'ang period has a special interest, as showing that China was by no means impervious to foreign influence during the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. The superb large horse (818), with its wing-like trappings—suggestive of a Pegasus—is eloquent of Greek influence, and the same influence may be traced in later pieces, like the Globular Vase (750), cautiously given as "Sung-Ming" in the Catalogue. This example of warmish grey early porcelain, with a creamy, opaque glaze of soft texture and dullish surface, decorated with a broadly sketched design in mat black, is near akin to the old Rhodian pottery in appearance. It is not characteristically Chinese, but rather typical of the early pottery of most lands.

With reference to the numerous pieces assigned to the Sung dynasty, it may be noted that several are queried in the Catalogue, and, since it is known that pieces of this period were extensively reproduced in

China during the eighteenth century, and have been plentifully forged in Europe in modern times, even the greatest expert may be pardoned in hesitating to say whether suspiciously well-preserved examples of the Sung style were made before or after the fourteenth century. Among the most beautiful specimens which may be accepted as genuine Sung is the white porcelain Vase (758) lent by Mr. W. C. Alexander. It is of excellent quality of workmanship, and the true surface of the fine white broadly crackled glaze is remarkable. The white Porcelain Bowl (817) is more open to suspicion, for it lacks the mealy quality in true Sung pieces. This suggests a later date.

On the other hand, it is difficult to understand why the large white Ovoid Vase (436) is catalogued as Ch'ien-lung (1736-96). The technique of the decoration—a splendidly drawn dragon over conventional waves, all in unvolatilized, underglaze red on a rice grain ground—presupposes an earlier date, and the piece has every claim to be regarded as dating from the reign of K'ang Hsi (1660-1720), the *grande monarche* of China, under whose beneficent and enlightened patronage Chinese craftsmanship attained its highest pitch of splendour.

Limitations of space preclude detailed mention of many fine pieces: the *Figure of Chung-Li Chuan the Immortal* (327), a magnificent example of Chinese modelling, lent by Mr. Eumorfopoulos to the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1911; the same collector's large Square Vase (496), a brilliant example of *jaille noir*; and several fine examples of Powder Blue (Case Q). But a final word must be said about a piece of fascinating interest, the *Tazza*, or *Wine Cup* (326), bearing inside the date-mark in blue of the reign of Hsuan-Te (1426-35). There is sure to be much speculation about this. That it should be a genuine period piece seems almost too good to be true. It has the thin body and red underglaze decoration of the ancient wine-cups spoken of by the great Chinese sixteenth-century connoisseur. In Tziu-ching's ancient album only one example of this egg-shell is described, called bodyless, as thin as paper; and this is a wine-cup "faintly engraved in the paste." The red underglaze here used was described by Tziu-ching as derived from powdered rubies; but, romantic as this sounds, it was really only the copper red used under the glaze. Of the other and later discovered red, derived from a precipitate of gold, which gave birth to the popular *famille rose*, some imposing examples may be seen here.

F. R.

THE WORK OF M. ALBERT BESNARD.

The Portrait of the Painter, aged Eighteen Years (No. 95 in the show at the Grosvenor Gallery), is an accomplished work which marks his extraordinary precocity. It was, however, during the time between the painting of *Madame Henri Lerolle and Daughter* (18) and the *Portrait of the Artist's Family* (104) that the present writer made the acquaintance of the work of M. Besnard, already in his best period. In such circumstances this collection is naturally something of a disappointment. The artist evidently had an early maturity and an early decadence, and it is only the presence of the pictures already cited, and recollection of a few others such as the well-known *Madame Roger Jourdain* and another family group—painted in a garden on a very large scale, and with great boldness of drawing—which prevents us from regarding his reputation as beyond his powers. *Madame Lerolle and Daughter* is typical rather of the period than of the artist. It

might be an unusually good early Carolus or, but for its scale, an Alfred Stevens, with its bold decorative use of black, its firm, precisely drawn heads, and its consummate mastery of realism and sentiment. The group of children is more personal to M. Besnard, and commands respect by the way in which copious and vivid characterization is tied together into a plausible semblance of design. We find a great deal of humanity in it, a great deal of accomplishment, and some, but not very much, taste.

When we pass from these, however, to the rest of the exhibits, there is not much to admire. One or two of the Indian pictures, such as *The Bracelet Vendor* (1) or *The Brahmin* (8A), have a certain dissipated cleverness, and a determination to be abreast of the times at any cost which might imply humility on the part of the artist—or the reverse. The Colour Sketches and Cartoons for decorative work, which make up so large a part of the exhibition, are trivial on their artistic side for all the frequent solemnity of their subjects. We can only wonder at the dictum of M. Degas, that here is an artist "qui veut danser avec des semelles de plomb." Never, surely, was a painter with less ballast. In two of the sketches, *The Convalescent* (44) and *The Lesson on Botany* (48), we can discern some sense of decorative colour, but that is all. Among the portraits the pastel (98) lent by Madame Marchesi gives some sense of the splendid opportunity afforded by the model.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At Messrs. Agnew's gallery the portraits by Mr. Philip A. Laszlo (exhibited in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution) will, perhaps, attract visitors on account of the social importance of the majority of the sitters. Truthfulness obliges us to say that we have rarely seen a collection betraying so amazing a callousness to the artistic demands of portrait-painting, as we understand them. If this is the fashionable work of the day, it sheds a lurid light on the culture of certain of our upper classes.

Looking at the "chef d'œuvre" of M. Pierre Carrière Belleuse shown at the Doré Galleries, we cannot regard the fact of its rejection by the Royal Academy as other than creditable to the jury. Among other commonplace work by the late Chev. Eduardo de Martino and others, a capable portrait of herself by Miss Lilian Lancaster looks strangely out of place.

If at the Fine Art Society Mr. Rodolphe Kiss had been represented only by his *Portrait Sketch: The Kimono* (3), we should have had hopes of his talent, but the other exhibits do not bear them out. More elaborate work shows him as a mechanical painter at the mercy of meaningless tricks of hand. Mr. Spencer Pryse, at the Leicester Galleries, shows powers of far wider range. He has hitherto been known principally by his Lithographs, which, while laid on in large masses, are not, as a rule, quite massively designed, the passages of modelling being generally too small, and themselves too much broken up to maintain their relation to the flat spaces in which they are set. *The Mother* (9) suffers least of the prints shown here from this defect, and displays without much restraint a confident familiarity with certain general laws of lighting. The painting of Mr. Pryse, is, on the whole, rather better designed, for he is sufficiently a colourist to be able to break up what were masses of black in his lithographs, and even to make his work more

structural in the process. But if he uses colour with any eye to plastic suggestiveness, he treats paint as a material with painful disrespect. No one who can lay a tone with the confidence of Mr. Pryse, and respect it, can be said to lack technical virtues, but in its brutality his painting is a typical example of the standard of modern craftsmanship. Considerable native gifts—a sense of structure, power of character drawing, an instinct for space composition, and pattern—are thus obscured.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries Mr. Mortimer Menpes demonstrates his industry in a large exhibition of etchings, of which Nos. 1, 40, and 60 are, on the whole, the best. Even after making every allowance for the tendency to hero-worship which may have idealized the traditional estimate of Whistler, it is difficult to believe he could have been what Mr. Menpes makes him in his portraits (95 and 105).

PICTURES BY OLD MASTERS.

SOME high prices were given for pictures at Messrs. Christie's on Friday, June 20th, a Portrait of a Lady, by F. Hals, fetching just short of 6,000*l.*, and a Van Ruysdael exceeding 4,000*l.*

Pictures.—Sir W. Beechey, Portrait of Mrs. Hall of Copp'd Hall, Totteridge, in grey dress, cut low at the neck and edged with white lace and blue scarf, 1,071*l.* Raphael, Portrait of a Cardinal, 252*l.* Adrian van Ostade, The Interior of a Tavern, 462*l.* J. Van Ruysdael, The Castle of Bentheim, in the foreground a river flows behind high cliffs; on the farther bank among trees stands the castle, with its big square tower; on the left, a rough road leads down from a cottage to a rustic bridge, 4,200*l.* D. Teniers, A Philosopher, 357*l.* G. Terburg, The Letter-Writer, a young lady in red jacket trimmed with swan's-down, and a white satin skirt, seated before a table, 924*l.* F. Hals, Portrait of a Lady, in black figured dress with a large white ruff, white lace cuffs, and white lawn head-dress, 5,985*l.* A. Van der Neer, A River Scene, with a church and buildings among trees, 672*l.* S. Van Ruysdael, A River Scene, with sailing-boats, and cattle watering, 462*l.* J. Van Goyen, A View near Haarlem, 315*l.* Judith Leyster, A Boy with a Cat, 220*l.* 10*s.* W. Dobson, Portraits of Lord and Lady Essex, 210*l.* Judith Leyster, Musicians, 367*l.* 10*s.* J. Patinir, A Rocky Landscape near the Coast, 304*l.* 10*s.* J. Luttichuys, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black satin gown and cap, seated at a table holding a compass, a celestial globe behind him; and Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, with white lawn collar and cuffs, seated in an arm-chair (a pair), 609*l.* Q. Brekelenkam, An Interior, 252*l.* B. Fabritius, The Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca, a scene at the entrance to a house, 3,255*l.* Early British School, Portrait of a Boy, a godson of the Dutch Governor Shuyské of the Cape, 861*l.* T. Gainsborough, The Watering-place, a river scene, with peasants and cattle in the foreground under a high bank with trees, 1,176*l.*; A View in Suffolk, 399*l.* P. Nasmyth, A Landscape, 546*l.* G. Morland, A Coast Scene, a view on the coast of the Isle of Wight, 1,260*l.*; A Landscape, a view over a common, 1,155*l.*; An Old White Horse, 501*l.*; African Hospitality, 525*l.*; The Slave Trade, 304*l.* 10*s.* Hobbema, A Woody Landscape, with a peasant driving cows and sheep on the right, 1,596*l.* M. J. Mierevelt, Portraits of a Gentleman and his Four Children, 441*l.* P. Moreelse, Portrait of a Gentleman, in rich black dress, with white lace ruff and cuffs; and Portrait of a Lady, in rich black dress embroidered with gold, lace ruff, cap and cuffs (a pair), 2,310*l.* Spanish School, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress richly embroidered with gold, 787*l.* 10*s.* L. Di Credi, The Madonna, with an Angel, adoring the Holy Child, 220*l.* 10*s.* Titian, The Virgin and Child, 294*l.* J. Van Goyen, The Mouth of a River, by a sand-bank are several boats, one in full sail laden with ten figures, 997*l.* 10*s.* M. D'Hondecoeter, Poultry, 441*l.* A. L. and M. Le Nain, The Astronomers, 525*l.* N. Maes, The Lace-Maker, 273*l.* A. Mignon, Fruit, 231*l.* J. Van Ruysdael, A Landscape with a Waterfall, 840*l.* Jan Steen, Backgammon Players, 1,071*l.* Sir David Wilkie, Card-Players, 504*l.* Ph. Wouverman, The Door of a Cabaret, 840*l.*; A Conflict of Cavalry, 241*l.* 10*s.* Jan Wynants and J. Lingelbach, A Road Scene, 252*l.*

ENGRAVINGS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

ON Monday, June 23rd, Messrs. Christie sold a collection of engravings of the Early English School, the property of a foreign gentleman, deceased. The following were the principal prices: The Affectionate Brothers, after Sir J. Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, 147*l.* The Happy Village; and The Deserted Village, by J. K. Sherwin, 105*l.* Sophia, after Peters, by J. Hogg, 183*l.* 15*s.* The Road Side, after W. Owen, by W. Say, 115*l.* 10*s.* Crossing the Brook (Lady Leicester), after H. Thomson, by W. Say, 252*l.* The Romps; and The Truants, after Bigg, by W. Ward, 210*l.* The Rocking Horse, by and after J. Ward, 178*l.* 10*s.* Compassionate Children, after the same, by W. Ward, 157*l.* 10*s.* Hay-makers, after and by the same, 152*l.* 5*s.* Disobedience in Danger; and Disobedience Detected, after the same, by W. Barnard, 147*l.* After G. Morland: The Storm; and The Dram, by W. Ward, 126*l.* Cottagers; and Travellers, by W. Ward, 588*l.* Children Playing at Soldiers, by G. Keating, 231*l.* Children Bird-Nesting, by W. Ward, 210*l.* Morning; and Evening, by J. Grozer, 378*l.* A Party Angling; and The Anglers' Repast, by Ward and Keating, 378*l.* A Party Angling, by G. Keating, 131*l.* 5*s.* A Visit to the Boarding School; and A Visit to the Child at Nurse, by W. Ward, 273*l.* Old Sporting Prints: A Set of Eight Plates of Fox-Hunting, from the original drawings by W. P. Hodges, engraved by H. Alken, with the rare Supplementary Plate, 315*l.* Mail; Stage; and Tandem, after M. E., by G. Hunt (a set of three), 100*l.* 16*s.* Going Out; Finding; Coursing; The Death, after R. Jones (a set of four), 131*l.* 5*s.*

PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.

ON Friday, June 20th, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale which included pictures, drawings, and engravings, the most important lots being:—

Pictures.—Franz Hals, Portrait of a Gentleman, the property of Lord Glanusk, 9,000*l.* Raeburn, Portrait of George Malcolm, 300*l.*

Drawings.—Rembrandt, Sketch Half-length Portrait of a Gentleman, 480*l.*; Tobias and the Angel, 135*l.*

Engravings.—J. Jones, after Romney, Mrs. Davenport, 225*l.* J. Walker, after Romney, Sir Hyde Parker, 235*l.* Duclos, after St. Aubin, Le Concert, 300*l.* Lucas, after Constable, various subjects of Landscapes, 23 plates, 1833, 160*l.*

The following were printed in colours: Condé, after Cosway, Mrs. FitzHerbert, 160*l.* Burke and Nutter, after Bigg, Saturday Morning and Sunday Morning, a pair, 200*l.* Place, after Cosse, The Family's Distress and The Family's Happiness, a pair, 50*l.* Tomkins, after Bigg, Cottage Girl shelling Peas, and A Village Girl gathering Nuts, a pair, 99*l.* Dickinson, after Bunbury, Black-eyed Susan, 98*l.* J. R. Smith, after Morland, The Horse Feeder, 74*l.*

The sale also included a collection of the principal engraved works of Samuel Cousins, the most important of which were the following, after Sir T. Lawrence:—

Mrs. Croker, 60*l.*; Louisa, Countess of Durham, 146*l.*; Countess Gower and her Daughter, 80*l.*; Countess Grey and Children, 80*l.*; Elizabeth, Countess Grosvenor, 52*l.*; Master Lambton, 63*l.*; Lady Peel, 58*l.*; Miss Julia Peel, 62*l.*

IN Messrs. Sotheby's sale of the engravings, etchings, and drawings from the collection of the late W. Walker, the most important lot was a proof before all letters of C. Turner's portrait of Lord Newton, after Sir H. Raeburn, 450*l.*

MEDAL SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY recently sold the following: A Solid Silver Gorget, 1754, 22*l.*; a Group of Medals granted to William Ashburner Forbes, C.B., 24*l.* 10*s.*; and a Field Officer's Gold Medal for the Passage of the River Nive, Dec. 9th–13th, 1813, granted to Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell, 46th Regt., 56*l.*

MUSIC

'BORIS GODOUNOV.'

MOUSSORGSKI'S 'Boris Godounov,' produced at Drury Lane on June 24th, the opening night of Sir Joseph Beecham's season of Russian Opera, proved a work of exceptional interest. The general public received it with unwonted enthusiasm, but its high merits must have been felt by all present. None expected such a revelation of genius. When it was produced at St. Petersburg in 1874 the new paths which the composer was opening were appreciated only by a few. Moussorgski set aside the conventional forms of opera, and we know how Wagner was abused for a similar reason. Then the critics complained of harsh harmonies and modulations; but for us at the present day such an accusation would be simply ridiculous. There is no special merit in the frequent abrupt breaking off of phrases. Moussorgski was almost a self-made composer, and not therefore always able to present his thoughts to the best advantage. It was the same with his orchestration, which his friend Rimsky-Korsakov touched up, without, he declared, altering the spirit of the work. Again, the length of the opera is excessive, so that sections are omitted; however, as it is a series of tableaux, rather than a music-drama, that use of the pruning-knife is very likely judicious.

One may make the most of these shortcomings, and the work still remains a masterpiece of originality, dramatic power, and strong contrasts; while traditional melodies, secular and sacred, introduced at appropriate moments, add quaintness and charm to the music. The composer may have been influenced by Wagner's art-theories, and been acquainted with his early operas; but he had his own way of looking at things. At first blush it seems as if he was following Debussy. But Debussy at the time Moussorgski wrote was a child.

For ourselves, we can only say that no modern work has impressed us so much as 'Boris Godounov.' For old works—the present one is nearly forty years old—allowances have generally to be made. We have to qualify our admiration, if they are worthy of any. In the present instance the qualification is very slight. The work is full of life and spontaneity, not in any way one of mere historical interest.

Before these lines are published the story of Boris, the Pretender, will have become familiar, so there is no need to refer to it. The name-part was taken by M. Chaliapine. His first appearance in the Coronation scene was brief, but in the scene with his children he proved himself an artist *hors ligne*, while in the solemn death scene at the close, which ended near midnight, he held the audience spell-bound. Of his greatness as actor there is no question. His singing powers were not put to a very severe test, but what was heard was convincing. He has wonderful restraint,

and as he never exaggerates is all the more impressive. Grigori, the false Dimitri, was impersonated by M. Damaew with good effect. Madame Petrenko, as Hostess of the Inn sang delightfully. A word must be said about the chorus; their acting and singing were more important than that of any of the company, Chaliapine excepted. They were a special feature throughout. The public felt this, and the whole admirable body of singers were, one may say, forced to the front in response to the energetic applause. Such a thing, we believe, has never happened before.

Every one was good, and the spirit and ensemble of the whole were excellent. M. Emile Cooper—a new Russian conductor, a man of great ability—and the orchestra deserve high praise. The staging of the piece by M. P. Strobinder was of the best.

The second evening was devoted to the ballet. First came 'Le Pavillon d'Armide,' presented with fine groupings, gorgeous dresses, and varied dances. Madame Karsavina and M. Nijinsky were particularly bright and graceful. It was followed by 'Jeux,' a dance, poem by Nijinsky, music by Debussy. In this composer's music one often wishes to know the programme in his mind. Here it is a light flirtation between a man and two girls, and the movements and gestures of the three dancers, Madame Karsavina, Mlle. Schollar, and M. Nijinsky enable one to follow the music. It is delicate and fantastic, though such a subject could not call forth Debussy's best powers.

Musical Gossip.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has placed the Paris Opera-House at the disposal of Mr. Raymond Roze for the production of his 'Joan of Arc.' That opera will, however, be performed for the first time on November 1st, the opening night of Mr. Roze's season at Covent Garden.

ON June 20th Madame Melba appeared at Covent Garden in 'Faust.' Her unassuming impersonation of Marguerite and her pure singing rendered that oft-played part attractive. M. Paul Franz sang well, but he is heard to better advantage as the robust Samson. Mr. Edmund Burke as Mephistopheles spoils some very good intentions by being too self-conscious.

DUCI KERÉKJÁRTÓ, a young Hungarian violinist, made a first appearance in London last Saturday at Bechstein Hall. His rendering of Lalo's *Symphonie Espagnole* was remarkable technically, also for the intelligence and fire which he displayed. The training of such gifted children is a difficult problem; anyhow, his talent should not be forced.

MISS ALMA GLUCK gave her first recital in London on June 24th. She has a beautiful, clear soprano voice, and by her intelligent rendering of a florid Hasse air, and some charming German and French songs showed that she has been admirably trained. M. Efrem Zimbalst, the well-known violinist, played her accompaniments with unusual charm and delicacy. Miss Gluck sang Goethe's 'Röslein auf der Haiden' in a setting said to have been discovered by Mr.

Krehbiel, and arranged by Mr. H. H. Huss. It is a pleasant song, and more than one unfinished sketch for it by Beethoven is in existence. Has Mr. Krehbiel discovered a complete setting, or has the most important of the sketches been completed by Mr. Huss?

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.—Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.—FRI. Russian Opera, Drury Lane.
MON.—Grand Concert in aid of the Italian Hospital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—Geoffrey Comyn's Afternoon Concert, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
—Emilia Conti's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.—Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—Florence Macbeth's Orchestral Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—Elma Baker's Vocal Recital, 5.30, Queen's (Small) Hall.
THURS.—Betty Callish's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare: The Tragedie of Julius Cæsar. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. (Lippincott Co.)

IN his last letter to the present reviewer the late Dr. Furness maintained that everything could be expressed by the use of Shakespeare, and gave some neat instances. His son, who is fortunately carrying on his work, evidently has a similar aptitude in Shakespearian quotation, for in his dedication 'In Memoriam' he gracefully uses the line,

Methinks, 'tis prize enough to be his son.

This volume, like its predecessors, will win the gratitude of many Shakespearians, for it is a wonderfully complete collection of information concerning the play, its sources and problems. No great difficulties of text here excite the wild enthusiasm of emenders over their own clairvoyance, and its main source, the noble prose of North's 'Plutarch,' in the Lives of Cæsar, Brutus, and Antony, is put before the reader in the Appendix with the final form of the Earl of Stirling's 'Tragedy of Julius Cæsar,' a multitude of critical notices, and a résumé of stage history. In view of the variety of matter contained in this Appendix, which reaches from p. 281 to p. 473, it would have been well to add at the beginning of the book a Table of Contents.

The editor remarks that

"more reliance might be placed upon the punctuation of the [First] Folio were we sure that it was from Shakespeare's own hand,"

a point we shall say a word on later. He quotes, we are glad to see, Mr. Percy Simpson's monograph on 'Shakespearian Punctuation,' which has cleared up some difficulties. The constant use of "I" for "Ay" he takes for granted, though it may puzzle some people. He is himself strong in Roman history, and has more than one valuable remark on Cicero's character. A host of professional historians, from Mommsen to Prof. Ferrero, are, of course, quoted, and we find illuminating remarks from people who are not specialists. Wading through the morass of Shakespearian comment across the centuries, we are led to regret that the editor does not more often, at the end, give his own opinion as a help to the student, for Mr. Furness adds good

sense to a touch of humour. His comment on the number of exclamation points in the Folio, which are seventeen, and have been raised by the Cambridge editors to one hundred and eighty-eight, he describes as the result of "futile labor, such as falls to the lot of the harmless drudge, an editor;" but he makes the interesting suggestion that there was a lack of exclamation points among the compositors of the Folio, as these marks are nearly always in a different font from the other characters. We never knew a poet who was careful about punctuation, and it seems likely that the two actors who edited the Folio had to make up most of it. Pauses would be made by the actors themselves in representations, and would not need to be conveyed in a text which otherwise we gather to have been rapidly put on paper. Mr. Furness's separation of "yourself" into two words in apposition with "me" in II. i. 302, is a decided improvement. "Your half," in the same line, might have been worth a note. The phrase only survives now in the popular "better half." One or two other words are doubtless too familiar to Mr. Furness to be annotated, but for the sake of completeness we should have explained them. "Physial" in II. i. 289, for "wholesome," is strange to modern ears, but has its parallel in 'Coriolanus,' I. v. 19. The editor's suggestion in II. i. 205,

Yet I feare him,

For in the ingrafted love he beares to Cæsar,

that "in" is here due to the compositor's anticipating the first syllable of "ingrafted," is attractive. We notice that a modern compositor in his own text (I. iii. 93) has put for "And we are govern'd" "Are we are govern'd," a slip of small importance, which we only mention to show that we have paid the work the tribute of careful scrutiny. The note on "Ate" (III. i. 301) will hardly do, we think, since Shakespeare used that classical goddess some years before Chapman's translation appeared. A careful examination of the word, suggesting Peel's 'Arraignement of Paris' (1584) as the source of Shakespeare's learning, will be found in Dr. R. K. Root's 'Classical Mythology in Shakespeare' (New York, 1903).

The 'New English Dictionary' is effectively quoted for several words—e.g., it is noted as giving II. i. 144 as the earliest use of "palter." Mr. Furness does not, however, add that this is a thoroughly Shakespearian word, appearing in 'Macbeth.' "palter with us in a double sense," and in the striking phrase in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' "to dodge and palter in the shifts of lowness."

A series of comments of a kind now more in fashion than formerly concerns the actual performances and traditions of Shakespearian drama. Brutus, for instance, suggests a course of action in murdering Cæsar which

shall make

Our purpose necessary, and not envious.
Which so appearing to the common eyes,
We shall be call'd purgers, not murderers.

It is a significant fact that

"all the great actors who played the part of Brutus, and, naturally enough, sought to make him a sympathetic character, have always omitted this passage [the last two lines quoted] on the stage; as well they might, considering their object."

With the deductions of commentators, apt to be, as Coleridge said of Warburton, "idealess, but thought-swarming," it is not always easy to agree, but the discoverer of this omission among actors seems to us justified in concluding that the advice of Brutus here displayed fits him "to be the leader of a political party which claimed to be the 'popular' one." Did Shakespeare mean Brutus to be quite so perfect as some commentators would make him? We doubt it. Too much has been made, for instance, of the tenderness of his comments on the sleeping Lucius. In this passage and others the word "fantasies" is best explained out of Puttenham's 'Arte of English Poesie.' We are not fond of discovering parallel passages as sources of Shakespeare's inspiration, but we think W. L. Rushton, in his 'Shakespeare and "The Arte of English Poesie"' (p. 51), has made out a good case for a direct reminiscence here.

The Index is useful so far as it goes; but its enlargement would make the vast store of information available in the volume much more readily accessible to the student. Mr. Furness could, perhaps, be hardly expected to add further to his load of labour, but surely America contains some enthusiasts who would gladly compose an Index worthy of the book.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Dokumente frühen deutschen Lebens, Versteigerung am 17 Juni, 2m.

Berlin, M. Breslauer

An interesting collection devoted to the early history of the German stage.

Holl (Karl), GERHART HAUPTMANN, HIS LIFE AND HIS WORK, 1862-1912, 2/6 net.

Gay & Hancock

This is a brief but enlightened study of the dramatist and novelist. Hauptmann's work places him between Ibsen and Strindberg: from the former he largely derived his diction and the subjects of his family dramas. He approaches Strindberg, on the other hand, in two obsessions—self and sex, although he exercises a comparative restraint in both. Dr. Holl displays the utmost enthusiasm for his man, but does not allow his admiration to obscure his critical faculties, although on at least one occasion—his notice of the recent novel 'Atlantis'—he slurs over its almost essential entanglement in the lowest of human passions.

Nash (W. R.), PAID BACK; and **Williams (V. E. N.)**, THE KNIGHT.

Pengam, Cyril J. Evans

Two little plays by pupils at Lewis's School, Pengam, which, in view of their authorship, show considerable promise. They were successful at the School Eisteddfod of March 1st last, and are published on the recommendation of the adjudicators.

Shakespeare, HAMLET, edited by George Pierce Baker; AND SONNETS, AND A LOVER'S COMPLAINT, edited by Raymond M. Alden, 1/ each, Tudor Edition. Macmillan

Two further volumes in this American edition of Shakespeare, which are well edited, and equipped with notes and a glossary.

Théâtre de Corneille, "Bibliothèque Hachette," 1fr. net. Paris

The first volume of a new Library which aims at bringing masterpieces within the reach of all the world. The type is readable; and there are a few pages on Corneille's life and work by way of introduction, as well as a few lines on each play. The general get-up of the book recalls that of "Everyman's Library."

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE ELOQUENT DEMPSY,' by William Boyle, which was given by the Abbey Company at the Court Theatre at the end of last week, is unworthy of their artistry. The fact that the actors appeared to know this is not wholly to be regretted, though the play did not obtain the entirely helpful treatment at their hands which it would otherwise have done. Described as comedy, the idea of a man pledging himself to two conflicting parties, and relying on his facile speech-making to get him out of his difficulties, belongs more nearly to farce, and the acting strengthened the connexion. The piece was followed by Synge's 'Riders to the Sea,' which served to correct any false impressions which strangers to the company may have formed concerning its intrinsic worth.

THE PLAY ACTORS gave 'My Lady's Garden,' by Mr. R. Duncan McNab, at a matinée performance at the Court Theatre on Monday. Without descending to the inanities and absurdities which have marked many plays staged with a view to a run, it is not as yet worth the time and trouble necessary for a single performance. The author by employing a competent collaborator might make something of his ideas. Of the acting we can only say that, except in the parts taken by Miss Mary Mackenzie and Mr. H. K. Ayliff, the best was made of uncongenial characters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. K.—R. H.—R. B.—Received. J. R.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn
A rose-red city half as old as Time
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree
An Austrian army awfully arrayed
An open foe may prove a curse
And the dawn comes up like thunder
As if some lesser God had made the world
Attain the unattainable
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull
Better an old man's darling
Black is the raven, black is the rook
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred
Build a bridge of gold
But for the grace of God there goes John
Bradford
But when shall we lay the ghost of the
brute?
Could a man be secure
Do the work that's nearest
Dutton slew Dutton
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-
maticam
Equal to either fate
Even the gods cannot alter the past
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
Fighting like devils for conciliation
From what small causes great events do
spring
Genius is a promontory jutting out into
the infinite
God called up from dreams
Great fleas have little fleas
Habacuc est capable de tout
He who knows not, and knows that he
knows not
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stench
I shall pass through this world but once
Idols of the market-place
If lusty love should go in search of beauty
In marriage are two happy things allowed
In matters of commerce the fault of the
Dutch
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?
La vie est vaine
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent
Love in phantastick triumph sat
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois
dans mon verre
Music of the spheres
Needles and pins, needles and pins
Nor think the doom of man reversed for
thee
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!
Oh tell me whence Love cometh
On entre, on erie
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his
teeth
Pitt had a great future behind him
Plus je connais les hommes
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes
Praises let Britons sing
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-
houses
Quam nihil ad genium
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is
cursed
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine
The hand that rocks the cradle
The heart two chambers hath
The King of France and forty thousand
men
The toad beneath the harrow knows
The virtue lies in the struggle
The world's a bubble
There are only two secrets a man cannot
keep
There is a lady sweet and kind
There is a sweetness in autumnal days
There is on earth a yet auguster thing
There is so much good in the worst of us
These are the Britons, a barbarous race
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst
This too shall pass away
Though lost to sight, to memory dear
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée
To see the children sporting on the shore
Two men look out through the same bars
Two shall be born a whole wide world
apart
Upon the hills of Breedon
Vivit post funera virtus
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here
What dire offence from am'rous causes
springs!
Wherever God erects a house of prayer
With equal good nature, good grace, and
good looks
Write me as one who loves his fellow-
men
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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